



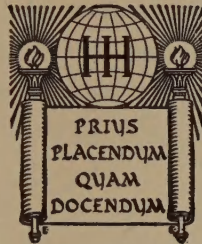
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THE HISTORIANS'
HISTORY
OF THE WORLD

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

A comprehensive narrative of the rise and development of nations
as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of
all ages: edited, with the assistance of a distinguished
board of advisers and contributors,
by

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.



IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al*.

As the work covers the entire sweep of world history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.



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- Albert**, king of Poland 1492-1501, see **John Albert**, king of Poland.
- Albert** (d. 1412), king of Sweden and duke of Mecklenburg; ally of German cities, **14**, 187; unpopularity of, **16**, 195-196; war of, with Queen Margaret of Denmark and Norway, **16**, 203; imprisonment and liberation of, **16**, 203-204; loses kingdom, **16**, 205.
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- Albert, count of Orlamünde (thirteenth century), regent of Denmark; wars of, **16**, 163–165.
- Albert, bishop of Riga (thirteenth century), **16**, 162.
- Albert, duke of Saxe-Teschen; governor in Austrian Netherlands (1787), **14**, 478 seq.
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- Albinus, Roman senator (sixth century A.D.); defended by Boethius, **7**, 392.
- Albinus, Aulus Postumius, brother of Sp. Postumius Albinus; surrender of, to Jugurtha (101 B.C.), **5**, 387.
- Albinus, Decimus Claudius (second century A.D.), Roman general; commander of army in Britain, **6**, 384; revolt of, against Emperor Severus, **6**, 387.
- Albinus, L. Postumius, Roman consul 215 B.C.; defeated by Gauls, **5**, 260, 275.
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- Alboin (d. 573), Lombard king; in war with Gepidae, **7**, 433–434; invades Italy, **7**, 434–437; death of, **7**, 437–438; marriages of, **7**, 448.
- Albornoz, Gil Alvarez Carillo de (ca. 1300–1367), Spanish prelate; promotes papal cause in Italy, **9**, 225.
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- Albret, Jeanne d' (1528–1572), queen of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; aids Huguenots, **11**, 363.
- Albucasis or Abul-Kasim (d. ca. 1106), Arabian physician, **8**, 279.
- Albucilla, wife of Satrius Secundus; accused of impiety against emperor (37 A.D.), **6**, 154, 155.
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- Albuquerque, Affonso de, surnamed the Great (ca. 1452–1515), Portuguese navigator; as viceroy of India, **10**, 483, 484.
- Albuquerque, Jerome de (1548–1618), Brazilian soldier; forces French from Maranhão, **23**, 655.
- Albuquerque, Mathias de (d. 1647), Portuguese general; victorious at Montijo (1644), **10**, 515; wins battle of Badajoz, **11**, 496.
- Alcacer-do-Sal, town in Portugal; sieges of (1158), **10**, 431; (1217), **8**, 426; **13**, 291.
- Alcacer-Seguier, see Kassr-el-Kebir.
- Alçacova, Pedro de, influence of, over João III of Portugal, **10**, 489–490.
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- Alcala-de-Henares, University of, founded by Cardinal Ximenes (1500), **10**, 200.
- Alcamenes, king of Sparta (eighth century B.C.); in First Messenian War, **3**, 144.
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Alcetas I, king of Epirus; appears at Athens with Jason (373 B.C.), **4**, 148.

Alcetas II, king of Epirus; killed (295 B.C.), **4**, 503.

Alcetas (d. ca. 320 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Orontes; commands Orestian phalanx, **4**, 217; condemned to death by Macedonian army, **4**, 436; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 476.

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Alcidas, Spartan admiral (fifth century, B.C.); piracy of, **3**, 568.

Alcimus, early king of Lydia, **2**, 426.

Alcmæonidæ, noble Athenian family; Megacles, member of the family, causes massacre of Cylon's adherents (612 B.C.), **3**, 165–166; exiled under Pisistratus, **3**, 223; rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234; Cleomenes drives from Athens, **3**, 252; attempt made to banish, so as to injure Pericles, **3**, 517, 518.

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Alden, John (1599–1686), one of Pilgrim Fathers; landing at Plymouth, **22**, 620 note.

Aldenhoven, battle of (1792), **14**, 507.

Aldfrith or *Ealdfrith* (d. 705), king of the Northumbrians 685–705, **18**, 56.

Aldhelm, Saint (640?–709), bishop of Sherborne, English author; writings of, **18**, 164.

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Aleko Pasha (Alexander Vogorides or Bogorides) (1825–), Greek in Turkish service; governor of Eastern Rumelia, **24**, 182.

Alembert, Jean Baptiste le Rond d' (1717–1783), French mathematician and philosopher; edits encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 249, 250.

Alençon, Charles de Valois, Duke of (d. 1346), brother of Philip VI of France; at battle of Crècy, **18**, 462.

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Aleppo, city in Asiatic Turkey; siege of (637 A.D.), **8**, 157, 158; surrendered to Saladin (1183), **8**, 372.

Alesia (Alise), a city of Gaul; siege of (52 B.C.), **5**, 527.

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Alessi, Guiseppe d' (seventeenth century); leads insurrection at Palermo (1647), **9**, 490.

Aleuadaæ, noble family of Thessaly; rule over Larissa, **3**, 189; allies of Persia, **3**, 263, 286, 312; bribe Leotychides, **3**, 388; **4**, 78; ask aid of Philip, **4**, 227.

Alexander, John, Bulgarian czar 1331–1365; makes alliance with Servia, **24**, 174.

Alexander, Sir William, see *Stirling, George*.

Alexander of Battenberg (1857–1893), prince of Bulgaria 1879–1886; reign of, **24**, 180–184.

Alexander, Byzantine emperor 912–913; insults Bulgarian envoys, **24**, 164.

Alexander I, king of Egypt, see *Ptolemy IX*.

Alexander II, king of Egypt, see *Ptolemy X*.

Alexander I, king of Epirus (d. 326 B.C.); marries Cleopatra, daughter of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; invades Italy, **4**, 503.

Alexander Jannæus, king of Judea ca. 104–ca. 28 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 26, 162; **4**, 575.

Alexander (d. 1506), king of Lithuania; relations of, with Russia, **17**, 179–180, 185.

Alexander I, king of Macedonia ca. 506–454 B.C.; invades Greece with Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 334; ambassador to Athens, **3**, 354–357; aids Greeks, **3**, 365; **4**, 212.

Alexander II, son of Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 369 B.C.; ally of Thebes, **4**, 181; reign of, **4**, 214.

Alexander (III) the Great (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, main treatment of, **4**, 256–419; civic improvements of, in Babylon, **1**, 481; and the Jews, **2**, 135; conquest of Phœnicia, **2**, 293–300; signs at birth of, **4**, 219; at battle of Cheronea, **4**, 243–245; character of, **4**, 260, 325, 393–409; pupil of Aristotle, **4**, 260, 261–262, 264; and Bucephalus, **4**, 263; first exploits of, **4**, 264; in Greece, **4**, 265–273; invades Asia, battle of Granicus, **4**, 286–289; battle of Issus, **4**, 302–303; siege of Tyre, **4**, 307–311; siege of Gaza, **4**, 312–315; battle of Arbela, **4**, 320–328; completes conquest of Persia (including Afghanistan), **4**, 330–354; occupies Egypt, **4**, 315–318; founds Alexandria, **4**, 315–316; invades India, **4**, 355–374; marriages of, (Roxane), **4**, 351; (Statira), **4**, 376; suppresses mutiny at Opis, **4**, 379–383; last expedition of (Ecbatana), **4**, 383–384; grief of, for Hephæstion, **4**, 384–385; returns to Babylon, **4**, 386–387; last illness and death of, **4**, 390–392; division of empire, **4**, 420, 422; burial of, **4**, 429–431; line of, becomes extinct, **4**, 493.

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ment of, **4**, 563; murder of, **4**, 421, 441, 490.

Alexander, prince of Moldavia 1551–1561, 1563–1572, **24**, 137, 138.

Alexander Jagellon (1461–1506), king of Poland 1501–1506, **24**, 45.

Alexander I (1777–1825), czar of Russia 1801–1825; in Napoleonic wars, **12**, 532, 539–540, 543–547; **17**, 445–455, 468–487; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–490; meetings of, with Napoleon: (Tilsit), **12**, 562; **15**, 296–297; **17**, 455–456; (Erfurt), **12**, 570; **17**, 463–466; relations of, with Frederick William III of Prussia, **12**, 600; **15**, 289 seq.; **17**, 447; and Holy Alliance, **15**, 327; **17**, 496–498; treaties of, with Sweden (1812), **16**, 429, 466; (Fredrikshamm), **17**, 459, 470; conquers Finland (1808), **16**, 452–453; **17**, 457–459; estimates of, **17**, 426, 443, 499 seq., 531 seq.; main treatment of, **17**, 443–532; reforms of—general, **17**, 443, 444; New Tariff, **17**, 470; in Poland, **17**, 490–492, 518, 527; Russian administrative, **17**, 499; educational, **17**, 502–504;—liberation of peasants, **17**, 505; as patron of literature, **17**, 517, 518; treaty of, with France and Spain (1801), **17**, 444; treaty of, with Austria against France (1805), **17**, 446; relations of, with England, **17**, 444, 457, 470; at war with Persia, **17**, 459–460; **24**, 494; in war with Turkey, **17**, 460–463, 466–468; at congress of Vienna, **17**, 490, 524; relations of, with Baroness Krüdener, **17**, 493 seq.; marriage of, **17**, 528; attitude of, towards Greek revolution, **24**, 229; last years and death of, **17**, 527–530.

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Alexander I (1078?–1124), king of Scotland; reign of, **21**, 36.

Alexander II (1198–1249), king of Scotland; reign of, **18**, 358; **21**, 50–53.

Alexander III (1241–1285), king of Scotland,

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Alexander Karageorgevitch (1806–1885), prince of Servia 1842–1858, **24**, 201–202.

Alexander Obrenovitch (1876–1903), king of Servia 1889–1903; reign and murder of (with Queen Draga), **24**, 204–205.

Alexander (I) Balas, king of Syria (ca. 150 B.C.); reign of, **4**, 560, 574.

Alexander (II) Zebina, king of Syria (ca. 128 B.C.), **4**, 560.

Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1591–1593, **24**, 138, 139.

Alexander I, bishop of Rome 109–119 A.D., **8**, 503.

Alexander II (Anselm, bishop of Lucca), pope 1061–1073, **8**, 592.

Alexander III (Rolando Ranuci), pope 1159–1181; struggle of, with Victor IV, anti-pope, **8**, 606–607; **9**, 53; relations of, with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 606; **9**, 58–59; **14**, 104; declares separation of Western and Eastern empires, **9**, 80; elected pope by Guelfs, **14**, 100; relations of, with Denmark, **16**, 152, 153; and King Henry II of England, **18**, 277; excommunicates William the Lion, **21**, 50.

Alexander IV (Rinaldo di Segni), pope 1254–1261; pontificate of, **8**, 616; **9**, 105.

Alexander V (Pietro Philarghi), pope 1409–1410; created pope, **8**, 634; **11**, 168.

Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia), pope 1492–1503; main treatment of, **8**, 643–646; persecutes Savonarola, **9**, 423–424; alliance of, with Louis XII of France, **9**, 426; **11**, 296; alliance of, with Turkey, **14**, 237; death of, **9**, 429; **11**, 299; bull of, dividing new world between Spain and Portugal, **22**, 453.

Alexander VII (Fabio Chigi), pope 1655–1667; papacy humiliated under, **9**, 495–496; supports Emperor Leopold I, in war with Turkey, **24**, 385.

Alexander (Lyncestes), son of Æropus (fourth century, B.C.); implicated in murder of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 252; plots against Alexander the Great, **4**, 293.

Alexander, tyrant of Phere (fourth century, B.C.), **4**, 181, 190–191, 227.

Alexander (d. 314 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Polysperchon; relations of, with Antigonus, **4**, 443–444; wars of, in Peloponnesus, **4**, 481–482, 486, 490–491; murdered, **4**, 492.

Alexander the Logothete, governor of Italy under Justinian, **7**, 110.

Alexander (d. 1148), bishop of Lincoln (twelfth century); imprisoned by Stephen, king of England, **18**, 246.

Alexander Nevski, Saint (1219–1263), grand-prince and national hero of Russia, career of, **17**, 139–143.

Alexander, Sir William (1567?–1640), obtains grant of Nova Scotia, **22**, 637.

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Alexandra or **Salome**, queen of Judæa 78–69 B.C.; wife of Alexander Jannæus, **2**, 26, 162, 166.

Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie (1844-), queen of England, **21**, 660.

Alexandria, city in Egypt; Jews massacred in (first century, A.D.), **2**, 178; founded by Alexander, **4**, 315-316, 404; commerce of, under Greeks, **4**, 405, 408; relations of, with Sparta, **4**, 451; resists Antiochus Soter, **4**, 560; library of, **4**, 562; intellectual life of, under Greeks, **4**, 562, 570; siege of (641), **8**, 162; alleged burning of library, **8**, 163, 164; bombardment of (1840), **24**, 454; (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.

Alexandria (Alessandria), town in Italy, built by Lombard League, **9**, 56; siege of, **9**, 57.

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Alexiev (Alexeiev), Russian vice-admiral; made viceroy of Far East (1903), **17**, 622.

Alexis or Alexei (1629-1675), czar of Russia 1645-1675, father of Peter the Great; accession of, **17**, 243; at war with Poland, **17**, 245; **24**, 55; at war with Sweden, **17**, 245; at war with Turkey, **17**, 245; negotiates with Rumania, **24**, 143-144; death of, **17**, 247.

Alexis or Alexei (1690-1718), eldest son of Peter the Great of Russia; quarrels of, with the czar, **17**, 294-297; trial and death of, **17**, 297-299.

Alexius or Alexis (I) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1081-1118; accession of, **7**, 258; makes peace with Seljuks, **7**, 259; war of, with Normans, **7**, 260-262; **9**, 74-75; war of, with Patzinaks, **7**, 262; relations of, to crusaders, **7**, 262; **8**, 342-343; death of, **7**, 262.

Alexius (II) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1180-1183; reign of, **7**, 269.

Alexius (III) Angelus (d. 1210), Byzantine emperor 1195-1203; usurps throne, **7**, 273-274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275-276; death of, **7**, 288.

Alexius (IV) Angelus (d. 1204) (son of Isaac Angelus) Byzantine emperor 1203-1204; seeks intervention of crusaders, **7**, 274; **8**, 415; placed on throne, **7**, 276; death of, **7**, 277; **8**, 415.

Alexius (V) Ducas, Murtzuphlus (Mourzoufle), Byzantine emperor 1204; usurps throne, **7**, 277; **8**, 415; death of, **7**, 288.

Alexius Philanthropenus, Greek admiral and general (thirteenth century), **7**, 313, 318.

Alexius Strategopulus, favourite general of Emperor Michael Palæologus; retakes Constantinople (1261), **7**, 302.

Alfaro, Elroy, president of Ecuador (1896), **23**, 615.

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- Amphictyon**, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 156, 167.
- Amphictyony** or **Amphictyonic League**, a league of peoples, in Greek history; origin of, **3**, 167; nature of, **3**, 167–170; protects Delphic games, **3**, 174; council of, **4**, 239, 240, 550; in war of 281 B.C., **4**, 456.
- Amphipolis**, ancient Macedonian city; Sparta captures (424 B.C.), **3**, 581; battle of (422 B.C.), **3**, 582.
- Amphitheatre**, Roman; description of, **6**, 370–373.
- Amphitryon**, in Greek legend; the father of Hercules, **3**, 70.
- Amphoterus**, Macedonian soldier under Alexander the Great, **4**, 317, 319.
- Ampudia**, Pedro de, Mexican soldier; defends Monterey against Taylor (1846), **23**, 373.
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- Amru ben al-Ass** (d. about 663 A.D.), Arab general; conversion of, **8**, 125; conquers Egypt, **8**, 160–162; Egypt under administration of, **8**, 164; further conquests of, in Africa, **8**, 165; partisan of Moawiyah, **8**, 171, 172; made governor of Egypt by Moawiyah, **8**, 175.
- Amru** (d. 689 A.D.), Arabian soldier; in Egypt, **8**, 178; revolts against Abdul-Malik, **8**, 179.
- Amselfeld**, battle of; see **Kosovo**.
- Am Stalden**, Peter, see **Stalden**, Am.
- Amstel**, Gilbert van (thirteenth century), lord of Amsterdam; conducts siege of Utrecht, **13**, 300–301; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302–303; flees from Holland, **13**, 303.
- Amsterdam**, city, Holland; sovereignty of, assumed by William III of Holland, **13**, 334; anabaptist delusion in (1535), **13**, 378; growing commercial importance of (ca. 1600), **13**, 547; beginnings of Dutch East India Company in, **13**, 550; revolutionary committee in (1794), **14**, 18, 19.
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- Amulius**, mythical Alban king, **5**, 61.
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- Amyitis** (Amyite), Median princess, marries Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 582.
- Amyntas I** (b. ca. 498 B.C.), king of Macedonia; renders homage to Megabyzus, **3**, 264.
- Amyntas II**, king of Macedonia 394–370 B.C.; sends envoys to Sparta, **4**, 129–130; joins Spartans against Olynthus, **4**, 214.
- Amyntas** (sometimes called Amyntas III), (d. 336 B.C.), son of Perdiccas III; excluded from succession by his uncle, Philip, **4**, 215; put to death, **4**, 265.
- Amyntas** (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Andromenes, a Macedonian officer; general in Alexander's army, **4**, 278, 286, 324.
- Amyntas**, son of Antiochus, a Macedonian fugitive and traitor; plots against Alexander, **4**, 293; attempts to make himself master of Egypt (332 B.C.), **4**, 306, 315.
- Amartyæus I**, king of Egypt ca. 456 B.C.; rules independently of Persians, **2**, 617–619; **3**, 429, 430.
- Amartyæus II**, see **Amen-Rut**.
- Ana**, Assyrian deity; see **Ilu**.
- Anabaptists**, heretical sect of Christians, historically the followers of Thomas Münzer (sixteenth century); rise and persecution of, **13**, 377–379; **14**, 272–273.
- Anacaona**, a princess of Haiti, queen of Jaragua; murder of, **22**, 538.
- Anacharsis**, Scythian prince and philosopher, and contemporary of Solon, **3**, 210, 460.
- Anacletus II**, anti-pope 1130–1138, in opposition to Innocent II; lays claim to papacy, **8**, 603; crowns Roger II king of Two Sicilies, **9**, 77; opposed by Lothair II, **14**, 90.
- Anacreon**, of Teos (ca. 563–ca. 478 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229.
- Anæti**, one of the Thirty at Athens, **4**, 2.
- Anafesto**, Paoluccio or Paolo Luccio, first doge of Venice (713 or 697 A.D.), **9**, 27.
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- Anam**, see **Annam**.
- Ananus**, Jewish high priest 62 A.D.; deposed, **2**, 175; killed by Zealots, **2**, 179.
- Anastasia** (d. 1560), first consort of Ivan the Terrible; influence of, **17**, 198, 199; death of, **17**, 199.
- Anastasius (I) Decorus** (ca. 430–518 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 491–518 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 62–63, 75, 84.
- Anastasius (II) Artemius** (d. ca. 719 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 713–716 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 194; abdication of, **7**, 195.
- Anastasius III**, pope 911–913; succeeds Sergius, **8**, 580.
- Anastasius**, anti-pope to Benedict III, **8**, 568.
- Anastasius** (d. 753 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728?)–753; favours iconoclasts, **7**, 208, 209; champions cause of Artavasdes, **8**, 548; degraded, **8**, 549; beheaded, **8**, 551.
- Anastro**, Gaspar de, Spanish merchant of Antwerp; contract of, to kill William of Orange (1582), **13**, 492–493.
- Anat**, Phœnician deity, **2**, 270.
- Anatolius** (fifth century, A.D.), ambassador to Attila, **7**, 59.
- Anaxagoras** (ca. 500–ca. 428 B.C.), Greek philosopher; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 417; accused of impiety, **3**, 463–464; **4**, 33; influence of, on Socrates, **4**, 34.
- Anaxarchus of Abdera** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek philosopher; consoles Alexander the Great after murder of Clitus, **4**, 350; proposes worship of Alexander, **4**, 352; contempt of, for occult science, **4**, 386.
- Anaxibius** (d. 388 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commands Spartan expedition to Hellespont, **4**, 121.
- Anaxicrates** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **2**, 291; **3**, 430.
- Anaxilaus** or **Anaxilas** (d. 476 B.C.), tyrant of Rhegium, **3**, 591.
- Anaximander of Miletus** (ca. 611–547 B.C.),

- Greek philosopher; founds Ionic school, **4**, xviii (in special article).
- Anaya, Pedro Maria** (1795–1854), Mexican general; becomes acting president, **23**, 626.
- Anbai**, another form of Babylonian god Nabu; worshipped in southern Arabia, **1**, 315.
- Anchises**, in Greek legend a Trojan prince and father of Aeneas, **3**, 97; **5**, 60.
- Anckarström, Johan Jacob** (1762–1792), a Swede; assassinates Gustavus III, **16**, 409.
- Ancona**, seaport in Italy; siege of (1174), **9**, 56–57; seized by French (1832), **9**, 586; occupied by forces of Victor Emmanuel (1860), **9**, 610.
- Ancre, Marquis d'**, see **Concini**.
- Ancus Marcius**, king of Rome 640–616 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 79–81, 116, 119.
- Ancyra**, battle of (242 or 241 B.C.), **4**, 557; **8**, 54.
- Andagis**, Attila's lieutenant; connection of, with death of Theodoric (451 A.D.), **6**, 589.
- Andernach**, battle of (876 A.D.), **7**, 583.
- Anderson, Robert** (1805–1871), American soldier; in command at Fort Sumter, **23**, 413, 414.
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- Andocides** (467–ca. 391 B.C.), Athenian politician and orator; commands fleet in war with Corinth, **3**, 443.
- Andorno, Pietro Nicco d'** (d. 1706), Italian patriot; heroism of, at siege of Turin, **9**, 529.
- Andrada, Antonio de** (ca. 1580–1634), Portuguese missionary; in Tibet, **24**, 504.
- Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de** (1765–1838), Brazilian statesman; becomes guardian of Pedro II, **23**, 658.
- Andrade, Fernão Peres de**, Portuguese explorer; visits China (1517), **10**, 486.
- Andrade, Gomes Freire de**, Portuguese soldier; revolt and death of (ca. 1820), **10**, 542.
- Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Count** (1823–1890), a Hungarian statesman; becomes prime-minister, **15**, 32; foreign policy of, **15**, 40–41, 48, 530; meets Bismarck, **15**, 41; sends Andrássy Note to Porte, **15**, 49; seeks to calm popular passion in Hungary, **15**, 49; negotiates German-Austrian Alliance of 1879, **15**, 52, 531.
- Andrássy Note, The**, a declaration relative to the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawn up by Austria, Russia, and Germany and presented to Turkey (1876), **15**, 49; **21**, 639–640.
- André, Major John** (1751–1780), British soldier in Revolutionary War; negotiations of, with Benedict Arnold, **20**, 269; **23**, 275; capture and execution of, **20**, 269; **23**, 276.
- Andraë (Andraë), Laurentius, or Anderson, Lars** (1480–1552), a Swedish reformer; plots to debase clergy, **16**, 273; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 278–279; at Synod of Örebro, **16**, 283–284.
- Andreas**, see **Orthagoras**.
- Andreossi (Andreossi), Antoine François, Count d'** (1761–1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), **12**, 455.
- Andrew II**, king of Hungary 1205–1236; joins crusade, **8**, 425; returns to Europe, **8**, 426.
- Andrew of Hungary**, husband of Joanna I of Naples; assassination of (1345), **9**, 232.
- Andrew**, grand prince of Russia 1169–1175; career of, **17**, 131.
- Andrian (Andrian-Werburg), Victor, Baron von** (1813–1858), Austrian statesman; pamphlet of, **14**, 607.
- Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus)**, pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Androcles**, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, **3**, 144.
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- Andromache**, in Greek legend; as wife of Hector, **3**, 97–98.
- Andronicus (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1110–1185), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 266–268; reign of 1183–1185, **7**, 270–271.
- Andronicus (II) Palæologus**, the "Elder" (ca. 1260–1332), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 310–311, 317–318; wars of, with Turks, **7**, 318–320, 323–324; and Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320–322; last years and death of, **7**, 324–328; alliance of, with Servia, **24**, 191.
- Andronicus (III) Palæologus**, the "Younger" (1296–1341), Byzantine emperor; relations of, with Andronicus II, **7**, 325–327; reign of, **7**, 328.
- Andronicus**, (eleventh century), son of Constantine XI; reigns at Constantinople with two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
- Andronicus** (fourteenth century), son of Joannes V; associate emperor with father, **7**, 330.
- Andronicus** (fifteenth century), son of Manuel II, and governor of Thessalonica; sells city to Venetians, **7**, 335.
- Andronicus Tarchaniotes**, nephew of Michael VIII; treachery of (1271), **7**, 313.
- Andronicus, L. Livius** (ca. 284–ca. 204 B.C.), Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth); produces play at Rome, **5**, 358.
- Andronidas**, (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia; rule of, **4**, 540.
- Andros, Sir Edmund** (1637–1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677–1678, **23**, 31; governor of Virginia, **23**, 135; governor of Maryland, **23**, 137; governor of New York 1674–1681, **23**, 151–152; governor of New England, **23**, 156–158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, **23**, 158–159; imprisonment of, **23**, 160; release of, **23**, 169–170.
- Androsthene**, admiral of Alexander; explores coast of Persian Gulf (324 B.C.), **4**, 375.

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Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of (1775-1844), eldest son of Charles X of France; invades Spain, **10**, 390-392; reinstates Ferdinand VII of Spain, **13**, 29; becomes commander-in-chief of French army, **13**, 36.

Angoulême, Louise of Savoy, Duchess of (1476-1531), daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, and mother of Francis I of France; Anne of Brittany opposes, **11**, 300; intrigues against the duke of Bourbon, **11**, 315-316; regent of France, **11**, 321; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325.

Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess of, (1778-1851), daughter of Louis XVI and wife of the duke of Angoulême; birth of, **12**, 139.

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Anianus, Bishop (fifth century), defends Orleans against Attila, **6**, 585.

Anicetus (first century, A.D.), Roman naval commander; plots against Agrippina, **6**, 185; plots against Octavia, wife of Nero, **6**, 197-198.

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Anjou, an ancient government or country of France; conquered by Philip Augustus (ca. 1204), **11**, 51.

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Anna Comnena (1083-1148), Byzantine princess; daughter of Alexius (I) Comnenus; history written by, **7**, 259, 262; treason of, **7**, 263.

Anna Ivanovna (1693-1740), empress of Russia; election of, by council, **17**, 331; makes herself independent of council, **17**, 332-333; supports Augustus of Saxony on Polish throne, **17**, 333; surrenders Persian possessions, **17**, 334; war of, against Tatars in the Ukraine, **17**, 334 seq.; designs of, in Rumania, **24**, 146; war of, against Turkey, **17**, 335-337; internal administration of, **17**, 337-338; relations of, with Biron, **17**, 338-341; death of, **15**, 161; **17**, 340.

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Anna Paulovna, grand duchess of Russia; wife of William II of Holland, **14**, 60.

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Anna Petrovna (1706-1728), daughter of Peter the Great; marriage of, to duke of Holstein, **17**, 328; mother of Peter III, **16**, 400.

Anna of Saxony (d. 1577), wife of William of Orange; divorce and death of, **13**, 434 note; 454.

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Anne (1665-1714) queen of Great Britain and Ireland, daughter of James II of England; relations of, with Netherlands, **13**, 648; main treatment of reign, **20**, 470-505; accession of, **20**, 470; war of Spanish succession under (in Europe), **20**, 471-478, 486-488; (in America, as Queen Anne's War), **23**, 190-194; union of Scotland with England under, **20**, 478-480; **21**, 316-323; rule of, in America, **23**, 165, 168; illness and death of, **20**, 494-496; progress of England (social, political, artistic, etc.), under, **20**, 496-505.

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Anne, daughter of Emperor Maximilian II; marries Philip II of Spain (1570), **13**, 427.

- Anne** (tenth century), daughter of Emperor Romanus II; marries Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, **7**, 230-231, 240.
- Anne of Austria** (1601-1666), queen of France, daughter of Philip III of Spain and wife of Louis XIII of France; marriage of, **11**, 438; relations of, with Mazarin, **11**, 488, 510; character of, **11**, 488; intrigue of, with George Villiers, **19**, 545; death, **11**, 567.
- Anne of Beaujeu** (ca. 1462-1522), daughter of Louis XI of France; regent of France 1483-1490, **11**, 279-284; besieges dukes of Orleans and Brittany, **11**, 284-285; favoured by Louis XII of France, **11**, 295-296.
- Anne of Bohemia** (1366-1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, **18**, 497; death of, **18**, 501.
- Anne of Brandenburg**, wife of Frederick I of Denmark, **16**, 255.
- Anne of Brittany** (1476-1514), queen of France, daughter of Francis II, duke of Brittany; betrothed to king of the Romans, **11**, 285; marries Charles VIII, **11**, 286; marries Louis XII, **11**, 295-297; influence of, in France, **11**, 304.
- Anne of Cleves** (1515-1557), queen of England, fourth wife of Henry VIII; marries Henry VIII, **19**, 187; is divorced, **19**, 188-189.
- Anne of Denmark** (1574-1619), queen of James I of England (James VI of Scotland); character of, **19**, 482; marriage of, **21**, 282; coronation of, **21**, 283.
- Anne of Egmont** (d. 1558), first wife of William the Silent, **13**, 501.
- Anne Hyde**, marries James, duke of York (1660), **20**, 238; death of, **20**, 274.
- Anne Nevil** (d. 1485), queen of Richard III of England, daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, **18**, 589; marries duke of Gloucester (Richard III), **18**, 599, 600; coronation of, **18**, 614; death, **18**, 621.
- Anne of Savoy** (1320-1359), empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V, duke of Savoy, and wife of emperor Andronicus III (1337); regency of, **7**, 328.
- Anne Scott**, heiress of Buccleuch; marries James, duke of Monmouth (1665), **20**, 295.
- Annese, Gennaro**, Italian soldier; conspires to free Naples (1648), **9**, 489-490.
- Annesley, Arthur** (1614-1686), English statesman; created earl of Anglesea, **20**, 234; a commissioner to try the rигicides (1660), **20**, 236.
- Annius, C.**, general of Sulla in Spain (ca. 82 B.C.), **5**, 441.
- Annius, L.**, Latin praetor (340 B.C.); punished for defying gods, **5**, 183.
- Annius, T.**, Roman senator (ca. 133 B.C.); attacks Gracchus, **5**, 364.
- Annuhanini**, king of Lalubu, **1**, 357.
- Anoshazadh**, son of Chosroes I; rebellion of (ca. 551 A.D.), **8**, 89.
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- Anselm, Saint** (1033-1109), archbishop of Canterbury; argument of, for existence of God, **11**, 41; appointment of, as archbishop, **18**, 224; disputes of, with William Rufus, **18**, 225; disputes of, with Henry I, **18**, 234-235.
- Anselm of Laon** (ca. 1030-1117), French theologian; pupil of Anselm of Canterbury, **11**, 41.
- Anselm**, bishop of Lucca, see **Alexander II**, pope.
- Ansar**, men of Medina who supported Mohammed, **8**, 117.
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- Anshan**, city in ancient Elam; conquered by Judea, **1**, 363.
- Ansilla, Treaty of** (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
- Anskar**, or **Ansgar**, or **Anscharius** (801-865 A.D.), called the "Apostle of the North"; as bishop of Hamburg, **7**, 575; **16**, 42; as missionary to north, **16**, 19, 42-43, 132.
- Anson, George** (Lord Anson), (1697-1762), an English admiral; commands squadron sent to Pacific against Spain, **20**, 555; circumnavigates globe, **20**, 555; destroys French fleet off Cape Finisterre, **20**, 568.
- Ansprand, Duke** (d. 712 A.D.), father of King Liutprand of Lombardy; as regent for Liutbert, **7**, 446; usurps throne, **7**, 447.
- Antalcidas** (fourth century B.C.), Spartan admiral and politician; envoy to Persia (393 B.C.), **4**, 119-123; second embassy of, **4**, 149.
- Antalcidas, Peace of** (also called the King's Peace), main provisions, **4**, 122-127; consequences of, in Central Greece, **4**, 135; infringement of, **4**, 149.
- Antef I**, king of Egypt (eleventh dynasty), **1**, 107.
- Antef (II) the Great**, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
- Antef III**, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
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- Antemnates**, tribe of Italy; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 64.
- Antequera** (d. 1731), Peruvian commissioner to Paraguay; career of, **23**, 567, 568.
- Anthemius**, emperor of the West 467-473 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 612-614; **7**, 61.
- Anthemius** (d. 584 ? A.D.), Roman architect and mathematician, **7**, 78-80.
- Anthony**, king of Saxony 1827-1836; Saxons revolt against, **15**, 403.
- Anthony de Bourbon** (1518-1562), king of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; leader of Bourbon party, **11**, 353; renounces claim to regency, **11**, 356.
- Anthony of Burgundy**, brother of John the Fearless; becomes duke of Brabant (1414), **13**, 352.
- Anti-Corn-Law-League**, in England; supported by Cobden and Bright, **21**, 600; agitates for free trade (1844-1845), **21**, 601-602.

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Antigonus (ca. 80–ca. 37 B.C.), king of Judea ca. 40–37 B.C.; rivalry of, with Herod, **2**, 165; put to death, **2**, 165.

Antigonus the "One-Eyed" (ca. 382–301 B.C.), a general of Alexander; made satrap of Central Phrygia, **4**, 295, 428; wars of, with Eumenes and Perdiccas, **4**, 435–437, 443–450, 476, 479, 490–498; death of, **4**, 499; wars of, with Ptolemy, **4**, 564–567.

Antigonus Doson (d. 220 B.C.), king of Macedonia 229–220 B.C.; nephew of Antigonus Gonatus; as regent for Philip III, **4**, 522; reign of, **4**, 524–526; compact of, with Aratus, **4**, 524; at battle of Sellasia, **4**, 525–526; war with Illyrians, **4**, 526; death of, **4**, 526.

Antigonus Gonatas (319?–239 B.C.), king of Macedonia 277–239 B.C.; master of great part of Greece, **4**, 453, 454; wars of, **4**, 456, 459–461, 500, 508, 512–514; main treatment of reign, **4**, 459–461, 514–515; intercedes for his father, **4**, 504; claim of, to Macedonian kingdom, **4**, 555–556; death of, **4**, 522.

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Antinous (d. 122? A.D.), page and favourite of Emperor Hadrian; deification of, **6**, 283.

Antioch, city in Asia Minor; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 158; besieged and taken by Crusaders (1098), **8**, 347–350; tributary to Saladin, **8**, 347; Germans restore Christian government in, **8**, 383; Christian rulers in (1206–1268), **8**, 449.

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- Antistius**, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
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- Aratus** of Sicyon (271-213 B.C.), Greek statesman and soldier; expels Macedonians from Corinth, **4**, 461; influences Sicyon to join Achæan League, **4**, 518-519; Achæan League under control of, **4**, 520-521; captures citadel of Corinth, **4**, 521-522; war of, with Sparta, **4**, 523-524; asks aid of Macedonia against Sparta, **4**, 524-525; war of, with Ætolians, **4**, 526-528; death of, **4**, 528.
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- Arimaspi**, **Arimaspani** or **Arimaspians**, in classical traditions a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442, 444.
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- Ariobarzanes I**, king of Cappadocia ca. 93–ca. 63 B.C.; expelled from kingdom, **5**, 421–422; restored to kingdom, **5**, 433, 474.
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- Ariobarzanes II**, king of Pontus 363–337 B.C.; embassy of, to Greece, **4**, 180; rebels against Artaxerxes, **2**, 624; **4**, 191.
- Ariobarzanes**, satrap of Persis; defends Pylæ Susidæ against Alexander (331 B.C.); **4**, 331 seq.; killed, **4**, 333.
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- Arion** (ca. 700 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229, 496.
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- Ariovistus**, German chief; wars with Cæsar (58 B.C.), **5**, 505.
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- Aristander**, celebrated Greek soothsayer; foretells greatness of Alexander, **4**, 259; prophecies of, **4**, 308, 313, 316, 319.
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- Aristides** or **Aristeides**, surnamed “the Just,” (d. 468 ? B.C.), an Athenian statesman and general, son of Lysimachus; as archon, **3**, 242; ostracised, **3**, 249; rivalry of, with Themistocles, **3**, 306, 345, 394, 401; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 348; crushes conspiracy against government, **3**, 360 note; commands at Platæa, **3**, 363; Asiatic expedition of, **3**, 386, 388, 403; as assessor, **3**, 389; death of, **3**, 401; in tragedy of Æschylus, **3**, 422, 500.
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- Aristobulus** (d. ca. 316 B.C.), general of Alexander; as historian of Alexander, **4**, 257, 391; death of, **4**, 442.
- Aristobulus I** (**Judas Aristobulus**), king of Judæa 106–105 B.C., **2**, 26–27.
- Aristobulus II** (d. ca. 48 B.C.), king of Judæa in first century B.C.; war of, with Hyrcanus, **2**, 27, 162; defeated and deposed by Pompey, **2**, 27, 163; **5**, 474.
- Aristobulus III** (d. 35 B.C.), Jewish prince, grandson of Hyrcanus; brother-in-law of Herod, **2**, 164; made high priest, **2**, 166.
- Aristocrates**, king of Orchomenus, in Arcadia ca. 680 B.C.; treachery of, **3**, 147, 148, 151.
- Aristodemus**, in Greek tradition, first Heraclid king of Sparta, **3**, 116.
- Aristodemus**, king of Messenia ca. 729—ca. 722 B.C.; sacrifices his daughter, **3**, 146; in first Messenian war, **3**, 146–147.
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- Aristodemus**, of Miletus (fourth century B.C.); sent by Antigonos to Greece (315 B.C.), **4**, 443, 491; campaigns of, in Greece, **4**, 444, 492.
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- Aristodemus**, regent in Sparta 394 B.C.; commands allied army in Corinthian War, **4**, 105.
- Aristodemus**, Greek tragedian (fourth century B.C.), pay of, **3**, 471; sent as envoy to Philip, **4**, 231.
- Aristogenes**, one of the ten commanders appointed to succeed Alcibiades; voluntary banishment of (406 B.C.), **3**, 636.
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Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.

Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420-1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.

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Arnim, Count Adolf Heinrich von (1803–1868), Prussian politician; member of Prussian liberal ministry, **15**, 436.

Arnim or Arnheim, Hans (or Johann) Georg von (1581–1641), German diplomatist and soldier; mission of, to Berlin, **15**, 122–123.

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Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

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Artabazus (ca. 362–328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626–627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.

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Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.

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Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405–361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619–626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49–50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53–59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621–622; **4**, 133–135.

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Artaxis or **Artaxes I**, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.

Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34–20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.

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Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334.

Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.

Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.

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Artevelde, Philip van (ca. 1340–1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.

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Arudj (Horuj, Uruj, Horush) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, **8**, 520; **24**, 476.

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Arundel, Thomas (1353-1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, **18**, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, **18**, 520-521.

Aruns (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, **5**, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, **5**, 89.

Aurns (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, **3**, 6.

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Arverni, tribe in Gaul; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 515, 526.

Arvina, A. Cornelius, Roman dictator (fourth century B.C.); conflict of, with Samnites, **5**, 187.

Aryandes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian; as governor of Egypt, **2**, 612.

Aryans, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, **1**, 43-45; **3**, 34, 36; early home of, **2**, 482, 525-526; **3**, 34; in India, **2**, 483-492; and Persians, **2**, 482, 565; in Greece, **3**, 34-36; and Romans, **5**, 44.

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Aryenis (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, **2**, 430, 458, 583.

Arymbas I (Arribas or Tharymbas), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, **4**, 502.

Arymbas II, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, **4**, 502-503.

Arzamas, a literary club of romanticists in Russia; foundation of, **17**, 516.

Arzanene, border province of Persia; Christian inhabitants of, carried away (577 A.D.), **8**, 90.

Asa, king of Judah ca. 917-874 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107, 108.

Asa, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, **16**, 35.

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Asbiorn (tenth century), Scandinavian landholder; at assembly in Trondhjem, **16**, 52.

Asbrandson, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, **22**, 402 seq.

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Ascanius (Iulus), in classical legend, the son of Aeneas; founds Alba Longa, **5**, 60-61; eponymous founder of Julian family, **5**, 70.

Ascelin (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine, **11**, 22.

Ascension Island, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.

Aschaffenburg, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), **15**, 492.

Ascham, Anthony (ca. 1617-1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, **20**, 94, 123.

Ascham, Roger (1515-1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269-270.

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Asculum, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), **4**, 509; **5**, 207.

Asdiagians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 598.

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Asen, Ivan I, Bulgarian czar 1186-1196; throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; reign of, **24**, 169.

Asen, Ivan II, Bulgarian czar 1218-1241; reign of, **24**, 171, 173.

Asen, Ivan III, Bulgarian czar 1279-1280, **24**, 174.

Asen, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1244-1257; murdered, **24**, 173.

Asen, Peter, Bulgarian czar 1196-1197; with Ivan Asen throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; succeeds Ivan Asen I, **24**, 169.

Asgard, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods, **16**, 13 seq.

Ashantee (Ashanti) War, between Great Britain and the Ashantee Nation, West Africa (1873-1874); Sir Garnet Wolseley terminates, **21**, 639.

Ashburton Treaty, a treaty concluded at Washington between Great Britain and the United States (1842); provisions of, **23**, 368.

Ashburton, Lord, see **Baring**.

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Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.

Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.

Ashtaroth, see Astarte.

Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.

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Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.

Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.

Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardinian tribe, **2**, 425.

Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.

Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.

Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.

Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.

Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.

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Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.

Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.

Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.

Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.

Asmonæans, see Maccabees.

Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.

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Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474-475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.

Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.

Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.

Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.

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Aspasians (Hippasians), ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.

Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.

Aspern, battle of; see Essling.

Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.

Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, **14**, 644.

Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.

Assacenians, ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.

Assagarta, see Sagartians.

As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., **8**, 197.

Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738-1760), French soldier; death of, **12**, 79.

Assassination Plot, a conspiracy against the life of William III of England (1696); story of, **20**, 453-455.

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- Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887)**, American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.
- Beecher's Bibles**, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.
- Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770–1827)**, German musical composer, **15**, 360.
- Begga**, mother of Pepin of Herstal, **7**, 482.
- Beggars ("Gueux")**, name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.
- Beggars of the Sea**, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429.
- Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436–1506)**, celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
- Behistun Inscription**, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623–625; translation, **2**, 613–614.
- Behring Sea Fisheries**; arbitration of United States rights in, **23**, 482.
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- Beilan, battle of (1832)**, **24**, 452.
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- Bekker, Balthazar**, Dutch writer (1634–1698), **13**, 595.
- Bektish Khan**, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), **24**, 380.
- Bel**, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, **1**, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, **1**, 313, 314, 316, 317; **2**, 350; chief god of Nippur, **1**, 351, 521; see also **Marduk**.
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- Belej ben Beshar**, emir of Cordova (742 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, **8**, 200.
- Belesis**, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596–598.
- Belfort (or Héricourt)**, battle of (1871), **13**, 170–171.
- Belgæ**, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515–516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Belgard**, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.
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- Bellamont** (**Bellomont**), **Richard Coote**, Earl of (1636-1701); made governor of New York in 1698, **23**, 165; made governor of Massachusetts in 1699, **23**, 177.
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- Belle-Isle**, **Chevalier de** (d. 1747), French soldier; slain at Exilles, **12**, 45.
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- Bellingham**, **Richard** (ca. 1592-1672), a colonial governor of Massachusetts; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Bellinzona**, city of Switzerland; purchase of, by Swiss, **16**, 585; given up to duke of Milan, **16**, 586; recovered by Swiss, **16**, 616.
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- Bellovacii**, a tribe of the Belgian Gauls; subdued by Cæsar (57 B.C.), **6**, 515.
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- Belmore**, **Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry**, 4th Earl of (1835-), an English statesman; governor of New South Wales 1868-1872, **22**, 240.
- Bel-nirari I**, king of Assyria ca. 1370 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 374.
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- Bel-shum-ishkum** (b. ca. 645 B.C.), king of Babylon; reign of, **1**, 454.
- Beltraneja**, **La**, see **Juana**, queen of Castile.
- Beltz**, palatinate of; subdued by Casimir III of Poland (ca. 1350), **24**, 36.
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- Belzu**, **Manuel Isodoro**, Bolivian revolutionist; president of Bolivia 1848-1855, **23**, 612.
- Bem**, **Jósef** (1791-1850), Polish general; at siege of Vienna (1848), **14**, 646; Hungarian successes of, **14**, 654.
- Bembo**, **Francesco**, Venetian naval commander; defeats the Milanese on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
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- Benbow**, **John** (1653-1702), British admiral; in West Indies, **20**, 472.
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- Benedek**, **Ludwig von** (1804-1881), Austrian general; at Solferino, **9**, 605; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 23, 488, 489, 493.
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- Benedict IV**, pope 900-903; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
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- Benedict VI**, pope 972-973; deposed by Boniface, **8**, 586.
- Benedict VII**, pope 975-984; imprisoned and put to death by Boniface, **7**, 622; **8**, 587.
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- Benedict XIV** (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740-1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524-525.
- Benedict Cajetan**, see **Boniface VIII**.
- Benedict**, Saint (ca. 480-543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **8**, 544.
- Benevento**, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.
- Benevento**, battle of (1266), **9**, 109; **14**, 126.
- Beneventum**, battle of (275 B.C.), **5**, 208, 209.
- Benfield**, Paul, money-lender of Madras; denounced by Burke, **22**, 90.
- Bengal**, a division of India; conquest of, completed by the English, **22**, 68, 69; administration of Warren Hastings in, **22**, 83-100; Burmese attack British in, **22**, 134.
- Ben-Hadad** (Bir-dadda), king of Damascus; wars with Israel, **2**, 18, 108-109.
- Ben Hadad II** (Hadad-ezer), king of Damascus; in alliance against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; **2**, 392.
- Beni Kainoka**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 121.
- Beni Koraiza**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; alliance of, with Koreish, **8**, 123.
- Beni Nadhir**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 123.
- Beni Merin**, dynasty of, in Morocco, **8**, 248 seq.
- Beni Zian**, dynasty of, in Tlemcen, **8**, 248.
- Benjamin**, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; distrusts Solomon, **2**, 104; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.
- Benjamin**, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **8**, 161.
- Benkendorf**, Count Alexander (ca. 1782-1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.
- Bennet**, Henry, see **Arlington**, Earl of.
- Bennet**, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
- Bennett**, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Bennigsen**, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.
- Bennington**, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Bensington**, battle of (777 A.D.), **18**, 59.
- Bentinck**, Lord George (1802-1848), English politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
- Bentinck**, Lord William Cavendish, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
- Bentinck**, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
- Bentinck**, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
- Bentioigna**, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
- Bentivoglio**, Giovanni (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 647.
- Bentonville**, battle of (1865), **23**, 446.
- Beon** or **Bnon**, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.
- Beorhtric**, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **18**, 66.
- Beornwulf**, king of Mercia (ca. 822 A.D.), **18**, 61.
- Beowulf**, Anglo-Saxon epic, **18**, 164.
- Berar**, Rajah of, signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Beraun**, battle of (1394), **14**, 193.
- Berbers**, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **8**, 182; **24**, 467-468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.
- Berchar**, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.
- Berdi Ghazali**, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.
- Bereke**, khan of Kiptchak, **24**, 291, 294.
- Berengar**, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.
- Berengar II**, king of Italy 950-961, **7**, 615, 616.
- Berengar**, counts of Barcelona, see **Raymond Berengar**.
- Berengaria** or **Berenguela** (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
- Berengarius** (ca. 998-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.
- Berenice** (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
- Berenice** (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.
- Berenice** (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
- Berenice** (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.
- Berenice** (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.
- Beresford**, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.
- Beresina**, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

- Berg**, Count of (seventeenth century), German soldier in the Eighty Years' War, **13**, 578-579.
- Bergami, Bartolomeo**, relations to Queen Caroline of England, **21**, 518.
- Bergara**, see **Vergara**.
- Bergasse, Nicolas** (1750-1832), French lawyer, deputy at Assembly of 1789, **12**, 208.
- Bergen, Marquis of** (sixteenth century); in Dutch embassy to Madrid (1566), **13**, 399, 416.
- Bergen-op-Zoom**, a town in the Netherlands; captured by French (1747), **12**, 45; battle of (1799), **12**, 474; **17**, 436; siege of (1588), **13**, 525; battle of (1759), **15**, 212.
- Bergendal**, South African town; Botha, Boer general, defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Bergerac, Treaty of** (1577), **11**, 384.
- Bergh, Count van der**, brother of William I of Orange; treason of (1583), **13**, 498.
- Bergolini**, the democratic party in Pisa (ca. 1342), **9**, 245.
- Berhampur**, beginning of Indian mutiny of 1857 at, **22**, 169.
- Beric**, British chieftain; instigates Claudius to invade Britain (50 A.D.), **13**, 13.
- Beringskjold**, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.
- Berkeley, John**, 3rd Lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663-1697), English naval officer, a proprietor of New Jersey; encourages slavery in his colony, **23**, 27; sells his share in New Jersey (1674), **23**, 30; a proprietor of the Carolinas, **23**, 47.
- Berkeley, Peter** (1583-1659), American colonial clergyman; sent by Massachusetts as commissioner to England to establish claims of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
- Berkeley, Thomas, Lord**, keeper of Edward II in captivity (1327), **13**, 446.
- Berkeley, Sir William** (d. 1677); royal governor of Virginia; his first administration, **22**, 592-594; directs the affairs of Carolina, **23**, 48; his mission to England, **23**, 124; crushes Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 129-130; his last tyrannies, **23**, 131.
- Berlin**, city, Prussia; capital of the German Empire; French Protestants take refuge in, **14**, 398; made capital of Prussia by Frederick the Great, **15**, 145; first German customs-parliament meets at, **15**, 508.
- Berlin Conference** (1884-1885), **15**, 538.
- Berlin, Congress of** (1878), **15**, 531; **17**, 606.
- Berlin, Council of**, religious (1847), **15**, 418.
- Berlin Decrees** (1806), issued by Napoleon I, prohibiting commerce with Great Britain, **10**, 324; **12**, 554; **21**, 471; **23**, 323.
- Berlin Memorandum** (1876), a memorandum by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, attempting to force reforms on Turkey, **21**, 640.
- Berlin Revolution** (1848), **15**, 425-436.
- Berlin, Treaties of:**
Treaty of 1854, **17**, 563.
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- of (Bessarabia), **17**, 606; (Roumania), **24**, 152; (Bulgaria), **24**, 178; (Servia), **24**, 203; (Montenegro), **24**, 211; (Bosnia-Herzegovina), **24**, 217.
- Bermingham, John de**, earl of Louth (d. 1328), English soldier; defeats Edward Bruce in Ireland, **21**, 384; murdered, **21**, 385.
- Bermuda**, islands of, annexed to Virginia (1619), **22**, 579.
- Bermudez, Remijio Morales** (1836-1894), Peruvian statesman; presidency and death of, **23**, 608.
- Bermudo II**, king of Leon 982-999, **10**, 46; captures Oporto, **10**, 428.
- Bermudo III**, king of Leon 1028-1037, **10**, 47; death, **10**, 54.
- Bern**, canton and capital city of Switzerland; founding of, **16**, 540; siege of (1339), **16**, 568; received into the Swiss Confederation, **16**, 574; forms perpetual civic league with Zürich and Lucerne, **16**, 608; proclaims Helvetic Confession of Faith, **16**, 632; conspiracy of Hentzi at (1749), **17**, 1; aristocracy and democracy in (eighteenth century), **17**, 2, 9; federal relations of, **17**, 13-16; capitulation of (1798), **12**, 461; **17**, 23; made capital of Switzerland (1848), **17**, 44.
- Bern, Treaty of** (1529), **16**, 629.
- Bernadotte**, French marshal, see **Charles XIV**, king of Sweden.
- Bernard**, abbot of St. Anastasius, see **Eugenius III**.
- Bernard Plantevelue**, count of Auvergne; French noble (ninth century), **11**, 6, 7.
- Bernard, Saint** (1091-1153); and the Second Crusade, **8**, 358, 379; **14**, 93; influence on Abbot Suger, **11**, 36; and Abélard, **11**, 42-43.
- Bernard, Sir Francis** (1714-1779), colonial governor of Massachusetts; refuses to convene the general court (1768), **23**, 235.
- Bernard, Samuel** (1651-1739), rich French banker; makes loans to Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
- Bernardi, Marco** (sixteenth century), of Cosenza, Italian brigand, **9**, 478.
- Bernhard**, son of Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne; king of Italy (ninth century), **7**, 531, 558.
- Bernhard** (ninth century), marquis of Gotha; revolt of, **11**, 7.
- Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Duke** (1604-1639), German soldier; leader at battle of Lützen, **14**, 359; **16**, 326; at battle of Nördlingen, **14**, 366; campaign of (1635-1636), **14**, 368; attempts to help Swedes, **14**, 373; effects reversal of military situation in Thirty Years' War by victories at Rheinfelden, **14**, 374-375, and in capture of Breisach, **14**, 376-378; and the treachery of France, **14**, 378; his death and its effect on the war, **14**, 379.
- Bernicia**, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ida (sixth century), **18**, 39; united to Deira, **18**, 41, 41 note.
- Bernis, François** (1715-1794), French cardinal and statesman; disgraced by La Pompadour, **12**, 75.

- Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von** (1735–1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.
- Bernstorff, Christian Günther** (1769–1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
- Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von** (1712–1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
- Beroldingen of Uri** (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
- Berosus** (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
- Berri, Duchess de** (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798–1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
- Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de** (1778–1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.
- Berri, Jean de France, Duke de** (1340–1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
- Berri**, see Bituriges.
- Bersærkers**, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
- Bert, Paul** (1883–1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
- Bertha**, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
- Bertha, "Good Queen,"** rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
- Bertha or Irene**, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
- Bertha** (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
- Bertha** (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
- Berthelier, Philibert** (1470–1519), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
- Berthier, Alexandre**, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753–1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
- Berthold**, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597–598.
- Berthold**, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
- Berthold von Arach**, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.
- Berthold**, elector of Mainz (1442–1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count** (1748–1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
- Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby** (1555–1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
- Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey** (1572–1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
- Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon** (1740–1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Berton, Jean Baptiste** (1769–1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
- Betrada**, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
- Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien** (1773–1844), French general; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Bertrand de Poiet** (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
- Bertrand le Blas**, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
- Bertrando di Deux** (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
- Beruth**, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 349.
- Berwald, Treaty of**, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
- Berwick**, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.
- Berwick, Duke of**; see Fitzjames.
- Berwick, Pacification of**, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
- Berytus**, see Beirut.
- Bes**, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
- Besançon** (Latin *Vesontio*), French town; Cæsar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
- Besenal, Pierre Victor, Baron de** (1722–1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Beshar ben Merwan** (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.
- Beshir Shehaab**, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
- Besieda**, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
- Besme or Bême** (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Bessaraba, Alexander**, prince of Wallachia 1325-1365; at battle of Maritza, **24**, 131.
- Bessaraba Laiote**, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474-1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, **24**, 133-135.
- Bessaraba, Matthew**, prince of Wallachia 1633-1654; reign of, **24**, 142.
- Bessarabia**, a province of southwestern Russia; annexation of, to Russia (1812), **24**, 147; incorporated with Moldavia (1856), **24**, 150; restoration of, to Russia, **24**, 152.
- Bessarion, Johannes or Basilius**, Cardinal (1395 or 1403-1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, **7**, 337; **8**, 639.
- Bessas**, Gothic chief (sixth century); governs Rome, **7**, 413-415.
- Bessau**, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 580.
- Bessi**, an ancient tribe of Thrace, **3**, 112.
- Bessières, Jean Baptiste** (1768-1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, **10**, 339; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Bessus**, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), **4**, 320; conspires against Darius, **4**, 340, 341; capture and death of, **4**, 346, 347.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius**, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Jugurthine war, **5**, 384-387.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius**, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuschef)**, Count Alexei Petrovitch (1693-1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, **17**, 304; as chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, **17**, 352; his relations with Prussia, **15**, 184, 202, 203; **17**, 355.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel** (d. 1826), a Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), **17**, 539.
- Be-t'a-u**, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von** (1795-1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), **15**, 474.
- Béthune, Maximilian de**, see Sully.
- Beugnot, Jacques Claude** (1761-1835), French deputy; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de** (1752-1821), French general and politician; negotiates with Spain, **12**, 533; as ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von** (1809-1886), Austrian statesman; rise of, **15**, 31, 33; foreign policy of, **15**, 40.
- Bevern, August Wilhelm**, Duke of (1715-1781); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196, 202.
- Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van** (1614-1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589; ambassador of states-general to London, **13**, 622.
- Beverwick**, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, **23**, 14-15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, **23**, 17.
- Bexon, Abbé Gabriel** (1748-1784), French naturalist; assists Buffon, **12**, 121.
- Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von** (1812-1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
- Beyme, Karl Friedrich** (1765-1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373.
- Beyrout**, see Beirut.
- Bêze (Latinized, Beza), Théodore de** (1519-1605), French Protestant theologian; becomes Calvin's successor at Geneva, **16**, 640; relation to the Escalade, **16**, 643.
- Béziers**, a city in France; massacre of (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Bhagavad-gita**, a Sanskrit heroic poem, **2**, 528.
- Bhamo**, a town in British India; captured by British (1885), **22**, 219.
- Bharata**, mythical Indian king, **2**, 522.
- Bhartpur or Bhurtpore**, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), **22**, 135-136.
- Bhatarka (Bhattaraka)**, a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Bhils**, a tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Bhonsla**, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
- Bhutan or Bootan**, a country in Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 512-513; war of, with British India (1864), **22**, 204.
- Bhurtpore**, see Bhartpur.
- Bianca Sforza**, see Sforza, Bianca.
- Bianchi (Whites), The**, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), **9**, 120-123.
- Biart or Biard, Peter** (1565-1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, **22**, 555.
- Bias of Priene** (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Bibaculus, Furius** (b. ca. 103 B.C.), Roman epic poet, **5**, 649.
- Bibars (Beybars) or Bundukdari**, mameluke sultan in Egypt 1260-1277; origin, **24**, 291; in wars with Christians, **8**, 443, 448, 450; relations with Mongols, **24**, 291, 294; death of, **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
- Biberach**, battle of (1800), **14**, 533.
- Bibesco, George Demetrius** (1804-1873), prince of Wallachia 1842-1849, **24**, 149.
- Bible**, as source of Hebrew history, **2**, 56 seq.; style of prophetic books, **2**, 213 seq.; translated into Vaudois vulgate, **11**, 41; Luther's translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; English translations (1526, 1538), **19**, 180; translated into English under James I, **19**, 494-495; see also **2**, *History of Israel*.
- Bicêtre**; peace of (1410), **11**, 167; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Bibikov, Alexander**, in insurrection at Moscow in time of Catherine the Great, **17**, 387.
- Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius** (d. 48 B.C.), Roman politician; consul 59 B.C., **5**, 501-504.
- Bicocca**, a village in Italy; battle of (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
- Bidassoa**, see Pyrenees, Treaty of.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750–1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798–1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335–337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842–), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894–1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812–1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipsic, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochín-China; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine** (1680–1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245–1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747–1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494?–1575), “Sappho of Brabant,” Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **6**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **18**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820–), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billaud-Varenes, Jean Nicolas** (1756–1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338–339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights**, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361–366.
- Bindoes or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91–92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528–1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507–1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813–1885), an English anti-quarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284–1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210–1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget, Saint** (ca. 1302–1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197–198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birkerett**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Glipping, **16**, 175.
- Birmingham, John de**, see **Bermingham**.
- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652–653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron** (1524–1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747–1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562–1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690–1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann Rudolf von** (1741–1803), Prussian soldier and statesman; adviser of Frederick William II of Prussia, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisnus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von** (1815–1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

- the diet of the Confederation (1851), **15**, 467; policy of, in regard to Austria (1851-1854), **15**, 468; forms new cabinet under William I (1862), **15**, 481; challenges Virchow to a duel (1865), **15**, 482; effects extensive military reforms (1863-1864), **15**, 483; Schleswig-Holstein policy of (1864), **15**, 484; hostile attitude toward Austria, **15**, 485-486; opposes French attempt at mediation in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491; urges South German states to make alliances with Prussia rather than Austria, **15**, 494-495; opposes French claims, **15**, 499; advocates universal suffrage, **15**, 500; his policy of Germanic unity, **15**, 501; his policy in regard to Luxemburg, **13**, 141; **15**, 502-507; at the first German customs parliament, **15**, 510-513; in the negotiations with France (1870), **13**, 146; **15**, 515-518; in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 520, 523; conference with Napoleon III after battle of Sedan, **13**, 161; in Paris, **13**, 180-181; signs preliminary peace with France, **15**, 529; organises Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; first unification policy as first chancellor of the German Empire, **15**, 533, 535-536; struggle with the Ultramontanists (the May Laws), **15**, 534-535; inaugurates policy of colonial expansion, **15**, 538; makes peace with clerical party (1879), **15**, 539; announces death of William I to diet, **15**, 541; during the reign of Frederick III, **15**, 543; dismissed from office by William II (1890), **15**, 545; in retirement, **15**, 545; reconciliation with the emperor, **15**, 545; death, **15**, 546.
- Bismarck Archipelago**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Germany; administration of, **15**, 562.
- Bistam** (d. ca. 595 A.D.), Sassanid prince, brother of Bindoe; liberates Bindoe, **8**, 91; marches against Bahram, **8**, 92; usurps throne of Media, **8**, 93.
- Bit-Adini**, ancient principality in Mesopotamia; location, **1**, 378-379; revolts against Assurnazirpal, **1**, 386; subjugated by Shalmaneser II, 387, 389.
- Bithur**, town in India; captured (1857) by British, **22**, 184.
- Bithynia**, Asiatic province; early history, **2**, 419; people of, **4**, 85; subjugated by Mithridates, **5**, 432; as a Roman province, **5**, 467; **6**, 27, 48-49, 423, 433, 447.
- Bitigovski, Michael** (d. 1591), Russian statesman; treatment of Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 220; death of, **17**, 221.
- Bito**, an Argive; story of, **2**, 450.
- Bitonto**, battle of (1734), **9**, 533.
- Bittenfeld, Herwarth von** (1796-1884), a Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488-490.
- Bittó, Stephan von** (1822-), Hungarian politician, **15**, 45.
- Bituriges** (Berrí), Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 527.
- Bivar, Rodrigo de**, see **Cid**.
- Björn (I) Jarnasida (Ironsides)**, (d. 804 A.D.), king of Sweden, **16**, 36, 40.
- Björn II**, king of Sweden (ninth century), **16**, 36.
- Björnson, Björnstjerne** (1832-), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, **16**, 484.
- Black, Jeremiah S.** (1810-1883), American jurist and statesman; becomes secretary of state, **23**, 412.
- Blackbeard (Robert Thatch)**, American pirate, early eighteenth century, **23**, 195.
- Black Death**, ravages of, in England (fourteenth century), **18**, 467-469; see also **Plagues**.
- Black Eagle**, a Prussian order; created (1701), **14**, 405.
- Black Flags**, a band of pirates in China, **24**, 556.
- Black Friday** (Sept. 24th, 1869), a day of financial panic in New York City, **23**, 472.
- Black Hawk** (1767-1838), a chief of the Sac Indians; leads Indian insurrection in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 361.
- Black Hussars**, a Prussian regiment; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 202 note.
- Black Lands** (tchernoziom), a large and fertile agricultural tract in European Russia, **17**, 82-83.
- Black Margaret**, see **Margaret of Flanders**.
- Black Prince, The**, see **Edward, the Black Prince**.
- Black Sea or Euxine**, neutrality of (Treaty of Paris, 1856), **21**, 637.
- Blackstone, William** (d. 1675), early settler in Massachusetts, **22**, 640.
- Black War** (1836), in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 241.
- Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton**, see **Dufferin and Ava**.
- Blæsus, C. Sempronius**, Roman consul 253 B.C.; naval expedition to Africa, **5**, 226.
- Blagovestchensk**, capital of the Siberian region of the Amur; massacre at, **24**, 574.
- Blaine, James Gillespie** (1830-1893), American statesman; as secretary of state under Garfield, **23**, 479; nominated for president, **23**, 479, 481; diplomacy of **23**, xxiv-xxv.
- Blair, Francis Preston** (1821-1875), American soldier and politician; in opening campaign of Civil War in Missouri (1861), **23**, 421.
- Blake, Joaquin** (d. 1827), Spanish general, born in Ireland; in command of Galician contingent in Spanish War (1808), **10**, 339; defeat of, **10**, 342.
- Blake, Joseph**, brother of Admiral Blake; settles in South Carolina (1674), **23**, 54, 59.
- Blake, Robert** (1598-1657), an English admiral; in engagements with the Dutch under Tromp, **13**, 617-619; **20**, 125-128; receives command of fleet, **20**, 92, 122; in the Mediterranean, **20**, 160; **24**, 482; victory at Cadiz, and death, **20**, 169-170; body removed from Westminster Abbey after the Restoration, **20**, 237.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis (1811–1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 205.

Blanca (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.

Blanchard, Alain (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.

Blanche of Bourbon (ca. 1338–1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.

Blanche of Castile (1187–1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226–1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.

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Blankenbergh, Moritz von (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.

Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de (1618–1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.

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Blanco, Ramon (1832–), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.

Blancos or Blanquillos, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617–618.

Bland, Richard Parks (1835–1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.

Blanquetaque, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805–1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96–98.

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Blasendorf, Assembly of (1848), **14**, 637.

Bleda, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.

Blehr, Otto Albert, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.

Blémyes, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.

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Blenheim or Höchstädt, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.

Bligh, William (1754–1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.

Blignières, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.

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Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.

Blois, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.

Blois, Treaty of (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.

Blois, Mlle. de, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.

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Blomberg, Barbara (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.

Blood, Thomas, "Colonel" (1618–1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.

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Blossius, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.

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Blount, James H. (1836–1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.

Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von (1742–1819), Prussian field-marshal; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipsic (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.

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Blum, Robert (1807–1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.

Blumenau, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1866), **15**, 493.

Blunt, Sir Walter (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.

Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.

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Boadicea (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190–192; **18**, 14–15.

Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.

Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.

Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313–1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.

Boccanera, Simone (1300–1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.

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Bocchoris (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.

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Bockhold (Bockelsohn), Jan, see **John of Leyden**.

Bocskay, Stephan (1556–1606), Hungarian

- noble; leader of insurrection against the Habsburgs (1604), **14**, 326.
- Bodley, Sir Thomas** (1544–1612), founder of the Bodleian library; made earl marshal by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 417.
- Bodiongnatus** (first century B.C.), chief of the Nervii; in campaign against Cæsar, **5**, 518.
- Bodyul**, see Tibet.
- Boem Plaats**, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), **22**, 267.
- Bœotia**, Greek state; government of, **3**, 187; invaded by the Romans, **4**, 545.
- Boerebistes** (first century B.C.), Dacian king; reforms of, **24**, 126; and the Romans, **24**, 127.
- Boernred** (eighth century A.D.), Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, **18**, 59.
- Boers**, a people of Dutch descent in South Africa; make war on Basutoland (1866) **22**, 278; settle in the Transvaal, **22**, 282; proclaim the South African Republic, **22**, 290; expansion of, **22**, 293, 319; proclaim Dinizulu king of Zululand, **22**, 294. For wars with England see **Boer Wars**.
- Boer Wars**: 1. (1880–1881), also called Transvaal War, a war following the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, waged between that country and England, **22**, 290–292. 2. (1899–1902), also called South African War, a war waged by the Transvaal and Orange Free State against England; main treatment, **22**, 300–317; causes, **22**, 300; battles of Stormberg and Magersfontein, **22**, 308; battle of Colenso, **22**, 309; battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 310; siege of Kimberley, **22**, 305, 306, 310, 312; siege of Ladysmith, **22**, 305, 308, 310, 312; death of Piet Joubert, **22**, 313; siege of Mafeking, **22**, 310, 313; annexation of Orange Free State to British Empire, **22**, 313; occupation of Pretoria by British, **22**, 314; annexation of Transvaal to British Empire, **22**, 314; peace ratified at Pretoria, **22**, 317.
- Böszörményi**, Hungarian politician; leader of extreme republican party (1868), **15**, 42.
- Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus** (ca. 475–ca. 525 A.D.), a Roman philosopher and statesman; as minister to Theodoric, **7**, 388, 390–394.
- Boethos**, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bogardus, Everard** (d. 1647), minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, **23**, 11.
- Bogdan**, prince of Moldavia; becomes vassal of sultan (1513), **24**, 135, 349.
- Boges** (fifth century B.C.), Persian governor of Eion in Macedonia, **3**, 316, 404.
- Bog-folk**, sobriquet for the "centre" of the French National Assembly, **12**, 154.
- Bogislaw or Boleslaw** (1136–1187), duke of Pomerania; aids Valdemar I, **16**, 150; vassal of Denmark, **16**, 155.
- Bogomiles**, religious sect of Bulgaria; teachings of, **24**, 165–166; persecution of, **24**, 171.
- Bogorji**, companion of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Boha ad Din** (twelfth century), Arab chronicler, **8**, 407.
- Bohemia**, a state of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; early history of, **6**, 63, 76, 598; mediæval wars with Germany, **7**, 528, 576, 597, 639, 656; becomes kingdom, **7**, 654; German domination ends in, **14**, 162, 210–211; civil war in (1434), **14**, 213; outbreak of Thirty Years' War in, **14**, 331; invaded by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; the diet of 1842 and Ferdinand I of Austria, **14**, 608; new constitution of 1848 proclaimed, **14**, 637; position of, in the Austrian federation, **15**, 19, 20; demands of the Slavs in, **15**, 35; the Fundamental Articles, **15**, 38; in wars with Poland, **24**, 10, 12, 16, 22, 24.
- Bohemond, or Bohemund, (I) Marc** (1056?–1111), son of Robert Guiscard, and prince of Tarentum and Antioch; in Norman War against Byzantine Empire, **7**, 260–262; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 347; takes Corfu, **9**, 73; besieges Larissa, **9**, 75.
- Bohemond III** (d. 1201), prince of Antioch 1163–1201; pays allegiance to Saladin, **8**, 407.
- Bohemond IV**, prince of Antioch 1201–1233, **8**, 449.
- Bohemond V** (d. 1251), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
- Bohemond VI** (d. 1274), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
- Bohun, Sir Henry de** (d. 1314), English knight; killed by Bruce at Bannockburn, **21**, 100.
- Bohun, Humphrey de**, lord constable of England; defeats Scots (1172), **18**, 285.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1274), 1st earl of Hereford and 1st earl of Essex; chosen by the barons on committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1298), 3d earl of Hereford and 2nd earl of Essex; at battle of Falkirk, **18**, 412; opposes Edward I, **18**, 413, 417.
- Boians (Boii)**, Celtic tribe; war with Rome, **5**, 200, 236–237, 249, 251; in Bohemia, **6**, 63; **7**, 429.
- Boileau, Etienne** (d. ca. 1269), provost of Paris, **11**, 69.
- Boileau-Despréaux, Nicholas** (1636–1711), French poet and critic, **11**, 640–641.
- Boiorix** (first century B.C.), king of Cimbrians, **5**, 393, 397, 398.
- Boisguillebert, Pierre le Pesant, Sieur de** (d. 1714), French historian, **11**, 537.
- Bois-le-Duc**, siege of (1794), **14**, 17.
- Boisot, Charles van** (d. 1575), Dutch soldier; peace commissioner (1574), **13**, 453; slain, **13**, 456.
- Boisot, Louis** (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

- Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de** (1592–1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de** (1756–1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392–396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
- Bokhara**, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600–601; see also *Transoxania*.
- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
- Boleslaw I**, called *Chrobry* ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999–1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9–11.
- Boleslaw II**, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058–1082; reign of, **24**, 16–19.
- Boleslaw III**, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102–1139; reign of, **24**, 23–27.
- Boleslaw IV**, king of Poland 1146–1173; reign of, **24**, 27–29.
- Boleslaw**, duke of Pomerania, see *Bogeslaw*.
- Boleyn (Bullen), Anne** (1507–1536), queen of England; early life of, **19**, 71, 101–102; influence of, over Henry VIII, **19**, 95, 109, 114, 122; visits France with Henry VIII, **19**, 133; secretly marries Henry VIII, **19**, 134; coronation of, **19**, 138; Henry VIII turns against, **19**, 142; marriage of, legalised, **19**, 144; in disgrace, **19**, 163–165; arrest of, **19**, 165–167; trial and condemnation of, **19**, 168; execution of, **19**, 170–172; question as to guilt of, **19**, 172–175; character of, **19**, 172–177.
- Boleyn, Mary**, sister of Anne Boleyn; mistress of Henry VIII, **19**, 100; marries William Carey, **19**, 101.
- Bolingbroke, Henry of**, see *Henry IV*, king of England.
- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount** (1678–1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508–509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509–510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.
- Bolingbroke, Roger** (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
- Bolivar, Simon** (1783–1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583–584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
- Bolivia**, South American republic; establishment of, **23**, 588; war with Chili (1879), **23**, 611, 612; history of (1831–1901), **23**, 612–614.
- Bologna**, capital of province of Bologna, Italy; early prominence of (twelfth century), **9**, 38; leads Guelphs against Ghibellines, **9**, 97–98; recalls exiled Ghibellines (1279), **9**, 112; decline of, under Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 157; expels Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 158; Taddeo de Pepoli usurps government of, **9**, 159; acquired by John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; Visconti da' Oleggio assumes independent government of (1356), **9**, 244; regains freedom from papal legates (1376), **9**, 248; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 255; loses popular government (ca. 1600), **9**, 408; Council of Trent removes to, **14**, 305; siege of (1510), **19**, 58.
- Bologna**, University of, early vicissitudes, **9**, 183.
- Bolotnikov, Ivan**, Russian general (ca. 1600); commands followers of Dmitri III (second imposter), **17**, 231; drowning of, **17**, 232.
- Bolton Castle**, a castle in Yorkshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in (1568–1569), **19**, 317.
- Bomarsund**, siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Bomba, King**, see *Ferdinand II*, king of Two Sicilies.
- Bombay**, governorship and presidency of British India; rivalry with other presidencies, **22**, 71; war with Hyder Ali (1768), **22**, 75; prominent in education, **22**, 211.
- Bombay**, a seaport of India, capital of governorship Bombay; ceded by Portugal to England (1661), **22**, 43; Clive at (1755), **22**, 54.
- Bombay, University of**, founded, **22**, 211.
- Bomilcar** (d. ca. 308 B.C.), Carthaginian general; career of, **4**, 580–581.
- Bona of Savoy**, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
- Bonagratia**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
- Bonaparte, Caroline**, earlier Maria Annunziata (1782–1839), sister of Napoleon I; wife of Murat, **9**, 571.
- Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon**, see *Napoleon III*.
- Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (1803–1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.
- Bonaparte, Jerome** (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.
- Bonaparte, Joseph** (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

- of 1814, **12**, 611; unpopularity of, in Spain, **21**, 475.
- Bonaparte, Louis** (1778–1846), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Holland (1806), **12**, 548; **14**, 23–24; opposes Napoleon and is forced to abdicate (1810), **12**, 580–581; **14**, 24.
- Bonaparte, Lucien** (1775–1840), prince of Canino, brother of Napoleon I; character of, **12**, 462; elected president of council of Five Hundred (1799), **12**, 482; defends Napoleon in council of Five Hundred, **12**, 487.
- Bonaparte, Napoleon**, see **Napoleon I**.
- Bonaparte, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph** (1856–1879), prince imperial of France, son of Napoleon III; birth of, **13**, 128; death of, **13**, 193.
- Bonaparte, Pierre Napoleon** (1815–1881), nephew of Napoleon I; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100; kills Victor Noir (1870), **13**, 145.
- Bonaventura, Saint** (Giovanni di Fidenza) (1221–1274), Italian scholastic philosopher, professor at Paris, **11**, 173; influence, **9**, 184.
- Bond, Sir Robert** (1845–), British colonial statesman; becomes premier of Newfoundland (1900), **22**, 348.
- Bondi**, class of free peasant proprietors in early history of Scandinavia, **16**, 84–87.
- Bonham, Sir George**, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
- Bonhomme, Jacques**, contemptuous sobriquet given to the lower classes of France, **11**, 135.
- Boniface I** (Bonifacius), Saint (d. 422 A.D.), bishop of Rome 418–422 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Boniface II**, pope 530–532 A.D.; attempts to regulate papal election, **8**, 528–529.
- Boniface III**, pope 607 A.D.; first to be entitled “universal bishop,” **8**, 540.
- Boniface IV**, pope 608–615 A.D.; attempts to bring separatists back into the church, **8**, 540.
- Boniface V**, pope 619–625 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
- Boniface VI**, pope 896 A.D.; disgraceful life of, **8**, 578.
- Boniface VII** (Francone), pope 974–975, 984–985; twice usurps pontifical chair, **8**, 586–587, 589.
- Boniface VIII** (Benedict Cajetan) (ca. 1228–1303), pope 1294–1303; pontificate of, **8**, 618–619; preaches crusade (1300), **8**, 454; character of, **8**, 621; **9**, 115; attempts to check Bianchi faction in Florence, **9**, 121; founds University of Rome, **9**, 183; quarrel with Philip the Fair, **9**, 618–619; **11**, 77–82; relations with Albert I of Germany, **14**, 160–162; claims Scotland for the papacy, **21**, 78; death of, **8**, 619.
- Boniface IX** (Pietro Tomacelli), pope 1389–1404; pontificate of, **8**, 630–631.
- Boniface** (originally Winfrid, Winifred or Winfrith), Saint (d. 755), English missionary called “the Apostle of Germany”; influence of, **7**, 499, 504, 507, 508, 514; teaching of, **8**, 525; organises German church, **21**, 342; sketch of career, and death, **13**, 277.
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- Bonin, Adolf von** (1803–1872), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
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- Brennus, leader of Senonian Gauls; captures Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 156–164.
- Brent, Margaret, American reformer; makes demand for woman's rights in Virginia (1648), **22**, 606.
- Breogan, ancestor of the Breogantes, Irish tribes in Munster, **21**, 333.
- Brereton, Sir William, establishes settlement at Winnissimet (now Chelsea, Massachusetts) (ca. 1622), **22**, 640.
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- Bresci, Italian anarchist; assassinates King Humbert of Italy (1900), **9**, 633.
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- Bretagne (or Brittany), John de, earl of Richmond; appointed guardian of Scotland (1305), **21**, 84, 94; captured at Biland Abbey (1323), **21**, 113.
- Breteuil, Eustace de, son-in-law of Henry I of England; quarrels with Henry I, **18**, 236.
- Breteuil, William de, Anglo-Norman noble; disputes possession of royal treasures with Henry I (1100), **18**, 228.
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- Brewster, William (1560–1644), English colonist in America, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers"; life work of, **22**, 617; appointed to accompany pilgrims to America, **22**, 624; publishes books, **22**, 622; becomes ruling elder of Plymouth colony, **22**, 635.
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- Brézé, Pierre de (d. 1465), seneschal of Anjou, Poitou and Normandy; assists Queen Margaret in War of Roses (1462), **18**, 582.
- Brian Boruma (Boru or Borohma) (926–1014), king of Ireland; career of, **21**, 18, 349–355.
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- Bridgman (Bridgeman), Sir Orlando (d. 1674), English jurist; succeeds Lord Clarendon as keeper of the great seal (1667), **20**, 264.
- Brieg, siege of (1741), **15**, 166.
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- Briord, French ambassador to Holland; signs partition treaty (1697), **11**, 611.
- Brisbane, Sir Thomas Makdougall (1773–1860), British general and astronomer; governor of New South Wales 1821–1825, **22**, 238.
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Browne, Count Maximilian Ulysses von (1705–1757), Austrian field-marshal; commands in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190–195; killed at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.

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Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.

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- Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of (1721-1792)**, Prussian field-marshal; campaign against French in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73-77; made commander of English army, **15**, 204; conquest of, in Westphalia, **15**, 210; campaigns of (1759), **15**, 212; campaign of (1761), **15**, 221; captures Cassel (1762), **15**, 223.
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- Brunswick, Ludwig Ernst, Duke of (1718-1788)**; administration of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6 seq., 11.
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- Brutus (Scæva), Decimus Junius**, Roman consul 325 B.C.; invades Vestinian country, **5**, 186.
- Brutus, Decimus Junius**, surnamed Albinus (d. 43 B.C.), Roman general; defeats Bellovaci, **5**, 568; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; seizes Cisalpine Gaul, **5**, 614-616; death, **5**, 617.
- Brutus, Lucius Junius**, Roman prince; establishes republic (510 B.C.), **5**, 85-89.
- Brutus, Marcus Junius (Quintus Cæpio Brutus)**, (85-42 B.C.), Roman politician and scholar; becomes prætor, **5**, 578; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580-586; after death of Cæsar, **5**, 611-614; war with Antony, **5**, 621-624.
- Bry, Jean de**, aids in humiliating German Empire (1797), **15**, 283.
- Bryan, Sir Francis** (d. 1550), English poet, soldier, diplomatist; agent of Henry VIII at Rome (1528), **19**, 111.
- Bryan, William Jennings** (1860-), American politician; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1896), **23**, 486; (1900), **23**, 491.
- Bryant, William Cullen** (1794-1878), American poet and journalist; opposes Lincoln's renomination (1864), **23**, 450.
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- Buchanan, James (1791-1868)**, 15th president of United States; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377; competes for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 388; minister to England (1852), **23**, 390; joins in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (1854), **23**, 393; elected president (1856), **23**, 399-400; last months of administration of, **23**, 412; as ex-president, encourages Northern cause, **23**, 415.
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- Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of (d. 1521)**; honours, **19**, 81; execution, **19**, 82.
- Buckingham, George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592-1628)**, English courtier and politician; accomplishments of, **18**, 496; rise of, in favour of James I, **19**, 499; character and appearance of, **19**, 500; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509; under Charles I, **19**, 535, 537, 539; impeached, **19**, 541; passion of, for Anne of Austria, **19**, 545; assassinated, **19**, 555.
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Bülou, Bernhard, Count von (1849—), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

Bülou, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 640; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

Bulverheethe (Bulverhithe), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

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Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias, Baron von (1791-1860), German scholar and diplomat; opposes London Protocol, **15**, 458.

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Burdett, Sir Francis (1770-1844), English politician; chairman of London Hampden Club, **21**, 500; speech of, at Westminster (1820), **21**, 510; at opening of parliament (1827), **21**, 533.

Buren, Maximilian van Egmond, Count of (d. 1548), general of Charles V; in Smalkaldic War (1546), **14**, 295.

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Burgers, Thomas François, South African clergyman and statesman; elected president of South African Republic (1872), **22**, 287; leaves Transvaal, **22**, 289.

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Burgh, Hubert de (d. 1243), English statesman; in Magna Charta, **18**, 350; defeats fleet of Louis VIII of France (1217), **22**, 366; exercises royal authority in reign of Henry III, **18**, 368; triumphs over Peter des Roches, **18**, 369; disgrace and arrest of, **18**, 371.

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Burghley (Burleigh), William Cecil, Baron of (1520-1598), English statesman; secretary of state under Elizabeth, **19**, 268; created baron of Burghley by Elizabeth, **19**, 271; character of, **19**, 271, 419; influence of, over Elizabeth, **19**, 271; councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273; efforts of, to convict duke of Norfolk, **19**, 347; death of, **19**, 419.

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Burgoyne, John (1722-1792), British soldier and dramatist; moves committee of enquiry into East India Company's affairs (1773), **22**, 78; presides over East India Company enquiry, moves vote of censure against Clive, **22**, 79; plan of his campaign in America (1777), **23**, 263; publishes his manifesto, **23**, 263; captures Ticonderoga, **23**, 264; defeat and capture at Saratoga, **23**, 265.

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Burgundians, French political party of the fifteenth century; opposed to the Armagnacs, **11**, 165-179.

Burgundians (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also Burgundy.

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- Burgundy, Philip, bastard of**, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), **13**, 368.
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- Burhanpur**, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), **22**, 121.
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- Burke, Edmund** (1729-1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 606; speech on conciliation with America, **20**, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, **20**, 633-634; in Rockingham ministry, **20**, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, **20**, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, **20**, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, **20**, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, **20**, 651; **21**, 452; separates from whig party, **20**, 652.
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- Burkhardt**, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), **16**, 537.
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- Burlingame, Anson** (1820-1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), **23**, 397.
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- Burnel, Robert** (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, **18**, 394 note.
- Burnes, Sir Alexander** (1805-1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, **22**, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, **22**, 141.
- Burnet, Gilbert** (1643-1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, **20**, 423.
- Burnet, William** (1688-1729), American colonial governor; colonial governor of New York 1720-1728; establishes fur-
- trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), **23**, 88; treaty of, with Indians, **23**, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), **23**, 166; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 195.
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- Burnside, Ambrose Everett** (1824-1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), **23**, 423; takes possession of Newbern (1862), **23**, 423; at battle of Antietam (1862), **23**, 433; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
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- Burr, Aaron** (1756-1836), American politician; elected vice-president (1801), **23**, 316; conspiracy of, **23**, 319; duel with Alexander Hamilton, **23**, 319; trial of, **23**, 320.
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- Burren Sunker**, an Indian social class, **2**, 514; see also **Castes in India**.
- Burrhus** (**Burrus**), **Afranius** (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, **6**, 177, 179, 184-185; death of, **6**, 194.
- Bursche, Von dem**, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
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- Burton, James**, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, **20**, 380-381.
- Burtzes** (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), **7**, 232, 241.
- Bu-sa-yin**, shah of Persia, see **Abu Said**.
- Buscarelli**, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1289), **24**, 301.
- Buschiri bin Salim** (1834-1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888-1889), **15**, 555-556.
- Buserut Gunze**, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), **22**, 185.
- Busiris**, mythological ruler of Egypt, **1**, 282.
- Busnah**, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1819), **13**, 43.
- Bussy** (**Bussy-Castelnau**), **Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of** (1718-1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, **12**, 47.
- Bustamente, Anastasio** (1780-1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, **23**, 624; becomes acting president, **23**, 624; at war with Santa Anna, **23**, 624; becomes president again, **23**, 624-625; in Colombia, **23**, 588.
- Bute, John Stuart**, 3d Earl of (1713-1792),

- English statesman; appointed secretary of state (1761), **20**, 595; ascendancy of, **20**, 598; letter of, to Pitt, **20**, 598; becomes prime minister, **20**, 599; retirement of, **20**, 601.
- Buteo, M. Fabius** (third century B.C.), Roman statesman; envoy to Carthage, **5**, 239; made dictator, **5**, 259.
- Butilin (Buccelin)**, duke of the Alamanni; ravages Italy (ca. 553 A.D.), **7**, 422-424.
- Butler, Andrew Pickens** (1796-1857), American politician; arraigned in senate by Sumner, **23**, 396.
- Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (1818-1893), American lawyer, politician, and general; leads expedition to Hatteras Inlet (1861), **23**, 422; in New Orleans campaign (1862), **23**, 429; declares slaves contraband of war, **23**, 435.
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- Butler, Samuel** (1612-1680), English poet; notes down the characteristics of his time, **20**, 4.
- Butler, William Orlando** (1791-1880), American soldier and politician; succeeds Gen. Scott in command of American army in Mexico (1848), **23**, 375; democratic candidate for vice-president (1848), **23**, 377.
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- Buxhövdén, Friedrich Wilhelm**, Count von, (1750-1811), Russian general; victorious at Pultusk (1806), **17**, 451; manifesto of, on war with Sweden, **17**, 457.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell** (1786-1845), English philanthropist; resolution of, against slavery (1823), **21**, 527.
- Buyids (Buids)**, a Persian dynasty of the tenth and eleventh centuries; foundation of, **8**, 219, 220; **24**, 490; reign of, **8**, 223.
- Buys, Paul** (sixteenth century), Dutch statesman; elected advocate of Holland, **13**, 432; in peace negotiations with Emperor Maximilian, **13**, 453; urges convocation of the states, **13**, 508; supports English party, **13**, 512 note; imprisonment of, **13**, 520.
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- Byllinge, Edward** (d. 1687), proprietor of West New Jersey, **23**, 32.
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- Byng, John** (1704-1757), British admiral; commanding at Minorca (1756), **12**, 68; **20**, 579; at St. Philip, **20**, 580; proposes return to Gibraltar, **20**, 580; arrest of, **20**, 580; condemned by court-martial, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 584; efforts in behalf of, **20**, 585; execution of, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 586.
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- Byzantium**, ancient Greek city on the present site of Constantinople; founded (658 B.C.), **3**, 205; Alcibiades conquers (408 B.C.), **3**, 631.

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- Cabochians**, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.
- Cabot, George** (1751–1823), American statesman; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338.
- Cabot, John** (1450–1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **19**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.
- Cabot, Sebastian** (1477–1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455–457.
- Cabral or Cabrera, Pedro Alvares** (1460–ca. 1526), Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 478, 479; **22**, 467.
- Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez** (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.
- Cacama**, king of Tezucuo 1516–1520, **23**, 507.
- Caceres, Andrés Avelino** (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.
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- Caddean League** (League of God's House), a Rhetian federation; origin of (1396), **16**, 587.
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- Cadiz (Gades)**, a Spanish sea-port; settlement of, **2**, 316; **10**, 4; English expeditions against (1587), **19**, 386; (1596), **19**, 414; (1625), **19**, 538; (1703), **20**, 471; siege of (1823), **10**, 392.
- Cadmanio, José Maria Placido**, provisional president of Ecuador 1882, **23**, 615.
- Cadmea**, citadel of Thebes in Boeotia; seized by Spartans (383 B.C.), **4**, 130.
- Cadmeans**, ancient inhabitants of Boeotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.
- Cadmus**, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107–108, 114.
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- Cadoudal, George** (1771–1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533–535.
- Cadusians**, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.
- Cadys**, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.
- Cæcina Alienus, Aulus** (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.
- Cædmon** (d. ca. 680 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon poet; origin in Northumbria, **21**, 11.
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- Caen**, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.
- Cæninenses**, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 63–64.
- Cæpio, Cn. Servilius**, Roman consul 253 B.C.; in First Punic War, **5**, 226; in Second Punic War, **5**, 250, 252.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius**, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius**, Roman consul; captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius**, Roman leader in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–415.
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- Cæsar, Caius** (20 B.C.–4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117–119.
- Cæsar, Caius Julius** (100–44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477–480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494–497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501–504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514–527; **18**, 1–12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8–9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530–531—; war with Pompey, **5**, 528–543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554–558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560–587; reforms of, **5**, 572–575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 575–578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582–587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588–608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592–593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610–611.
- Cæsar, L. Julius** (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

- Cæsar**, L. Julius, son of the preceding; surrenders Utica to Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.
- Cæsar**, Lucius (17 B.C.–2 A.D.), grandson of Augustus, **6**, 96, 117; death of, **6**, 119.
- Cæsar**, Lucius Julius, Roman consul 90 B.C.; in Social War **5**, 413.
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- Cæsar**, Sextus Julius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman commander in Syria; killed by his soldiers, **5**, 568–569.
- Cæsarion** or **Neocæsar** (ca. 47 B.C.—ca. 30 B.C.), son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, **4**, 577; **5**, 610.
- Cæsarius** (fourth century A.D.); Roman magistrate at Antioch, **6**, 530, 531.
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- Cagliari**, naval battle of (1351), **9**, 266.
- Caillères**, Count de, French plenipotentiary; in Treaty of Ryswick (1697), **11**, 608.
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- Cairo**, modern capital of Egypt; foundation of, **8**, 160; mediæval slave-mart of, **9**, 321; conquered by Ottomans (1517), **24**, 445.
- Cairolì**, Benedetto (1825–1889), Italian statesman; heads insurrection at Rome (1867), **9**, 618; ministries of, **9**, 630–631; attempts to save Humbert I from assassination, **9**, 630.
- Cairpre** (fifth century), Irish king; stem-father of northern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
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- Cajetan**, Tommaso di Vio (1469–1534), Italian cardinal; fails to repress Luther, **14**, 254.
- Calabria**, province of S. W. Italy; conquered by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 71; **11**, 27.
- Calah** (Nimrud), capital of Assyria; Shalmaneser I chooses as residence (ca. 1300 B.C.), **1**, 318, 371, 375; rebuilt, **1**, 402; antiquities of, **1**, 384.
- Calais**, French sea-port; sieges of (1347), **11**, 119; **18**, 464, 465; (1436), **13**, 354; (1558), **11**, 347; **19**, 261; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141; effect of loss of, on England (1558), **19**, 459.
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- Calas**, son of Harpalus, general of Alexander the Great; commands Thessalians (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 284; as satrap of Phrygia, **4**, 290–296.
- Calasirians** (Klashr), Egyptian warrior caste, **1**, 201; **3**, 363.
- Calatanazar**, place in Spain; battle of (1001), **8**, 235.
- Calatinus**, A. Atilius or Serranus, Roman soldier; appointed dictator (249 B.C.), **5**, 231.
- Calatrava**, Knights of, Spanish religious order; established (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
- Calavius**, Pacuvius, Capuan ally of Hannibal in Second Punic War (216 B.C.), **5**, 258.
- Calder**, Sir Robert (1745–1818), British admiral; defeats French off Cape Finisterre, **12**, 543; **21**, 466.
- Calcutta**, capital of British India; foundation of, by English, **22**, 44; Mahratta Ditch of, **22**, 44; Black Hole of, **22**, 54; English retake (1757), **22**, 57.
- Calcutta**, University of, established in 1857, **22**, 211.
- Calderai del Contrapeso**, Italian secret society, **9**, 583.
- Calderon**, Rodrigo, Spanish adventurer; governs for the duke of Lerma, **10**, 261; imprisoned (1618), **10**, 262.
- Caldiero**, village in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 436; **14**, 513; (1805), **14**, 537.
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- Calenus**, Quintus Fufius, lieutenant of Cæsar; subjugates southern Greece (48 B.C.), **5**, 545.
- Calhoun**, John Caldwell (1782–1850), American statesman; a leader of the war party in 1812, **23**, 328; vice-president, **23**, 351–352; biography, **23**, 352 note; and tariff compromise, **23**, 359; urges annexation of Texas, **23**, 369; his pro-slavery resolutions in senate, **23**, 378; and admission of California, **23**, 381.
- Calicut** or **Kolikod**, an Indian seaport; burning of, by the Portuguese (1500), **10**, 480; capture of, by Da Gama (1502), **10**, 481.
- California**, a state of the United States; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; discovery of gold in, **23**, 379; question of its admission to the union, **23**, 379–381; adopts anti-slavery constitution, **23**, 380; settlement of, by Spaniards, **23**, 564.
- Californians**, Indian tribe, **22**, 507.
- Californius**, Roman general of Marcus Aurelius; wars of, with Britons (ca. 163 A.D.), **6**, 294.
- Caligula**, Caius Julius Cæsar (12–41 A.D.), Roman emperor; seeks divine honours, **2**, 171; reign of, **6**, 160–168; invades Britain, **18**, 12.
- Caliphate**, the government of the caliphs, the successors of Mohammed; decline of, **8**, 22; disputed succession to, at death of Mohammed, **8**, 144; seat of, transferred to Damascus, **8**, 176; seat of, transferred to Babylonia, **8**, 209; at Baghdad, overthrown by Mongols, **8**, 231; policy of, toward Turkish adventurers, **24**, 270; bought by Ottomans, **24**, 445.

- Calixtines** or **Utraquists**, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, **14**, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, **14**, 217.
- Calixtus I** (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, **8**, 503.
- Calixtus II** or **Callistus** (**Guido of Burgundy**), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, **7**, 658; **8**, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, **8**, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, **11**, 32.
- Calixtus III** (**Alfonso Borgia**) (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, **8**, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, **11**, 219.
- Callaicus**, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see **Brutus**.
- Calleja del Rey**, **Felix Maria** (1750–1820), Spanish general; defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, **23**, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, **23**, 622.
- Callet**, see **Karl, William**.
- Callias**, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), **4**, 150, 151.
- Callicrates** (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, **4**, 540.
- Callicrates** (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 230.
- Callicratidas**, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), **3**, 634.
- Callières Bonnevue**, **Louis Hector** (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, **23**, 81.
- Callimachus** (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, **3**, 482, 544.
- Callimachus**, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 239, 242, 272–276.
- Callimachus of Parrhasia**, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), **4**, 61.
- Callinicus**, see **Seleucus II**.
- Callippus**, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Callisthenes** (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, **4**, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, **4**, 352–354.
- Callistratus**, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, **4**, 142, 148, 151, 188.
- Callistus** (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, **7**, 450.
- Callistus**, see **Calixtus**.
- Callixenus** (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, **3**, 636–637; **4**, 27.
- Calmucks**, see **Kalmucks**.
- Calocyres** (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, **7**, 233, 237.
- Calo-John**, see **Joannes II**.
- Calonne**, **Charles Alexandre de** (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, **12**, 143; opposition to, **12**, 144; adopts liberal plans, **12**, 145; as minister of finance, **12**, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, **12**, 257.
- Calpurnia**, last wife of Julius Caesar (59–44 B.C.), **5**, 582, 585, 609.
- Calpurnian Law**, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), **5**, 374, 375.
- Calpurnius**, see **Bestia** and **Piso**.
- Calvena**, see **Matius, Caius**.
- Calvert**, **Cecil**, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, **22**, 599; judicious administration of, **22**, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), **22**, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, **22**, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, **22**, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, **22**, 607.
- Calvert**, **George**, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), **22**, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, **22**, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, **22**, 599; death of, **22**, 599; character of, **22**, 603.
- Calvert**, **Leonard** (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), **22**, 600; relations with Indians, **22**, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), **22**, 602.
- Calvin**, **John** (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, **11**, 426; at Geneva, **16**, 639; banishment of, **16**, 639; founds academy of Geneva, **16**, 640.
- Calvinus**, **Caius Sextius** (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, **5**, 377, 382.
- Calvinus**, **Cneius Domitius**, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), **5**, 546, 547, 551.
- Calvus**, **Licinius Stolo**, see **Licinius**.
- Calydonian Boar**, in Greek legend, **3**, 72.
- Cam**, **Diego** (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484–1485), **10**, 474.
- Camacho**, **Colonel**, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), **23**, 612.
- Camarilla**, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, **10**, 381.
- Cambacères**, **Jean Jacques Régis de**, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, **12**, 419; made consul, **12**, 494; his influence with Napoleon, **12**, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, **12**, 537; minister in Hundred Days, **12**, 624.
- Cambles** (**Cambletes**), hero of Lydian folklore, **2**, 426, 429.
- Cambodia**, see **French Indo-China**.
- Cambon**, **Pierre Joseph** (1754–1820), French financier, **12**, 311.
- Cambray** or **Cambrai**, a town in France; sieges of (1580), **13**, 489; **19**, 354; (1657), **11**, 518; (1677), **11**, 587; **13**, 640.
- Cambray**, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), **9**, 526.
- Cambray**, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
- Cambray**, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
- Cambridge**, city in Massachusetts; founding of Harvard College at, **22**, 648; Washington establishes his headquarters at (1775), **23**, 248.
- Cambridge, Richard**, Earl of (d. 1415), grandfather of Edward IV of England; marries Anne Mortimer, **18**, 569; executed, **18**, 530, 569.
- Cambridge, University of**, a university at Cambridge, England; as Puritan stronghold under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 451; Buckingham as chancellor of, **19**, 543; in religious quarrel with James II, **20**, 388.
- Cambyes I**, king of Persia, father of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576.
- Cambyes (II or III) Kambujiya** (sixth century B.C.), king of Persia; subdues Egypt, **1**, 62, 188, 190-194; and the Phoenicians, **2**, 289, 311; reign of, **2**, 600, 604; and Persian civilisation, **2**, 657.
- Camden**, a town in South Carolina (U. S. A.); battle of (1780), **23**, 274.
- Camden, Charles Pratt**, 1st Earl of (1714-1794), English statesman; discharges Wilkes in *habeas corpus* proceedings, **20**, 602; made lord chancellor, **20**, 609; defends embargo on corn exportation, **20**, 610; speech of, supporting Chatham, **20**, 614; dismissal of, **20**, 615.
- Camerata, Napoleone**, Countess, niece of Napoleon I; relations of, with duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 589 seq.
- Cameron, Dr. Archibald** (ca. 1698-1753), a Scottish Jacobite; execution of, **15**, 187.
- Cameron, Richard** (d. 1680), Scottish covenantanter; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Cameroon**, see Kamerun.
- Camillus, L. Furius**, Roman consul 349 B.C., **5**, 165-166, 177, 186.
- Camillus, M. Furius** (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160-165, 171-172.
- Camillus, Spurius**, son of Marcus Furius; Roman prætor 367 B.C., **5**, 172.
- Camisards**, Protestants of the Cévennes; revolt of (1703), **11**, 617.
- Campan, Jeanne Louise** (1752-1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
- Campanella, Tommaso** (1568-1639), Dominican friar; incites revolution in Calabria, **9**, 482, 487.
- Campanians**, inhabitants of Campania, a district of ancient Italy; origin of, **5**, 179; in wars with Romans, **2**, 319; **5**, 180, 183, 206, 208-210, 437.
- Campbell, Sir Archibald** (1769-1843), English general; captures Donabew (1825), **22**, 134.
- Campbell, Archibald**, see Argyll.
- Campbell, Sir Colin**, Lord Clyde (1792-1863), British soldier; at Lucknow, **22**, 193-195; at Cawnpore, **22**, 196; created Lord Clyde, **22**, 201; governor-general of Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Campbell, John**, see Argyll.
- Campbell-Bannermann, Sir Henry** (1836-), English statesman; war secretary in Roseberry ministry, **21**, 650.
- Campeggio or Campeggi, Lorenzo** (1474-1539), Italian cardinal; connection with the divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 108-114.
- Camperdown**, naval battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- Camperdown, Viscount**, see Duncan, Adam.
- Campero, Narciso** (1815-), president of Bolivia 1880-1884, **23**, 613.
- Camphausen, Ludolph** (1803-1890), Prussian politician, **15**, 428, 429.
- Camphausen, Otto** (1812-1896), Prussian minister of finance; reforms of, **15**, 501.
- Campillo, Treaty of** (1305?), **10**, 70.
- Campion, Edmund** (1540-1581), English Jesuit; martyred, **19**, 355.
- Campobasso, Count Niccolo** (fifteenth century), Italian soldier; traitor to Charles the Bold, **11**, 267.
- Campo-Formio, Peace of** (1797), a treaty between France and Austria, **9**, 556; **10**, 317; **12**, 452; **14**, 523; **17**, 18, 432; **21**, 456.
- Canaan**, land of, the modern Palestine; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 73, 142, 146; language of, **1**, 119, 344; human sacrifices in, **1**, 463; origin of people of, **1**, 347; conquered by Assyria, **1**, 408; conquest of, by Israelites, **2**, 66; Assyrians colonise, **2**, 125; see also Hebrews, Israel, Judæa, Palestine, Phœnicia.
- Canada, Dominion of**; main treatment, **22**, 321-348; discovery, **22**, 321-322; French régime, **22**, 322-324; English rule (1763-1774), **22**, 325-326; Quebec Act and American Revolution, **22**, 326-327; the Loyalists, **22**, 327-328; the Constitutional Act, **22**, 328-331; struggle for constitutional government, **22**, 331-336; the revolt of 1837, **22**, 336-339; Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339-340; establishment of responsible government, **22**, 340-341; Canadian Confederation, **22**, 341-342; the Northwest, **22**, 342-345; history since confederation, **22**, 345-346; Newfoundland, **22**, 346-348.
- Canale, Niccolo**, Venetian admiral; commands against Turks (1469-1470), **9**, 295.
- Canals**:
 Assyria; irrigation canal at Nineveh, **1**, 387.
 Babylonia; irrigation canals, **1**, 339, 476, 481; regulations concerning (Code of Khammurabi), **1**, 504.
 Egypt; Neku's canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; Neku's canal restored or completed by Amru, **8**, 164; Mah-mudia canal, **24**, 456.
 Erie, **23**, 500.
 Kiel canal, completed (1895), **15**, 554.
 Panama, **23**, 491, 604-605.

- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris, Constantine** (1790-1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries**, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count** (1740-1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
- Cancelliari**, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello, Louis** (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes)** (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447-448.
- Candia**, island of; see Crete.
- Candia**, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish** (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea**, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
- Canglor**, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can' Grande della Scala**, see Scala.
- Cannæ**, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254-256.
- Cannibalism**, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning** (1812-1862), an English statesman; appointed governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; resolute action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, to people of Oudh, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; called "Clemency Canning," **22**, 203; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning, George** (1770-1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524-525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe** (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archæological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonicus** (ca. 1565-1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus**, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa**, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo, Antonio** (1809-1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418-419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert, François Certain** (1809-1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus**, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir, Demetrius** (1673-1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac, José** (ca. 1775-1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales**, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478-479, 496-497.
- Cantii**, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon, Pierre Joseph** (1788-1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton**, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos**, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law**, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great** (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47-49; **18**, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden**, see Knud.
- Cao, Diego**, see Cam.
- Cape Ann**, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope**, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266-268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268-270; the Afrikaner Bond (1880-1889), **22**, 270-272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273-274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274-275; the Boer War, **22**, 275-276.
- Cape Fear**, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town**, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

Capel, Lord Arthur (1610–1649), an English royalist; execution of, **20**, 92.

Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex (1631–1683), English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), **20**, 293; resignation of, from treasury, **20**, 297; suicide of, **20**, 304.

Capellianus (third century A.D.), governor of Mauretania; defeats Gordian at Carthage, **6**, 410.

Capello, Bianca (ca. 1548–1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, **9**, 480.

Capet, House of, royal dynasty in France (987–1328); and Salic Law, **11**, 46.

Capet, Hugh, see **Hugh Capet**.

Capistrano, Giovanni di', Saint (1386–1456), Italian monk; at siege of Belgrade, **24**, 330 note.

Capital, see **Labour, Manufactures and Industry**.

Capitani, military commanders in Florence; powers of, **9**, 332, 335.

Capito, C. Ateius, Roman tribune (55 B.C.), opposes Crassus, **5**, 509.

Capito, C. Ateius (d. 22 A.D.), son of the preceding, Roman jurist; and the secular games of Augustus, **6**, 101.

Capito, Fonteius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

Capitolinus, P. Manlius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 171.

Capo d'Istria, Count Giovanni Anton (1776–1831), president of Greece; administration of, **24**, 234.

Cappadocia (Tabal), an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, **2**, 415; under Assyrian sway, **1**, 311, 388, 394, 398, 400, 418–419.

Capponi, Neri (1388–1457), one of chief magistrates of Florentine Republic; rival of Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 357.

Caprara, Æneas Sylvius, Count of (1631–1701), an Italian soldier in the Austrian service; in wars with Turks, **14**, 398.

Caprara, Giovanni Battisto (1733–1810), Italian cardinal, **12**, 512.

Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von (1831–1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, **15**, 545; as chancellor, **15**, 546–550.

Caprotinæ nones, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74.

Capua, ancient city in Italy; Romans besiege (211 B.C.), **5**, 267–268; battle of (Vulturnus) (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.

Car, ancestor of the Carians, **2**, 419.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (188–217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388–393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, **18**, 21.

Caracas, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), **23**, 563, 577.

Caracciolo, Ser Gianni, favourite of Joanna II of Naples, **9**, 235, 236.

Caractacus or Caradoc, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, **6**, 169–170, 178; **18**, 13.

Caraffa, Antonio (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughter-house of Eperies (1687), **14**, 398.

Caraffa, Cardinal, see **Paul IV**, pope.

Carasius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.), **6**, 434; **7**, 460; **18**, 22.

Carbajal or Carvajal, Francisco de (1464–1548), a Spanish soldier in South America; execution of (1548), **23**, 561.

Carbo, Caius Papirius, a Roman tribune; partisan of Gracchus, **5**, 367–371; elected consul (120 B.C.), **5**, 381.

Carbo, Cneius Papirius, Roman consul 113 B.C., war with the Cimbrians, **5**, 392–393.

Carbo, Cneius Papirius (d. 82 B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman consul 85 B.C., supporter of Marius, **5**, 427, 431, 434–436, 442.

Carbon, French royalist, agent of Cadoudal; attempt to assassinate Napoleon, **12**, 509.

Carbonari, a political secret society; in Italy, **9**, 581; in France, **13**, 26.

Carcassonne, French city; given to Simon de Montfort, **11**, 53; united to the French crown, **11**, 58.

Carchedon, a founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.

Carchemish, ancient capital of Hittites; battle of (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenel, Lord (1797–1868), English general; leads charge of the Light Brigade, **17**, 572.

Cardona, Raymond (fourteenth century), Spanish general; Italian campaign of (1325), **9**, 137–141.

Cardona, Raymond de (sixteenth century), Spanish viceroy of Naples; at Ravenna, **9**, 435; restores the Medici in Florence, **9**, 437; made viceroy (1509), **10**, 165.

Caretta, Colonel, marquis of Grana, Italian soldier; secret agent in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363.

Carew, George, baron Carew and earl of Totnes (1555–1629), English soldier and statesman; campaign in Ireland (ca. 1599), **21**, 417.

Carew, John (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Carew, Thomas (1598–1639), English poet, **20**, 4.

Carey, William, English courtier, marriage of, to Mary Boleyn (1521), **19**, 101 note.

Cargill, Donald (1619–1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.

Caria, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; history of, **2**, 386, 417.

Carignan, Thomas François of Savoy, Prince of (1596–1656), son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy; at battle of Avein, **11**, 469; claims regency, **9**, 506.

Carinus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 283–285 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–433.

Caristo, naval battle of (ca. 1350), **9**, 266.

Carle, François de, first French ambassador to Moscow (1586), **17**, 227.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, **George** (1559–1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, **Sir Guy**, Lord Dorchester (1724–1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1766), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326–327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786–1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.

Carlisle, **Countess of**, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873–1876), **10**, 412–417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see **Gonzaga**.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502–503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504–505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751–771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne; see **Pepin**.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see **Charles I**.

Carlos, **Don** (1545–1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, **Don** (**Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon**) (1788–1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395–397.

Carlos, **Don** (**Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco**), duke of Madrid (1848–), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlisle battles, **10**, 415–417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or **Carolingian** ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751–987), a line of German rulers (752–911), and a line of Italian rulers (774–961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507–573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1–21;

in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574–615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, **Ketil**, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, **Francesco Bussone** (1390–1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276–289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (**Kerman**), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or **Cærmarthen**, Marquis of, see **Danby**, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see **Elizabeth**, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, **Lieutenant von**, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **16**, 559.

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Carneiro de Campos, **José Joachim**, marquis of Caravelles (1768–1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

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- Carolines** or **Caroline Islands**, sold to Germany (1899), **10**, 420.
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- Caron, Augustin Joseph** (1774–1822), a French officer and Bonapartist; execution of, **13**, 27.
- Carpi**, battle of (1701), **11**, 615; **14**, 407.
- Carpilio** (fifth century A.D.), son of Aëtius, **6**, 580.
- Carpini, Giovanni Piano** (b. ca. 1200), Italian monk; papal legate to khan of Tartary (1245–1247), **24**, 289.
- Carpio, Bernardo del** (ninth century), a Spanish hero; at battle of Roncesvalles, **10**, 42.
- Carr, Robert**, earl of Somerset (ca. 1589–1645); favourite of James I of England, **19**, 495; titles bestowed upon, **19**, 496; trial of, **19**, 496–498.
- Carr, Sir Robert** (d. 1667), commissioner sent by Charles II to settle disputes in America (1664), **23**, 143–145.
- Carra, Jean Louis** (1743–1793), a Girondist; execution of, **12**, 326.
- Carraras**, reigning family of Lombardy (fourteenth century); in war with Venice, **9**, 275–276.
- Carrel, Armand** (1800–1836), editor of newspaper *Le National*, **13**, 44; killed in duel, **13**, 69.
- Carrera, Juan José**, Chilean general, brother of José Miguel de Carrera; in war of liberation from Spain (1811), **23**, 585.
- Carrera, Rafael** (1814–1865), a Guatemalan general and statesman, of Indian extraction; career of, **23**, 650–651.
- Carrhæ (Kharran)**, town in Mesopotamia, **2**, 57, 58; battle of (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63.
- Carrick, Earl of**, see **Bruce, Robert de** (1253–1304).
- Carrickfergus Castle**, siege of (1689), **21**, 428.
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- Carrion, Geronimo**, president of Ecuador 1865–1867, **23**, 614.
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- Carteaux, Jean François** (1751–1813), French general; in French Revolution, **12**, 372, 423.
- Carter, John**, colonial leader in Virginia; in struggle for popular liberty (1658), **22**, 596.
- Carter, Richard**, English admiral; at battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436.
- Carteret, General**, Dutch soldier; killed by Schill at Stralsund (1809), **15**, 306.
- Carteret, Sir George** (d. 1680), English sailor; proprietary of New Jersey, **23**, 26, 30.
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- Carteret, Philip**, deputy of Sir George Carteret; in east New Jersey (1675), **23**, 153.
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- Carthalo** (third century B.C.), a Carthaginian leader, **5**, 305.
- Carthians**, order of; founded, in twelfth century, **14**, 92.
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- Cartwright, John** (1740–1824), English radical; chairman of reform convention, **21**, 500.
- Cartwright, Thomas** (1535–1603), English Puritan divine, **19**, 344, 451, 533.
- Carus, Marcus Aurelius** (d. 283 A.D.), Roman emperor 282–283 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–432; in Persia, **8**, 79.
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- Carvajal, José**, Spanish statesman; death of (1754), **10**, 302.
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- Carver, John** (1575–1621), American colonial statesman, first governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts; treats with Virginia Company for land, **22**, 623; at Plymouth, **22**, 628–630.
- Carvilius Maximus, Spurius**, Roman consul 293 B.C.; in war with Samnites, **5**, 197, 198, 209, 355.
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Casca Publius Servilius (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 585–586.

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- Castin or Castine, Vincent, Baron de** (1650–ca. 1722), French soldier; in French and Indian War, **23**, 185.
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- Castlereagh, Viscount**, see Stewart, Robert, second marquis of Londonderry.
- Castor**, twin brother of Pollux, hero in Roman mythology, **5**, 94–95.
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- Castries, Charles Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de** (1727–1801), French marshal; at Wesel, **12**, 79; as minister of marine, **12**, 137.
- Castro**, Italian city; Innocent X destroys, (1648), **9**, 495.
- Castro, Alonso de**, Spanish viceroy of India; attempts to relieve Johore (1608), **13**, 551.
- Castro, Cipriano** (1855–), Venezuelan general; becomes provisional president, **23**, 600; declared constitutional president (1901), **23**, 600; stormy administration of, **23**, 600–601; in conflict with European powers (1902), **23**, 601.
- Castro, Iñes de** (d. 1355), favourite of Pedro I of Portugal; romance of, **10**, 444.
- Castro, Juana de**, marries Pedro I of Castile (1354), **10**, 78.
- Castruccio Castracani** (1283–1328), Italian general; in struggle with Guelphs, **9**, 133–153; defeats Florentines at Altopascio, **9**, 141.
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- Catalan Insurrections**, under Philip IV of Spain, **10**, 267; under Philip V, **10**, 290.
- Catalauni**, a Gallic tribe, **6**, 587, 587 note.
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- Catesby, Robert** (d. 1605) English Roman Catholic conspirator; in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 477.
- Cathæans**, tribe of India, in war with Alexander, **4**, 360.
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- Daniel O'Connell (1828-1829), **21**, 446; reorganised (1842-1843), **21**, 447.
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- Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
- Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 541 seq.
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- Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
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- Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
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- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
- Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **13**, 14.
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- Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
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- Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
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- Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
- Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1842-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
- Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Cave, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
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- Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
- Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1555-1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
- Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
- Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640-1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
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- Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720-1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
- Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810-1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
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- Cebalinus**, Greek soldier; defeats conspiracy against Alexander the Great (330 B.C.), **4**, 343.
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- Cecil**, Sir Robert, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranborne (ca. 1563–1612), English statesman; as minister of Elizabeth, **19**, 417, 418; rivalry with Raleigh, **19**, 472; created earl of Salisbury, **19**, 483; plans to make crown independent of parliamentary support, **19**, 494; death and character, **19**, 498.
- Cecil**, Sir Thomas (1542–1622), first earl of Exeter, second lord Burghley; English governor of Briel, Holland (1585), **13**, 517.
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- Cecilia**, Scandinavian princess; Sigurd (I) the Crusader marries (1130), **16**, 86.
- Cecropians**, ancient name for Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cecrops**, mythical founder of Athens, **3**, 154–156.
- Cecryphaleia**, battle of (naval) (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 424.
- Cedar Creek**, battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
- Cedar Mountain**, battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Celer**, Roman architect; projects plans of Nero's palace, **6**, 200.
- Celer**, Metellus, Roman consul 60 B.C., at trial of Rabirius, **5**, 479; elected consul, **5**, 499; opposes Caesar, **5**, 502.
- Celer**, Sabine chief, kills Remus, **5**, 62.
- Celestine I** or **Cœlestine** (d. 432 A.D.), bishop of Rome 422–432 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Celestine II** (Guido di Castello) (d. 1144), pope 1143–1144, **8**, 509.
- Celestine III** (Giacinto Orsini) (ca. 1106–1198), pope 1191–1198; confirms the foundation of the Teutonic order, **8**, 383; demands liberty of Richard I, **8**, 406; promotes fourth crusade, **8**, 410; and Henry VI, **8**, 607; **9**, 82.
- Celestine IV** (Goffredo Castiglione) (d. 1241), pope 1241; death of, **8**, 615.
- Celestine V** (Pietro di Murrhone) (ca. 1215–1296), pope 1294; pontificate of, **8**, 617; **9**, 115.
- Celestines**, sect of Benedictine monks; founded by Celestine V, **8**, 618.
- Cellini**, Benvenuto (1500–1571), Italian sculptor; at siege of Rome, **9**, 452.
- Celsus**, Titus Cornelius, proclaimed emperor of Rome (265 A.D.), **6**, 419.
- Celtiberians**, ancient Spanish tribe; in wars with Rome and Carthage, **5**, 238, 268, 285, 317, 394; **10**, 3, 8.
- Celts**, a race belonging to the Indo-European family; invade Greece (third century B.C.), **4**, 458, 518, 548; characteristics of, **5**, 118; **21**, 23, 57; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 127, 144; migrations of, **5**, 155; **10**, 3; **18**, 2; **21**, 6; **24**, 156.
- Cencio Savelli**, see **Honorius III**.
- Cencius**, see **Crescentius**.
- cenelm**, Saint (eighth century), king of Mercia; assassination of, **18**, 61.
- Censor**, Roman office; powers and duties of, **5**, 141, 333, 341, 342.
- Censorinus**, Lucius Marcius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **2**, 325; **5**, 305–307.
- Centaur**, Greek mythical race, half horse, half man, **3**, 82, 104, 481.
- Centennial Exhibition** at Philadelphia (1876), illustrates prosperity of the country, **23**, 474.
- Centumviri**, Roman judicial officers, **5**, 172.
- Centwin** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 63.
- Cenwahl** (d. 672 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 52, 62.
- Ceolred**, king of Mercia 709–ca. 717 A.D., **18**, 57.
- Ceolric**, king of Wessex 593 A.D., **18**, 42.
- Ceolwulf** (ninth century), king of Mercia, **18**, 61.
- Ceonwulf**, king of Mercia 796 A.D., **18**, 61.
- Cephisodorus**, Athenian captain; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 193.
- Cephisodotus** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, **4**, 177, 200.
- Cephres**, ancient Egyptian king, **1**, 94.
- Ceratia**, battle of (1516), **14**, 243.
- Ceraunus**, see **Ptolemy Ceraunus** and **Seleucus III**.
- Cerchi**, a distinguished Florentine family; in feuds of “Bianci” and “Neri” (ca. 1300), **9**, 119.
- Cerda**, Charles de la (Charles of Spain) (d. 1354), constable of France, favourite of King John the Good, **11**, 125–127.
- Cerda**, John de la (sixteenth century), duke of Medina-Celi; appointed governor of the Netherlands (1572), **13**, 427.
- Cerdic** (d. 534 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 37.
- Cerealis**, Petitus (first century A.D.), Roman general; at Jotapata, **2**, 188; in Britain, **6**, 191, 244; opposes Civilis in the Netherlands, **13**, 274.
- Ceres**, ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, later identified with Greek Demeter; identified with Isis, **1**, 235, 281; worship of, **3**, 114, 139; **4**, 593; temples of, **3**, 267, 368, 370, 371, 376, 631, 632.
- Cerig**, king of Bulgaria, see **Telerig**.
- Cerignola**, battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Cerisoles** or **Ceresole**, a town in Italy: battle of (1544), **9**, 464; **11**, 334.

- Cerro Gordo**, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.
- Cersobleptes** (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.
- Cerularius, Michael** (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.
- Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de** (1547–1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.
- Cervera y Topete, Pascual**, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833–); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.
- Cesare, Don**, see **Este, Cesare d'**.
- Cesarini, Guiliiano or Julian** (1398–1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.
- Cestius Gallus** (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179–180.
- Cetewayo or Cettiwayo**, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878–1879), **21**, 642.
- Cethegus, C. Cornelius** (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.
- Ceuta**, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **8**, 250; **10**, 455–459.
- Ceylon**, island of the Indian Ocean; Phoenicians visit, **2**, 334; an Asoka inscription from, **2**, 475; aborigines of, **2**, 489; Aryans conquer, **2**, 492; Buddhism in, **2**, 500, 505, 515, 542; pearl-fisheries of, **2**, 523; Dutch expel Portuguese from (1655), **10**, 516; colonisation of, **22**, 129; annexed to the British Empire (1798), **22**, 129; final conquest of (1848), **22**, 132.
- Chabas, François Joseph** (1817–1883), French Egyptologist, **1**, 109, 253.
- Chabot, François** (1759–1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.
- Chabot de l'Allier, Georges Antoine** (1758–1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.
- Chabot, Philippe de** (1480–1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.
- Chabrias** (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620–622, 623–625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.
- Chacabucco**, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
- Chærea, Cassius** (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
- Chærilæus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Chæroneæ**, battle of (338 B.C.), **4**, 243–246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.
- Chaffee, Adna Romanza** (1842–), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568–571.
- Chalæus**, a merchant of ancient Samos, **2**, 288.
- Chalais (Henri de Talleyrand)**, Count of (1599–1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.
- Chalcideus** (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.
- Chalcidice**, peninsula of Macedonia; Greek colonisation of, **3**, 203; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 391, 444–448, 534; **4**, 129, 191, 200; Spartan supremacy in, **4**, 132, 136; destruction of its cities by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 255.
- Chalcis**, chief city of Eubœa; government of, **3**, 188–189, 434; in war with Eretria, **3**, 189; as maritime centre, **3**, 198; relations of, to Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 258; fleet of, at Salamis, **3**, 337.
- Chaldea**, originally middle Babylonia, later identified with Babylonia; origin of its people, **1**, 446; astronomy of, **1**, 480; religion of, **1**, 474, 518–521; laws of, **1**, 494; records of kings, **1**, 571–580; **2**, 493, 495; in wars with Hebrews, **2**, 120; colonises Samaria, **2**, 128; subject to Persia, **2**, 613, 615; Babylon identified with, **2**, 633; art in, **1**, 518; **2**, 657; see also **Babylonia**.
- Chalier, Marie Joseph** (1747–1793), French revolutionist, **12**, 367.
- Challus or Challeux, Nicolas le**, a French colonist in St. Augustine; escapes from Spanish massacre (1565), **22**, 550.
- Chalmers, Thomas** (1780–1847), Scottish divine; leader in secession from Church of Scotland, **21**, 611.
- Châlons-sur-Marne**, a town in France; battle of (451 A.D.), **6**, 586–591; **10**, 17; capture of (1429), **18**, 555.
- Chalotais, L. René la** (1701–1785), attorney-general of Brittany; fights the Jesuits, **12**, 81; D'Aiguillon and, **12**, 90, 91, 96.
- Chalus Castle**, siege of (1119), **13**, 323.
- Chalybians**, Cappadocian tribe, **2**, 401, 415, 449, 629.
- Chamavi**, Frankish tribe, **6**, 484, 485; **7**, 458, 463.
- Chamberlain, Joseph** (1836–), English statesman; breaks with Gladstone on "Home Rule," **21**, 648; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 661; explains his tariff policy, **21**, 661.
- Chambers, Richard** (1588?–1658); English merchant; resists levy of ship-money (1630), **19**, 569 note.
- Chambord, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois**, Count de, duke de Bordeaux (1820–1883), French prince, son of duke de Berry and sometimes called Henry V; birth, **13**, 25; Charles X abdicates in favour of, **13**, 49.
- Chambre Introuvable**, name given to French chamber of deputies (1815–1816), **13**, 18.
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- Chamillart, Michel de** (1651–1721), French minister of Louis XIV, **11**, 561, 620, 622.
- Chamilly, Noël Bouton, Marquis de** (1636–1715), French soldier; in war with Holland, **11**, 575.

Chamlay, Jules Louis (d. 1719), French soldier; in Germany, **11**, 599.

Champagne, Philip de (1602–1674), Flemish painter, **11**, 438.

Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de (1756–1834), French minister; Bernadotte and, **16**, 462; concludes treaty at Erfurt, **17**, 465.

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Champcenetz, Count of (1759–1794), French writer; saved by Orleans, **12**, 160.

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Champion Hills, a group of hills in Mississippi; battle of (1863), **23**, 441.

Championnet, Jean Étienne (1762–1800), French soldier; captures Naples and commands army of the Alps, **12**, 475; proclaims Parthenopean Republic, **9**, 558; **12**, 469; **17**, 433.

Champlain, Samuel de (1567–1635), French explorer; with De Mont, establishes colony at St. Croix, **22**, 322; his voyages to America, **22**, 554–556; founds Quebec (1608), **22**, 323, 556; surrenders Quebec to Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; explores the Great Lake region, **23**, 65, 66; the Indians and, **23**, 85, 155.

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Chancel, French soldier; at Maubeuge (1794), **12**, 365, 366.

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Channing, William Ellery (1790–1842), American clergyman; comments on repudiation of state debts, **23**, 365.

Chantilly, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.

Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred (1823–1883), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War,

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Charibert, king of Aquitaine 628–631 A.D., **7**, 479, 480.

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Charidemus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian leader; envoy to Philip of Macedon, **4**, 265; flees from Alexander to Persia, **4**, 273; advises Darius, **4**, 298.

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Charles (II) the Bald (823-877 A.D.), Roman emperor, and, as **Charles I**, king of France; kingdom of, **7**, 559, 564, 574; Ludwig the German and, **7**, 566-569, 577, 580; opposes Lothair, **7**, 566-570; in war with Normans, **7**, 578; **9**, 65; Lothair II and, **7**, 578; crowned emperor at Rome, **7**, 582; death of, **7**, 583; as king of France, **11**, 1-7; his ambition, **11**, 6; contests with bishops, **11**, 13.

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- Charles VIII** (1470-1498), king of France; main treatment of, **11**, 278-292; has descriptions of Rome translated, **9**, 204; betrothal of, to Margaret of Austria, **11**, 272; **13**, 367; becomes king (1483), **11**, 278; time of, **11**, 278; his acts of reparation, **11**, 280; cedes Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain, **11**, 287; marriage of, to Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; signs Treaty of Senlis (1493), **11**, 287; invades Italy, **11**, 288; **9**, 410-421; characterisation of, by Comines, **11**, 293; death of, **11**, 293.
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- Charles IV** (1316-1378), emperor of Holy Roman Empire and, as Charles I, king of Bohemia; main treatment of, **14**, 179; Rienzi and, **9**, 216, 224; in Italy, **9**, 244, 247; at battle of Crécy, **11**, 115; becomes king of Germany (1347), **14**, 177; Golden Bull of (1356), **14**, 181; domestic policy of, **14**, 180; crowned emperor at Rome (1355), **14**, 181; character of, **14**, 184; and the Hanseatic cities, **14**, 186-190; divides kingdom in will, **14**, 190.
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- Charles VI** (1685-1740), emperor of the Holy Roman empire 1711-1740; main treatment, **14**, 416-424; establishes the Dutch

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- Charles VII (Charles Albert)** (1697-1745), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1742-1745; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 424, 425; becomes emperor (1742), **14**, 431; concludes alliance of Nymphenburg, **15**, 168.
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- Charles II** (1661-1700), king of Spain 1665-1700; succeeds Philip IV, **10**, 271; marries Marie Louise of Orleans, **10**, 274; in wars with France, **10**, 271-275; **11**, 596-597; and the Spanish Succession, **10**, 276; **11**, 610-613; **14**, 405; decline of Spain under, **10**, 277; signs treaty with Louis XIV (1697), **11**, 608; second marriage of, **11**, 610; death of, **10**, 277.
- Charles III** (1716-1788), king of Spain 1759-1788, and, as **Charles VII**, king of the Two Sicilies 1735-1759; accession of (1759) **10**, 303; as king of the Two Sicilies, **9**, 526, 532, 533, 537; **10**, 297; **12**, 29; resigns crown of the Two Sicilies, **10**, 303; makes alliance (Family Compact), with France, **10**, 303; economic conditions under, **10**, 305; expels the Jesuits (1767), **10**, 306-309; and the Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 573.
- Charles IV** (1748-1819), king of Spain 1788-1808; main treatment, **10**, 310-328; succeeds **Charles III**, **10**, 310; in war against France, **10**, 314; cedes Louisiana to France, **10**, 318; under influence of Godoy, **10**, 320; at war with England, **10**, 317, 322; relations of, with Napoleon, **10**, 323, 325, 328, 334; resigns throne to Ferdinand (1808), **10**, 328; **12**, 569; **21**, 474; sent to Bayonne, **10**, 333; retirement of, **10**, 335.
- Charles (I) or (VII) Swerkerson** (d. 1167), king of Sweden; made king of the Goths (1155), **16**, 188; reign of, in Sweden, **16**, 189.
- Charles (VIII) Knutsson** (1409-1470), king of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 210-215.
- Charles IX** (1550-1611), king of Sweden 1604-1611; main treatment of, **16**, 307-310; regency of, **16**, 303-307; revolts against Sigismund (1599), **16**, 306; accession of, **16**, 307; founds Gothenburg, **16**, 308; Geijer's estimate of, **16**, 310; feudal service under, **16**, 316.
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- Charles XI** (1655-1697), king of Sweden 1660-1697; reign of, **16**, 340-344; accession of, **16**, 340; at war with Brandenburg, **16**, 341; effects changes in government, **16**, 343; relations of, with Louis XIV, **11**, 589, 593, 596; **13**, 644.
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- Charles XIII** (1748-1818), king of Sweden 1809-1818, and of Norway 1814-1818, and duke of Sudermania; main treatment of, **16**, 455-473; in revolution of 1772, **16**, 405; as regent of Sweden (1792), **16**, 409; commands fleet in war with Russia (1788-1790), **17**, 401; becomes king of Sweden, **16**, 455; becomes king of Norway, **16**, 472; signs Treaty of Friedrichsham (1809), **17**, 459; concludes alliance with Russia and England (1811), **17**, 470.
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- Charles III (of Durazzo) (1345-1386), king of Naples; dethrones Queen Joanna and becomes king (1382), **9**, 233, 343, 344.
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- Charles (II) the Bad (1332-1387), king of Navarre 1349-1387; at war with King John the Good, **11**, 126-128; at war with the Dauphin Charles, **11**, 135; suspected of poisoning Charles the Wise, **11**, 143; cedes twenty places as security for peace, **11**, 152.
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Charton, a president of the French parliament; in the first insurrection of the Fronde (1648), **11**, 499.

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Chartres, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France; cathedral of, built by society of masons, **8**, 476; peace of (1409), **11**, 166; captured by Jean Du-nois from the English (1432), **11**, 221; siege of (1568), **11**, 362.

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Chastennai, Erard de (thirteenth century), Burgundian; arrests impostor, representing Baldwin I, the emperor, **7**, 295.

Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, Viscount de (1768-1848), French author and statesman; advocates French invasion of Spain, **10**, 386; opposes new electoral law (1816), **13**, 21; dismissed from ministry (1824), **13**, 31; supports French Academy in protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

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- Châteauneuf**, Pierre Antoine, Marquis of (1644–1728); ambassador of Louis XIV to Constantinople, **24**, 399.
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- Châteauroux**, Marie Anne de Mailly, Duchess of (1717–1744), favourite of Louis XV, **12**, 39, 40.
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- Châtelet**, The, French prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
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- Châtillon**, French town on the Seine; battles of (1793), **12**, 376, (1870), **13**, 173; council of (1814), **14**, 577; **15**, 319; **17**, 486.
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- Châtillon**, Count of (early seventeenth century), French soldier; at battle of Aveins (1635), **13**, 579; at battle of Sedan (1641), **11**, 472.
- Châtillon Saint Pol**, Jacques de (d. 1302), governor of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 318.
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- Chauci**, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, **6**, 62, 64, 66–71, 170, 415; **7**, 426.
- Chaumette**, Pierre Gaspard (1763–1794), French revolutionist; as inquisitor, **12**, 269; propaganda of, against religious worship, **12**, 331, 332; recants, **12**, 334; arrested, **12**, 335.
- Chaumont**, town in France; alliance of (1814), **14**, 577, 585; **15**, 324; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.
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- Chaveau-Lagarde**, Claude François (1756–1841), French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319.
- Chaves**, Manoel de Silveira-Pinto de Fonseca, Marquis of (d. 1830), Portuguese politician; leads rebellion, **10**, 546–547.
- Chavigny**, Bouthillier de (seventeenth century) French minister under Richelieu and Mazarin; spies on the king, **11**, 480; recommended by Richelieu, **11**, 482; character, **11**, 489; dismissal, **11**, 492.
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- Cheileus** (fifth century), Greek of Tegea; in war against Persians (481 B.C.), **3**, 309.
- Cheiron**, see Chiron.
- Cheke**, Sir John (1514–1557), English scholar; assists Latimer in compilation of English ecclesiastical law, **19**, 226.
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- Chelsea** (Winnissimet), city in Massachusetts; first settlement of, **22**, 640.
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- Chemnitz**, town in Saxony; battle of (1639), **14**, 378.
- Chemnitz**, Bogislav Philipp von (1605–1678), German historian; in Sweden, **15**, 129.
- Chemosh**, god of the Moabites, **2**, 51, 109, 110.
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- Chenaux**, Peter Nicholas; Swiss politician; leads revolution in Fribourg (1781), **17**, 3.
- Cheney**, Thomas, English minister of Henry VIII; in quarrels with Wolsey, **19**, 114.
- Cheng-ju**, town in Korea; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
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- Chénier**, Marie Joseph de (1764–1811), French revolutionist and poet; with the National Guard, **12**, 397; opposes Napoleon's autocracy, **12**, 519, 522; retired, **12**, 523.
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- Chépé**, leader of Mongol-Tatar army; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135.
- Cherasco**, Armistice of (April 29th, 1796), between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia, followed by a peace (May 15th, 1796), **9**, 551; **12**, 427.
- Cherasco**, Treaty of (1631), between the Emperor Ferdinand II and Richelieu, **9**, 505, 518; **16**, 648.
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- Cherokees**, a tribe of North American Indians; in the French and Indian wars, **23**, 222; question of jurisdiction over, in Georgia (1827–1830), **23**, 356.
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- Chesterfield**, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th

- Earl of (1694–1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 562; causes reform of calendar in England, **20**, 571.
- Chétardie**, Joachim Jacques Trotti, Marquis de la (1705–1758), a French diplomatist; shares in placing Elizabeth Petrovna on Russian throne (1741), **17**, 347.
- Chevalier de St. George**, title borne by son of James II, see **Stuart**, James Francis Edward.
- Chevert**, François (1695–1769), a French soldier; in war with England, **12**, 73, 73 note.
- Chevreuse**, Marie de Rohan, Duchess of (1600–1679); admired by Richelieu, **11**, 450; opposition of, to Mazarin, **11**, 492; in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Chevy Chase**, battle of, see **Otterburn**, battle of.
- Chiaramonte**, Cardinal, see **Pius VII**.
- Chiari**, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), **14**, 407.
- Chicago**, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, **23**, 75; Republican convention in (1860), **23**, 407; great fire in (1871), **23**, 473.
- Chicheley**, Henry (1362–1443), archbishop of Canterbury; supports Henry V in invasion of France, **18**, 529.
- Chichester**, Arthur (1563–1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for colonisation of Ireland, **19**, 491.
- Chickahominy**, a river in Virginia; battles of the; see **Fair Oaks** and **Seven Days' Battles**.
- Chickamauga**, battle of (1863), **23**, 441–442.
- Childebert I** (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, **7**, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), **10**, 19.
- Childebert II** (571–596 A.D.), Frankish king; invades Italy, **7**, 439, 448; reign of, **7**, 479, 481.
- Childebert III** (683–711 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482, 486.
- Childebrand** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Charles Martel; in war against Saracens, **7**, 498.
- Childeric I** (d. 481 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 466.
- Childeric II** (d. 673 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482.
- Childeric III** (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.
- Chili** or **Chile**, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539–540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584–586; as a republic, **23**, 609–612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611–618.
- Chilianwala**, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), **22**, 157.
- Chiliarchs**, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.
- Chillon**, a castle on Lake Geneva; **Bonnivard** imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.
- Chillon**, The Prisoner of, see **Bonnivard**, François de.
- Chiloe**, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.
- Chilon** or **Chilo** (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.
- Chilperic I** (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Chilperic II**, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.
- Chimæra**, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.
- Chimay**, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773–1835), wife of marquis of Fontenay, Tallien and Caraman; influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.
- China**, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523–578; the land and the people, **24**, 523–525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525–529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530–533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534–536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536–541; early dynasties, **24**, 542–543; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 543–544; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 544–545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840–1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546–552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553–555; war with France (1884–1885), **24**, 556–557; war with Japan (1894–1895), **24**, 558–559, 575–578; territorial dispute with France (1894–1895), **24**, 560–561; establishment of foreign powers in China; Kaio-chow, Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, **24**, 561–562; **15**, 563–564; “open door” and “spheres of influence,” **24**, 562–564; internal reforms, **24**, 564–565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567–572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 673–674; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278–280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of against the Turks, **24**, 263–264.
- Chin-chau**, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.
- Chindaswind**, see **Cindasuinto**.
- Chinese Exclusion**, in Australia, **22**, 251; in the United States, **23**, 481, 482.
- Chinese Wall**, built by the Tsin dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Chinsura**, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.
- Chintella** or **Chintila**, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.
- Chinzeroo**, king of Babylon, see **Ukinzer**.
- Chioggia**, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.
- Chionides** (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
- Chios**, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
 Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
 Chippewas (Ojibwas), ■ North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
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 Chirac, Pierre (1650-1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.
 Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
 Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
 Chiun, Phœnician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.
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 Chlodwig, see Clovis.
 Chopicke (Chlyopicke), Joseph (1771-1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
 Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.
 Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
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 Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), **6**, 483-484.
 Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, **23**, 61.
 Chodkiewicz, Jan Karol (1560-1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236, 237.
 Chœrilus, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497-498.
 Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719-1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80-81; political policy, **12**, 83-85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92-94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.
 Choisy, François Timoléon (1644-1724), a French littérateur; his characterisation of Lionne, **11**, 541.
 Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.
 Chones, Italian tribe, **3**, 111, 199, 200.
 Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.
 Chosroes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXV.
 Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531-579; disputes with the Greeks, **2**, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, **7**, 86; invades Syria, **7**, 123, 143; reign of, **8**, 88-90; death, **7**, 144.
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I, Persian king 591-628; invades Roman empire, **2**, 376; his flight and restoration, **7**, 146; wars with the Byzantines, **7**, 155-158; dethrones dynasty of Hira, **8**, 13; reign of, **8**, 92-93; vices of, **8**, 93-94; invades Palestine, **8**, 324.
 Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1739), **24**, 410.
 Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170-174.
 Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
 Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.
 Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
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 Christian I (1426-1481), king of Denmark 1448-1481, and founder of the house of Oldenburg; acknowledged king, **16**, 210; wages war against Norway and Sweden, **16**, 211; relation of, to the church, **16**, 213-214; conflicts of, with rivals, **16**, 214-216; elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein, **16**, 216; strife with brothers, **16**, 217; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **16**, 218; reconciles the duke of Milan with Emperor Frederick III, **16**, 218.
 Christian II (1481-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1513-1523; administration as prince in Norway, **16**, 220, 222; succeeds to the throne (1513), **16**, 229; wages war with Sweden, **16**, 229-239; crimes of, **16**, 241-242; deposition and exile of, **16**, 242-243, 287; return of, **16**, 247-248; imprisonment of, **16**, 243, 249; invades Norway, **16**, 287; intercession of, between Luther and Henry VIII, **19**, 99; death of, **16**, 287.
 Christian III (1503-1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1534-1559; accession of, **16**, 259; destroys influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, **16**, 260-261, 290; relation of, to the church, **16**, 265-267; consents to purchase Ôtel and Vick, **16**, 350; death of, **16**, 268.
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Christian V (1646-1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670-1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365-366; war of, with Sweden (1675-1679), **16**, 368-369; death of, **16**, 369.

Christian VI (1699-1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730-1746; reign of, **16**, 413.

Christian VII (1749-1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766-1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416-426.

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Christian IX (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863-, before accession Prince Christian of Glücksburg; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444-448; surrenders the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448-449.

Christian (1568-1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332-333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333-334.

Christian (1798-1869), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.

Christian, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.

Christian (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.

Christian (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.

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Christian (Chretien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.

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Christina (1626-1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329-330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331-333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.

Christina of Saxony (1481-1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221-222.

Christina, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637-1648, **9**, 506.

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Christina, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.

Christison, Wenlock, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.

Christopher I, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, **16**, 172-173.

Christopher II, king of Denmark 1320-1334; reign of, **16**, 177-180.

Christopher III (1418-1448), king of Denmark 1439-1448, as Christopher I, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.

Christopher, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.

Christopher, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258-259.

Chronicles, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.

Chrysaphius, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58-60.

Chrysippus, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.

Chrysoloras, Emmanuel (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.

Chrysostom, St. John (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.

Chrzanowsky, Adalbert (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.

Chthonophyle, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.

Chun, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557.

Chunar, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.

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Church, Benjamin (163C-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.

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Churchill, Arabella (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Churchill, George (1654–1710), English admiral, **20**, 482.

Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer (1849–1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, **21**, 648.

Churchill, John, see Marlborough.

Churubusco (Cherebusco), battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

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Cialdini, Enrico (1811–1892), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24, 25, 26.

Ciampas, kingdom of, in Annam, **24**, 518.

Cibola, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, **22**, 486, 490.

Cicala, an Italian renegade (sixteenth century); rôle of, in Persian war, **24**, 372.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106–43 B.C.), Roman orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, **5**, 462; attacks Verres, **5**, 463; defends Cornelius, **5**, 477; made prætor, **5**, 477; as a speaker, **5**, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, **5**, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, **5**, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, **5**, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, **5**, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, **5**, 487; attitude toward Crassus, **5**, 497; exiled, **5**, 505; recalled to Rome, **5**, 506–507; defends Milo, **5**, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, **5**, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, **8**, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619–621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.

Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102–43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.

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Cicones (Ciconians), Greek tribe of Thrace, **3**, 301, 316.

Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar) (1040–1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, **10**, 52; exploits of, **10**, 52–58; receives surname of Compeador, **10**, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), **10**, 55; takes service with the Moors, **10**, 55; and Alfonso I, of Castile, **10**, 56; captures Valencia (1094), **8**, 464; **10**, 57; death of, **10**, 57.

Cilicia (Que, Karak), an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, **1**, 142; conquered by Egypt, **1**, 151; by Assyria, **1**, 387–388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, **1**, 399; wars with Assyria, **2**, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, **2**, 288; relations of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 609, 616, 653; **4**, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, **2**, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, **2**, 292–293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, **2**, 300, 416; **4**, 295–297, 299, 300, 331, 337, 339; history of, **2**, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, **2**, 396–397; pirates in, **2**, 416; coins of, **2**, 416; map of, **2**, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, **3**, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 451, 499; re-

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Cimabue, Giovanni (1240–1302), a Florentine artist; works of, **9**, 208.

Cimbrians (Cimbri), an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, **5**, 392–399.

Cimber, Lucius Tilius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.

Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Seythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.

Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.

Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, **2**, 291, 617; **3**, 407–409, 430; opposes Themistocles, **3**, 396, 397; prosecution of, **3**, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, **3**, 421; ostracism of, **3**, 423–424; recalled to Athens, **3**, 427.

Cimonian Treaty, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453–448 B.C.), **3**, 430, 432.

Cinadon, a Spartan; plot of, against Agesi-laus (398–397 B.C.), **4**, 79, 90, 91.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctus (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150–153.

Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.

Cindasuinto (Chindaswind), king of the Goths 642–653; reign of, **10**, 25.

Cinderella, Egyptian story of, **1**, 104.

Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.

Cinna, Caius Helvius (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Cæsar, **5**, 610, 611.

Cino da Pistoja (1270–1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190.

Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of (1620–1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479–480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480–481.

Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 359; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.

Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or Ciceter, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

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Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see **Free Cities**.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and

Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.

Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Clairborne, see **Claybourne**.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see **Clerfayt**.

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon**.

Clare, Richard de, see **Pembroke, earl of**.

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV of England**.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

- tion of Charles I, **20**, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, **20**, 181; as an author, **20**, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262-264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpelier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233-234, 262.
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of** (1661-1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702-1708, **23**, 165, 168.
- Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of** (1800-1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.
- Clarendon, Assize of**, see Assize of Clarendon.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of**, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.
- Clark, George Rogers** (1752-1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778-1779), **23**, 269.
- Clark, William** (1770-1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.
- Clarke, George** (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.
- Clarke, John** (1609-1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.
- Clarotæ, Dorian serfs**; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 126.
- Clary, Count** (1844-), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.
- Claude or Claudia** (1499-1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.
- Claudii, Roman family**, **5**, 136-137.
- Claudius I** (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.-54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168-183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172-174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.
- Claudius II** (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214-270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420-421.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132-137.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.
- Claudius** (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.
- Claudius** (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.
- Claudius** (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.
- Claudius** (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.
- Claudius**, see Clodius.
- Clausel, Bertrand** (1772-1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.
- Clausewitz, Karl von** (1780-1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.
- Claverhouse, John Graham of**, see Dundee.
- Clavering, Sir John** (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86-88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.
- Clavière, Étienne** (1735-1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.
- Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de** (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.
- Clay, Green** (1757-1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.
- Clay, Henry** (1777-1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812-1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354-355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see Guibert.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agout), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested

to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

- Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidae, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Plataeans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Plataeans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.
- Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, **4**, 487; 579.
- Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
- Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
- Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
- Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
- Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
- Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Cæsar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Cæsar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Cæsar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.
- Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.
- Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.
- Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.
- Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.
- Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.
- Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.
- Clerfayt or Clairfait, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army, **14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.
- Clergy Acts, The (1789), **12**, 224.
- Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.
- Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.
- Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.
- Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.
- Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.
- Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.
- Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.
- Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.
- Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reelection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.
- Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.
- Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.
- Cleves, Anne of, see Anne of Cleves.
- Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.
- Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.
- Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.
- Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,

- 410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; death of, **21**, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert**, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond** ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289-290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas** (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin** (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
- Clinias** (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.
- Clinias** (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de** (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral; attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
- Clinton, George** (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; reelected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
- Clinton, George** (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry** (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry** (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de** (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162-163.
- Clisthenes**, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmaeonidae; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes** (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus** (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
- Clitus**, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
- Clitus, Melas** ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287-288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348-350, 352, 403-404.
- Clitus** (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
- Clive, Robert** (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), **22**, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71-72; last administration in India, **22**, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima**, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
- Clodia**, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
- Clodii**, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Clodion** (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-465.
- Clodius, Albinus**, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius** (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.
- Clodia**, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
- Clodius**, king of Alba, see Cluilius.
- Clontarf**, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354-355.
- Cloutz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce**, Baron of, usually called Anarcharsis Cloutz (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention** of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- berland and the due de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
- Clotaire I** (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
- Clotaire II** (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
- Clotaire III** (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
- Clotaire** (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
- Clotilda** (Clothildis, Hlothchild), Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
- Clotilda** (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
- Clotsuinda** or **Flutswinda**, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
- Clovis I** (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
- Clovis II** (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
- Clovis III** (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
- Cluentii**, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Cluentius**, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
- Clugny de Nuis**, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
- Cluilius** or **Clælius** (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
- Cluny** or **Clugny**, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
- Cnemus** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
- Cnidus**, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
- Cniva** (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
- Cnut**, see **Canute** (king of England) and **Knud** (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
- Coalemos**, see **Cimon**.
- Coalitions against France**:
First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.
Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.
Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.
Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.
Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.
Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
- Cobb, Howell** (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
- Cobbett, William** (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
- Cobden, Richard** (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
- Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count** (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
- Cobenzl, Philip, Count** (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
- Cobham, Eleanor** (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
- Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord** (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
- Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord**, see **Oldcastle**.
- Coblenz**, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
- Coburg** or **Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of** (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
- Cocalus**, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
- Cocherel**, battle of (1364), **11**, 145-146.
- Cochin China**, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers, (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochläus, Johannes** (1479-1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis** (1758-1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John** (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas**, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund** (1802-1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George** (1772-1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Coddington, William** (1601-1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640-1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Codes**, see Jurisprudence.
- Codomanus**, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward** (1770-1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232-233.
- Codrus**, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
- Cods and Hooks**, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336-338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van** (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
- Cœle-Syria**, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443-445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius** (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte** (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
- Cœnred**, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
- Cœnus** (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357-359, 361.
- Cœsyra** (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisis-tratus, **3**, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques** (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B.** (1754-1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la**, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
- Cognac, Holy League of**, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
- Coigny, François de** (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
- Coimbra**, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
- Coimbra, duke of**, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage**, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire (Chur)**, capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
- Cok**, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472-473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
- Colaxais**, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 404.
- Colberg**, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste** (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529-530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay** (1651-1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles** (1629-1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton)** (1778-1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
- Cold Harbor**, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
- Coldstream**, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
- Colenso**, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
- Colesberg**, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
- Coleshill (Cynsylvt) Forest**, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

Colfax, Schuyler (1823–1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in *Crédit Mobilier scandal* (1872), **23**, 472.

Coligny, Gaspard de (1517–1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364–365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368–370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.

Coligny, Louise de (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.

Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617–1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.

Collamer, Jacob (1791–1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.

College, Stephen (1635?–1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.

College of Princes, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.

Colleges, see *Universities and Colleges*.

Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.

Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686–1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.

Collett, Jonas (1772–1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.

Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835–1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.

Colli, Baron (1760–1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426–427.

Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.

Colloredo, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.

Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585–1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358.

Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph (1706–1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743–1747), **14**, 433.

Collet-d'Herbois, Jean Marie (ca. 1750–1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by

Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.

Cologne (Köln), capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240–241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.

Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.

Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.

Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601–604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.

Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.

Colonial Defence Committee, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.

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Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.

England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonisation in America, **19**, 457–459, 489–490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557–598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121–138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608–651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91–120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139–151, 156–161, 169–178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598–608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136–138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24–32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151–156, 161–169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32–46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46–64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66–68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179–229; **20**, 589–590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230–241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602–604; its repeal, **20**, 606–608; colonial policy (1768–1770), **20**, 615–617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619–625; the Revolution, **23**, 241–281; **20**, 624–630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637–641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233–259; in Canada, **22**, 325–348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40–223; **20**, 589–590; **21**, 619–620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259–264; in South Africa, **22**, 266–320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527–528; slavery abolished,

- 21**, 568–569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1–5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5–9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9–14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14–17; imperial defense, **22**, 17–20.
- France**: attempted colonisation of Carolina (sixteenth century), **22**, 547–552; colonies in Canada (seventeenth century), **22**, 553–556; condition of American colonies (eighteenth century), **23**, 64–89; loss of American colonies (1763), **12**, 79–80; **23**, 233; struggle with England in India, **12**, 45–48; beginning of conquest of Algeria, **13**, 42–44; beginning of conquests in Indo-China, **13**, 138; progress in Indo-China, **13**, 197; the conquest of Madagascar, **13**, 198; the Fashoda affair, **13**, 198.
- Germany**: beginnings of colonisation in Africa (1880–1890), **15**, 538; colonial expansion in Australasia, **15**, 538; colonial expansion under William II, **15**, 554–564.
- Greece**: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198–206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254–255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315–317, 360.
- Italy**: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.
- Netherlands**: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504–506; **13**, 550–551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597–601; in South Africa, **22**, 265–266; in Australia, **22**, 233–234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4–9, 10–25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574–575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.
- Phœnicia**: plantation of cities on Phœnician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270–274.
- Portugal**: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479–484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504–506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.
- Rome**: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212–214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176–177.
- Russia**: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521–523.
- Scotland**: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418–419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.
- Spain**: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535–540; in Florida, **22**, 547–552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552–553; in Mexico, **23**, 505–535; in Peru, **23**, 536–561; administrative methods, **23**, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283–284; **23**, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.
- Sweden**: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9–10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17–18.
- United States**: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489–490.
- Colonna**, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
- Colonna, Marco Antonio** (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
- Colonna, Otto**, see Martin V, pope.
- Colonna, Prospero** (1452–1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
- Colonna, Sciarra** (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
- Colonna, Stefano, the Elder** (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
- Colorado**, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
- Colorados**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
- Colpepper**, see Culpeper.
- Columba, Saint** (521–597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8–10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
- Columban or Columbanus, Saint** (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
- Columbian Exposition**, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
- Columbus, Christopher** (1446?–1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417–420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421–424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425–426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426–427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

- 435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *repartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.
- Columbus, Diego** (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.
- Columbus, Fernando** (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.
- Columbus**, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.
- Colville, Sir Charles** (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.
- Colvin, Sir Auckland** (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.
- Comans**, see Kumani.
- Combalet, Madame de**, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.
- Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount** (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.
- Comely Beard**, see Baldwin IV.
- Comgall, Saint**; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.
- Cominius, Pontius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.
- Commagene**, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.
- Commerce**, see Trade and Commerce.
- Committee of Public Safety**, see Public Safety, committee of.
- Committees of Correspondence**, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.
- Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus)** (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.
- Common Penny**, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.
- Common Sense**, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.
- Commonwealth of Australia**, see Australia.
- Commonwealth of England**, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.
- Communes**, see Towns and Cities.
- Commune of Paris** (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.
- Commune of Paris** (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.
- Comnenus**, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.
- Comnenus, Joannes**, see Joannes.
- Comnenus, Manuel** (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.
- Comonfort, Ignacio** (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.
- Company of the Indies**, see Mississippi Bubble.
- Companies of Adventure**, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.
- Compass, Mariners'**, invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.
- Compiegne**, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **18**, 556.
- Compitalia**, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.
- Complutensian Polyglot**, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.
- Compromise of 1850**, also called Omnibus Bill, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.
- Compton, Henry** (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.
- Compton, Sir Spencer** (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.
- Comuneros**, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.
- Comyn, Alexander** (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.
- Comyn, John** (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.
- Comyn, John, "the Red"** (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

- guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86-87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87-88.
- Comyn, John** (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.
- Comyn, Walter**, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.
- Conall Crimthand** (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Conall Gulban** (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.
- Conan**, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.
- Conant, Roger** (1593-1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Concentration Camps** (British), in South Africa (1900-1901), **22**, 315.
- Concha, Manuel de la**, marquis of Duero (1808-1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.
- Concini, Concino**, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.
- Concise**, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.
- Concord**, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.
- Concordat of 1801**, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, to legislative body, **12**, 522-523.
- Concordat of 1855**, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.
- Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.
- Concordat of Worms**, see **Worms, Concordat of**.
- Concordia**, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.
- Concressault, Lord of**, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.
- Concubinage**, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.
- Cond (Con, Conn, Conla)** of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.
- Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of** (1552-1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386-387.
- Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of** (1588-1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440-441; liberated, **11**, 443-444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.
- Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of** (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.
- Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of** (the "Great Condé") (1621-1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489-491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502-503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511-514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569-570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575-576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.
- Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of** (1736-1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475-476; leads émigrés against France, **15**, 269.
- Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon**, see **Enghien, duke d'**.
- Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of** (1743-1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.
- Conegliano, Duke of**, see **Moncey**.
- Conestoga**, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.
- Confederate States of America**, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411-412;

- population and material resources of, **23**, 416; army and navy of, **23**, 417; termination of, **23**, 451. See also *Civil War in America*.
- Confirmatio Cartarum**, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **18**, 416, 418.
- Confiscation Acts**, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861–1862), **23**, 435.
- Conflagrations**: Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 163–164; Boston (1872), **23**, 473; Chicago (1871), **23**, 473; London (1666), **20**, 253–256; Moscow (1812), **17**, 474; New York (1835), **23**, 364; Persepolis (330 B.C.), **4**, 337; Rome (64 A.D.), **6**, 199–200.
- Confians**, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the “War of the Public Weal”; concluded (1465), **11**, 252–253.
- Confians**, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690–1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77–78, 78 note; **20**, 590–591.
- Confucianism**, the system founded by Confucius; see *Confucius and Religion*.
- Confucius**, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551–478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526–529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
- Congesta Menvedi**, a collection of public acts, made by King Eric “Menved” of Denmark, **16**, 177.
- Congo**, French, see *French Congo*.
- Congregation**, The, a French secret society, instituted (early nineteenth century), **13**, 25–26.
- Congregation of the Lord**, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), **19**, 284–285.
- Congress**, Federal frigate, destroyed by “Mer-rimac” in Hampton Roads (March 9th, 1862), **23**, 427.
- Congress**, United States, inefficiency of Continental Congress, **23**, 285, 287, 288; organisation of Northwest Territory by, **23**, 289; powers of, under constitution, **23**, 295–296; first meeting of, **23**, 299; initial legislation of, **23**, 300–301; opposition of, to Jay’s treaty, **23**, 305–306; party strife in (1795–1797), **23**, 306–307; refusal of, to permit slavery in Northwest Territory, **23**, 316; eagerness of, for war with England (1811–1812), **23**, 326; declares war against England, **23**, 328; debates in, on Missouri, **23**, 347–349; adopts first protective tariff (1816), **23**, 352; Hayne-Webster debate in, **23**, 356–357; acts of, nullified by South Carolina, **23**, 357; adopts compromise tariff, **23**, 359; champions United States Bank against Jackson, **23**, 359–360; refusal of, to receive anti-slavery petitions, **23**, 361; failure of, to recharter United States Bank, **23**, 368; declares war existent with Mexico (1846), **23**, 371; debate in, on admission of California, **23**, 380, 382; influence of slave power in, **23**, 384; struggle in, over Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; debates in, on Kansas affairs (1855–1856), **23**, 396–399; rejection of Lecompton Constitution by (1858), **23**, 403; failure of attempts at compromise in (1860–1861), **23**, 412–413; secession of southern members from, **23**, 413; in the Civil War, **23**, 420–421, 449–450, 455–457; struggle of, with President Johnson, **23**, 461–466; implication of, in *Crédit Mobilier* and “Salary Grab” scandals, **23**, 472; democratic for the first time since Civil War (1892), **23**, 483; declares war against Spain (1898), **23**, 488.
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- Coniah**, see **Jehoiachin**.
- Conkling**, Roscoe (1829–1888), an American politician; resigns from United States senate, **23**, 479.
- Connaught**, the westernmost province of Ireland; rebellion in (1595), **21**, 441.
- Connecticut**, a state of the United States of America; settled by Dutch (1633), **23**, 8, 104; taken from Dutch by English colonists, **23**, 8–9, 104; in Pequot war, **23**, 106, 107; joins union of New England states, **23**, 114; obtains charter from Charles II of England (1662), **23**, 141–142; absorbs the colony of New Haven, **23**, 142; and seizure of New Netherlands, **23**, 143; resists Andros, **23**, 151–152; loses its former liberties (1687), **23**, 158–159; and tradition of the "Charter Oak," **23**, 158–159, 159 note; resumes charter, on imprisonment of Andros, **23**, 160; cedes claims in Northwest Territory, **23**, 289; forbids importation of slaves, **23**, 290; adopts new constitution (1818), **23**, 347.
- Conon** (d. 688 A.D.), pope, 686–688, **8**, 542.
- Conon** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian commander; defeats Spartans, **2**, 291, 620; takes Cythera, **2**, 619; wins battle at Arginusæ (406 B.C.), **3**, 634–636; loses battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 639; wins battle of Cnidus (394 B.C.), **4**, 107, 133; restores Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117–119.
- Conrad I** (d. 918 A.D.), king of Germany 911–918 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 595–598.
- Conrad II** (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024–1039, and Holy Roman emperor 1027–1039; lays foundation of feudal law, **9**, 21; absorbs Arles into German Empire (1033), **13**, 350; renounces claims to Schleswig, **16**, 48.
- Conrad III** (1093–1152), king of Germany, and Holy Roman emperor 1138–1152, duke of Franconia; in second crusade (1147–1149), **8**, 360–361; **9**, 42; **14**, 94–95; returns to Europe, **8**, 363; chosen emperor (1138), **14**, 91; wars of, with Henry the Proud beginning the struggle of Ghibellines and Guelphs, **14**, 91; inroad of, into Poland, **14**, 91–92; rule of, in Italy, **9**, 42; death of, **14**, 95.
- Conrad IV** (1228–1254), king of Germany 1250–1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.
- Conrad V** (Conradin) (1252–1268), son and heir of Conrad IV, and last of the Hohenstaufens; struggle of, to obtain German crown, **9**, 99, 109–110; **14**, 128; invades Italy, **10**, 96; **14**, 128–129; capture and execution of, **8**, 616; **9**, 110; **10**, 96; **14**, 129.
- Conrad** (d. 1101), son of the emperor Henry IV, rebellion of, against his father, **7**, 655.
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- Conrad**, marquis of Montferrat, lord of Tyre (d. 1192), a famous captain of the crusaders, **2**, 305; defends Tyre against Saladin, **2**, 305–306; marries Isabel of Jerusalem, **8**, 385; alliance of, with Saladin, **8**, 394 seq.; killed by Assassins, **8**, 395.
- Conrad**, bishop of Hildesheim, and chancellor of German empire; in fourth crusade (1197), **8**, 412.
- Conrad**, bishop of Utrecht; governs Holland (1075), **13**, 289.
- Conrad of Waldhausen**, German reformer; attacks abuses in the Roman church (1379), **14**, 197.
- Conrad von Zähringen**, see **Zähringen**.
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- Conrart**, Valentin (1603–1675), one of the founders of French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Conscription Act**, passed by United States Congress (1863), **23**, 449.
- Conscription**, law of; Napoleon's use of, **12**, 568.
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- Constance**, Council of; an important council of the Roman Catholic church (1414–1418); main accounts of, **8**, 634–637; **14**, 200–207; significance of, **11**, 185; attendance at, **14**, 200–207; and the papal schism, **16**, 584.
- Constance**, Treaty of; a treaty of peace concluded by Frederick Barbarossa with the Lombard League (1183), **9**, 59–60; **14**, 106.
- Constans I** (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320–350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460–461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

- ricum, **6**, 466–467; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469; assassination of, **6**, 470.
- Constans II (Flavius Heraclius)** (630–668 A.D.), emperor of the East 641–668, son of Constantine III; reign of, **7**, 182–186.
- Constant, Benjamin**, Brazilian revolutionist; see Magalhães.
- Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin** (1767–1830); a French political writer, orator and politician; opposes legislative measures of Napoleon, **12**, 519; is retired from senate, **12** 523; accepts office under Napoleon, **12**, 624; denounced as member of Carbonari, **13**, 27; a liberal leader in the chamber of deputies, **13**, 27.
- Constantia or Constantina, Flavia Valeria** (ca. 300–ca. 330 A.D.), half-sister of Constantine the Great; marries Licinius (313), **6**, 441; intercedes for her husband, **6**, 449; intercedes for her son, **6**, 459.
- Constantia**, widow of Raymond of Antioch (twelfth century); marries Rainald de Chatillon, **8**, 364.
- Constantina or Constantia** (sixth century), wife of emperor Maurice, **7**, 149, 154.
- Constantina, Julia**, daughter of Constantine the Great; marriage of (351 A.D.), **6**, 474; death of (354 A.D.), **6**, 476.
- Constantine**, capital of the department of Constantine, Algeria; captured by the French, (1836), **13**, 68–69.
- Constantine I, the "Great" (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus)** (272–337 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment of, **6**, 437–465; founds Constantinople, **2**, 375; religion of, **6**, 441, 629, 642; laws of, **6**, 445–446; effect of conversion on church, **8**, 521–522; pretended donation of, to church, **8**, 559–560; succeeds Constantius I, **18**, 24.
- Constantine II**, (312–340 A.D.), Roman emperor; receives part of the empire (337 A.D.), **6**, 466; war with Constans, **6**, 469; death, **6**, 469.
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- Constantine (IV) Flavius**, surnamed Pogonatus, a Byzantine emperor 668–685 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 186–189; in wars with Saracens, **7**, 187, 188.
- Constantine (V) Copronymus** (719–775 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 207–215; **8**, 548–551; quells rebellion led by Artavasdes (743 A.D.), **7**, 211, 211 note; in wars with Bulgarians and Saracens, **7**, 211–213; and the church councils of 746 A.D., **8**, 549; and 754 A.D., **7**, 214.
- Constantine (VI) Flavius** (771–ca. 797 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 215–219; holds general church council at Nicæa (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.
- Constantine (VII) Porphyrogenitus** (905–959 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 228–230; throne of, usurped (919–944 A.D.), by Romanus Lecapenus, **7**, 229.
- Constantine VIII**, son of the usurper Romanus Lecapenus, a Byzantine emperor 944 A.D., **7**, 229.
- Constantine IX** (962–1028), a Byzantine emperor with his brother Basil II, **7**, 230, 242–248.
- Constantine (X) Monomachus** (d. 1054), a Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 249–251; separation of Greek and Roman church under, **7**, 250–251; imprisons Harold Hardrada, **16**, 135.
- Constantine (XI) Ducas** (1059–1067), Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 253.
- Constantine XI**, another name given to the Byzantine emperor, Constantine XIII, which see.
- Constantine (XII) Ducas** (d. 1082?), Byzantine emperor; reign of, with his two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
- Constantine (XIII) Palæologus**, sometimes called Constantine XI, (1394–1453), Byzantine emperor 1448–1453; main treatment of, **7**, 338–355; defends Constantinople against Turks, **7**, 340–355; **24**, 327 seq.; falls in battle, **7**, 355.
- Constantine** (d. 411 A.D.), a spurious Roman emperor; receives the purple in Britain, **6**, 547–548, 566–568; **18**, 28.
- Constantine**, king of Bulgaria 1258–1277; reign of, **24**, 174; conflict of, with Greek empire, **7**, 314.
- Constantine** (d. 820 A.D.), king of the Picts; founds Church of Dunkeld, **21**, 12.
- Constantine I**, king of Scotland 863–877 A.D.; conflicts with Norsemen, **21**, 15.
- Constantine II**, king of Scotland 900–940 A.D.; reign of, **21**, 16–17; alleged submission of, **21**, 27; at war with Æthelstan of England, **18**, 96, 97.
- Constantine I (Peter Constantine)**, pope 708–715 A.D.; relations of, with Lombards; journey of, to Constantinople, **8**, 543.
- Constantine II**, pope 767–768 A.D.; holds power through influence of Totona, **8**, 558.
- Constantine, Saint**; see Cyril.
- Constantine Africanus** (1020–1087), Moorish physician; at head of medical school at Salerno, **8**, 280.
- Constantine Angelus** (twelfth century), Greek citizen of Philadelphia; weds daughter of Emperor Alexius, **7**, 271.
- Constantine Nikolaievitch** (1827–1892), grand duke of Russia, brother of the czar Alexander II; sent as viceroy to Poland (1862), **24**, 122.
- Constantine Pavlovitch** (1779–1831), Russian grand duke; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546 seq.; administration of, in Poland, **17**, 491–492, 546; renounces crown of Russia, **17**, 534; declines to be present at accession of Nicholas I, **17**, 538; death of, **17**, 548.
- Constantine Phaulcon** (seventeenth century), prime minister of Siam under Narai, **24**, 515.
- Constantinople** (Turkish Stambul or Istanbul), the capital of the Ottoman empire; foundation of (330 A.D.), **2**, 375; **6**, 450–454; description of (fourth century),

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Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317–361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337–361 A.D., third son of Constantine the Great; main treatment of, **6**, 466–497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made cæsar, **6**, 460; massacre of Flavians, **6**, 466; in Persian War, **6**, 467–468; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469–470; conquers Magnentius, **6**, 470–472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with Gallus, **6**, 473–477; makes Julian cæsar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with Julian, **6**, 489, 492–497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.

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Consulate, The, in French history the government which existed from November 9th, 1799, to May 18th, 1804; main treatment, **12**, 487–536; establishment of, **12**, 487; authority of, **12**, 493–496.

Contades, Louis George Erasme, Marquis of (1704–1795), a French marshal; in Flanders, **12**, 43; commands in Germany, **12**, 75–76; **15**, 212; appointed commander-in-chief of Rhine armies, **12**, 76; defeated at Minden (1759), **12**, 76, 77; **15**, 212–213.

Conti, Armand de Bourbon, Prince of (1629–1666), younger brother of the Great Condé, and founder of the Conti house; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 503; arrest, **11**, 505; Mazarin's attempt to liberate, **11**, 508; marriage, **11**, 509, 515, 520.

Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664–1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.

Conti, Giovanni Lothario, see **Innocent III**.

Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579–581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, **12**, 581; **14**, 25–26.

Contreras, battle of, in Mexican War (1847), **23**, 375.

Conventicle Act, an act passed in England (1664) in favour of Church of England, **20**, 245.

Convention, National, the third national legislative assembly of deputies of the French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795); election and first meeting of, **12**, 281; factional groups and leaders in, **12**, 281; fusion of, with legislative assembly, **12**, 281; declares abolition of kingship and proclamation of the republic, **12**, 282; struggles between Jacobins and Girondists, **12**, 283-288; speech of Marat in, **12**, 285; accusation and defense of Robespierre in, **12**, 287; determines to bring King Louis to trial, **12**, 289; trial of Louis by, **12**, 290-292; Dumouriez declares against, **12**, 299; establishes committees of general security and public safety, **12**, 299-300; orders arrest of Girondists, **12**, 300; proclaims constitution of the year III, **12**, 308; legislation of, **12**, 311; reorganises revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 313; organises and directs the Terror, **12**, 314-315; decrees Marie Antoinette's trial, **12**, 317; acts against Hébertists, **12**, 335; procures condemnation of Danton and Desmoulins, **12**, 337; decrees existence of a supreme being, **12**, 339; coalition against Robespierre in, **12**, 340; Robespierre accused in, **12**, 341-342; decrees Robespierre's arrest, **12**, 342; appoints Barras commander-in-chief, **12**, 343; part of, in fall of Robespierre, **12**, 344-345; orders Kellerman to Lyons, **12**, 367; condemns Houchard after battle of Hond-schoote (1793), **12**, 365; passes Barrère's decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; directs suppression of revolt at Toulon, **12**, 371-374; issues decree during war in La Vendée, **12**, 380; quarrels in, after Robespierre's fall (1794), **12**, 389, 391; orders Jacobin Club closed, **12**, 391; sits in judgment on Billard-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère (1795), **12**, 393; appoints Pichegru to command of Paris, **12**, 393; insurrection of the first Prairial against, **12**, 394-397; causes fall of "the Mountain," **12**, 398; France weary of, **12**, 410; looks to army for support, **12**, 413; precipitates civil war, **12**, 414; dissolves itself into an electoral assembly, **12**, 415; résumé by Duruy, **12**, 415 seq.; character and methods, **12**, 416 seq.; reorganisation of (1795), **12**, 418 seq.

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nation of John Bell by Constitutional Union party, **23**, 407.

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Conway, Henry Seymour (1721-1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 605; appointed secretary of state, **20**, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; leads attack on Lord North's administration, **20**, 638; in new ministry (1782), **20**, 638.

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Cooke, Jay (1821–1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

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Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

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Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801), **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.

Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262–265, (1660), **16**, 364.

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Copernicus (1473–1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.

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Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251–252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768–1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303–306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892–1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phœnicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475–1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

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Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317–318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

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Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), **3**, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

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- Corinth**, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Corinthian War**, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.
- Coriolanus**, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150.
- Cork**, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 434.
- Cormac**, king of Ireland ca. 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabaine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
- Cormac** (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
- Cormac** (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
- Cornaro**, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
- Cornaro**, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
- Cornavii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cornbury**, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.
- Corneille**, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Cornelia** (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
- Cornelia** (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–543.
- Cornelia** (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Caesar, **5**, 477–478.
- Cornelius**, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.
- Cornelius**, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
- Cornelius Nepos**, see Nepos.
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- Cornish**, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
- Cornish**, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
- Corn Laws**, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.
- Cornwall**, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.
- Cornwall**, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see Plantagenet.
- Cornwallis**, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
- Cornwallis**, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
- Corona**, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.
- Coronado**, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485–491.
- Coronea**, ancient town of Boeotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.
- Corporation Act**, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
- Corsica**, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
- Corso**, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
- Cortemberg**, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
- Cortenuova**, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
- Cortereal**, Gaspar (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
- Cortereal**, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gaspar Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
- Cortes** or **Cortez**, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521–522; second march of, upon

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti**, Count Luigi (1823–), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanius**, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738–1740), **12**, 34–35.
- Corvinus**, see **Matthias I.**
- Corvus**, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see **Cotys**.
- Corzuola** (**Corcyra the Black**), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa**, Juan de la (ca. 1460–1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby**, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166–167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo** (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519–1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo** (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo** (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see **Kossæans**.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50–51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549), **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus**, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral**, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa**, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see **Dress**.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127–129.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta**, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467–469.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham**, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781–1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cottureau**, Jean (1757–1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton**, John (1585–1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton**, John (1640–1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton**, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
- Cotton**, Sir Stapleton; see **Combermere**.
- Cotton**, Sir Willoughby (1783–1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838–1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys** (**Corylas**), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382–358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
- Coucey**, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.

Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.

Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.

Council of Five Hundred, see **Five Hundred**, **Council of**.

Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269-273.

Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.

Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177-178.

Council of Ten, at Venice (1310-1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299-300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516-517.

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281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.

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Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827-1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.

Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733-1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.

Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420-421.

Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.

Courtaiis, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786-1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.

Courtenay, Edward [(ca. 1526-1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.

Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.

Courtenay, William (ca. 1342-1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381-1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.

Courtin, Antoine (1622-1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.

Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.

Cousin, Victor (1792-1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.

Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796-1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.

Couthon, Georges (1756-1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.

Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.

Coutras, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.

Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39-40.

Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.

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- and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.
- Covenanters**, see **Covenant**.
- Coventry**, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.
- Coventry**, Sir William (1626–1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.
- Coventry Act**, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.
- Coverdale**, Miles (1488–1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.
- Covilhão**, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474–475.
- Cowenga**, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.
- Cowley**, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.
- Cowley**, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.
- Cowley**, Richard, see **Wellesley**, Marquis of.
- Cowpens**, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), **21**, 645.
- Cowper**, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.
- Coxey**, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.
- Cracow**, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809–1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830–1846), **24**, 119–121.
- Cracow**, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.
- Cracus** (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.
- Cradock**, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.
- Craggs**, James (1651–1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.
- Cranaans**, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cranborne**, Viscount, see **Cecil**, Sir Robert, also **Salisbury**, Marquis of.
- Cranfield**, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682–1685), **23**, 150.
- Cranfield**, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.
- Cranmer**, Thomas (1489–1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252–256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256–259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.
- Crannon**, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.
- Craon**, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.
- Craon**, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162–163.
- Craonne**, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.
- Crassus Dives**, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294–295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, **4**, 320; **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Cæsar, **5**, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508–509.
- Crassus Dives**, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Cæsar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.
- Crassus**, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.
- Crassus**, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.
- Crassus**, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367–369; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; death of, **5**, 429.
- Craterus** (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468–471, 475–476.
- Craterus** (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.
- Crates** (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.
- Cratesipolis**, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon

- (314 B.C.), **4**, 444; surrenders Argos and Sicyon to Ptolemy (308 B.C.), **4**, 446, 493.
- Cratinus** (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, **3**, 250, 461, 505–507, 548, 552; rival of Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
- Cravant**, see **Crévant**.
- Craven, Charles** (d. 1754), English colonist in America; colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), **23**, 60.
- Crawford, General**, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579–580.
- Crawford, William Harris** (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), **23**, 355.
- Craye, Gaspar de** (1584–1669), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
- Crayford (Creceanford)**, village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.), **18**, 35.
- Crécy**, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), **11**, 113–119; **18**, 461–464.
- Crécy**, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), **11**, 608.
- Crécy, Louis of**, see **Louis of Nevers**, Count of Flanders.
- Crédit Mobilier**, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863); connection of congressmen with, **23**, 472.
- Creeks**, Indian tribe in Southern United States; visit of chiefs to England (1733), **23**, 61; in Queen Anne's war, **23**, 191; capture Fort Mims (1813), **23**, 336; General Jackson defeats (1814), **23**, 337; in first Seminole War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; ownership of land in Georgia, **23**, 351; in second Seminole War (1835–1836), **23**, 361.
- Crefeld**, town in Prussia; battle of (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 204.
- Crema**, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), **9**, 50; **14**, 100.
- Cremer, Camille** (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
- Cremer, William Randal** (1838–), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), **16**, 493.
- Cremona**, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), **11**, 615–616; see also **Bedriacum**.
- Creoda** (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, **18**, 39.
- Creondæ**, a Thessalian noble family, **3**, 189.
- Crépy-en-Laonnais** or **Crespy**, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, **9**, 464; **14**, 277.
- Créqui, Marshal de (François de Bonne)**, duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; in War of the Queen's Rights, **11**, 568–569; reduces Lorraine, **11**, 573–574; defeated at Consarbrück (1675), **11**, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, **11**, 587; captures Luxembourg (1684), **11**, 597.
- Créqui de Blanchefort, Charles, Duke of** (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; ambassador to Rome, **9**, 496.
- Crescent**, see **Half Moon**.
- Crescentius** or **Cencius** (d. 998), a leader of the popular faction at Rome; main treatment of, **8**, 580; usurps government at Rome (980 A.D.), **7**, 622; overthrown by Otto, **7**, 624; executed, **7**, 625.
- Crespigny, William de**, a Norman knight; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32.
- Crespo, Joaquin** (ca. 1845–1898), a Venezuelan politician; president of Venezuela, **23**, 599; leads rising against Palacio, **23**, 599; mortally wounded, **23**, 600.
- Crespy**, see **Crépy-en-Laonnais**.
- Cressingham, Hugh de** (thirteenth century); made treasurer of Scotland, **18**, 408; exactions of, **21**, 68; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 72–74.
- Crete (or Candia)**, an island in the Mediterranean; main treatment of early history, **3**, 194–206; traces of Mycenaean civilisation in, **3**, 35, 43, 45, 48, 50, 57; prehistoric inhabitants of, **3**, 50–51, 56 seq.; Arcadians in, **3**, 122; Dorians in, **3**, 124–127, 153; traditions of, **3**, 111, 122; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 72, 308, 309, 312, 562, 564, 579; Arab exiles from Cordova found government in, **8**, 204; purchased by Venice (1205), **9**, 34; invaded by Turks (1645), **9**, 519; ceded to Turkey by Venice (1669), **24**, 387; revolt of, against Turkey, supported by Greece (1866), **24**, 236; made subject to Turkey (1868), **24**, 236; question of, leads to Greco-Turkish War (1897), **24**, 237; made autonomous under Prince George of Greece (1898), **24**, 238.
- Crévant** or **Cravant**, a village in France; battle of (1423), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.
- Crèvecœur**, a fort in Holland; taken by Pichegru (1794), **14**, 17.
- Crichton, Sir William** (d. 1454), Scottish nobleman; regent for James II of Scotland, **21**, 180, 181; displaced by the earl of Douglas, **21**, 183; regains power, **21**, 184.
- Crillon-Mahon, Louis, Duke de** (1718–1796), French soldier in service of Spain; at Gibraltar, **20**, 639.
- Crime against Kansas, The**, a speech made in United States senate by Charles Sumner (1855), **23**, 396.
- Crimea**, a peninsula of Southern Russia; gardens of, **17**, 84; subjugated by Turks, (1475), **24**, 331; Turks give up control over (1774), **24**, 418; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Crimean War**, a war between Russia and the allied forces of Turkey, France, England, and Sardinia (1853–1856); main treatment of, **17**, 560–585; causes of, **17**, 560–562; **13**, 129; capture of Bomarsund (1854), **13**, 130; **17**, 563; battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570; battle of Balaklava (1854), **17**, 572–573; battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573–574; the fall of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 579–584; **13**, 130; Germany and, **15**, 469; England and, **21**, 615–617.
- Criminal Forty, The**, see **Council of Forty**.
- Crimthand**, king of Ireland 366–379; reign of, **21**, 336.
- Crispi, Francesco** (1819–1901), an Italian

- statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628-629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629-630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887-1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
- Crispina**, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180-192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
- Crispinus**, T. Quintus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272-273.
- Crispus**, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared caesar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448-449; character and fate of, **6**, 457-460.
- Crispus** (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
- Crissæan War**, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.
- Critias** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1-20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus** (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
- Critolaus** (second century B.C.), Achaean demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.
- Crittenden**, George Bibb (1812-1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
- Crittenden**, John Jordan (1787-1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.
- Crittenden**, Thomas Leonidas (1819-1893), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.
- Crittenden Compromise**, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.
- Croatia**, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.
- Croatians or Croats**, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187-189.
- Crocodile Worship in Egypt**, **1**, 63, 91, 228-231, 273.
- Crœsus** (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 189-191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458-462; reign of, **2**, 431-434; fate of, **2**, 460-463.
- Crofts**, James, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*
- Croghan**, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226-227.
- Croghan**, George (1791-1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
- Croia**, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
- Croix**, Charles Joseph de, see Clerfayt.
- Croker**, John Wilson (1780-1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
- Cro-Magnon**, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
- Cromarty**, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630-1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.
- Cromer**, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841-), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; recent administrative reformer, **24**, 464-465; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465.
- Cromwell**, Henry (1628-1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
- Cromwell**, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
- Cromwell**, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.
- Cromwell**, Oliver (1599-1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18-191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "ironsides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36-37; captures Winchester and Basinghouse (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50-51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62-63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64-65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66-68; signs death warrant of Charles I., **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97-101; **21**, 423-425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113-141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137-142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146-150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157-159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174-178; various estimates of, **20**, 178-191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194-195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

Cromwell, Richard (1626–1712), son of Oliver Cromwell, and second lord protector; character of, **20**, 192; proclaimed protector (1658), **20**, 193; parliament unruly under, **20**, 195; army sends petition to, **20**, 197; dissolves the parliament, **20**, 198; abdication and death of, **20**, 201.

Cromwell, Thomas (earl of Essex) (ca. 1485–1540), English statesman; rise of, **19**, 129; advises Henry VIII to proclaim himself head of the church, **19**, 130; made vicar-general (1535), **19**, 158; compared with Cranmer, **19**, 180; urges the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188; created earl of Essex (1540), **19**, 189; trial and execution of, **19**, 189, 190.

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Cronos (Cronus), a Greek god; identified with Baal, **1**, 574, 575, 577; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; identified with Saturn, **2**, 351; identified with Moloch, **4**, 581.

Cropredy Bridge, near Banbury, England; Charles I defeats parliamentary forces under Waller at (1644), **20**, 23.

Croquant, a famous brigand chief in Brittany; Philip of Valois patronises (1348), **11**, 134.

Crosby, Brass (1725–1793), lord mayor of London (1771); trial of, **20**, 617, 618.

Crouchback, Edmund (1245–1296), earl of Lancaster, accompanies Prince Edward on crusade, **8**, 451.

Crown Point, a town in Essex County, N. Y.; expedition against in French and Indian War (1755), **23**, 211–212; taken by Americans in Revolutionary War (1775), **23**, 245.

Croy, Philip de (d. 1595), duke of Aerschot, Flemish statesman; heads council of state, **13**, 458.

Croy, Charles Eugene, Duke of (1651–1792), a Flemish officer; commander-in-chief of Russian army at Narva, **16**, 374–375; **17**, 266–267.

Crozat, Antoine, marquis du Châtel (1655–1738), a wealthy French financier; obtains grant to Louisiana (1712), **23**, 82.

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Crumn, king of Bulgaria 802–815 A.D.; reign of, **24**, 160; assails Constantinople, **7**, 221.

Crusades, inclusive history of, **8**, 311–501; prefatory essay, *Value of the Crusades in the Light of Modern History*, by Rev. William Denton, **8**, 311–313; origin and causes of, **8**, 320–337; **7**, 258 note.

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Crustumini, an ancient Roman tribe; hostilities of, with Rome after the Rape of the Sabines (ca. 753–716 B.C.), **5**, 63–65.

Crypto-Calvinists or **Philippists**: Lutherans holding to views of Philip Melancthon; cause religious dissensions in Central Germany (1560), **14**, 319.

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Ctesiphon (or **Seleucia** or **Al Madain**), ancient city of Mesopotamia; becomes capital of Parthian empire, **8**, 68; destroyed by Avidius Cassius (164 A.D.), **8**, 73; pillaged by Romans (199 A.D.), **8**, 74; capital of the Arsacids (233 A.D.), **8**, 77 seq.; insurrection in (628 A.D.), **8**, 95; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 153 seq.

Cuba, an island of the West Indies; discovered by Columbus (1492), **22**, 439; Spanish settlement in (1518), **23**, 507; insurrections of (1849–1851), under Lopez, **23**, 386; scheme of annexation of, to United States (1854), **23**, 393; revolt of, from Spain (1868), **10**, 402; becomes a Spanish province (1878), **10**, 417; war of United States with Spain over (1898), **10**, 419 seq.; **23**, 487 seq.; republic of, recognised (1902), **23**, 491.

Cuddalore (**Kudalur** or **Gudalur**), a seaport in Madras, British India; capture of (1782), **22**, 101.

- Cuestas, Juan Luis** (1837–), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
- Culloeden**, a moor in Invernessshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.
- Culpee**, see **Kalpi**.
- Culpeper, John** (seventeenth century), a colonial politician; heads insurrection in North Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
- Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas** (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680–1683), **23**, 132.
- Culp's Hill**, see **Gettysburg, Battle of**.
- Cumanus, Ventidius** (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
- Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of**, see **Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover**.
- Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of** (1721–1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloeden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
- Cumberland, Army of the**, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
- Cumberland**, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Cunaxa**, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53–59.
- Cuneiform Writing**, see **Writing**.
- Cunha, Leonora da**, see **Leonora Tellez**.
- Cunha, Tristan da** (1460–ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
- Cunimund** (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433–434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
- Cunincbert**, king of Lombards 686–700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
- Cunobelin (Cymbeline)**, British king (ca. 5–ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12–13.
- Curiatii, The**, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77–79.
- Curio, C. Scribonius** (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
- Curius Dentatus, Manlius** (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
- Curle, Elspeth**, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
- Curnan** (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
- Curran, John Philpot** (1750–1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
- Curran, Sarah**, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395–396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186–187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
- Curtatone**, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.
- Curtis, Benjamin Robbins** (1809–1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- Curtis, George William** (1824–1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1884), **23**, 480.
- Curtis, Samuel Ryan** (1807–1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Curtius, Mettus** (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
- Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston** (1859–), an English statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 222, 224.
- Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukkhka, Nubia)**, Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425–426, **2**, 17; see also **Ethiopia** and **Nubia**.
- Cushan**, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.
- Cushan-rish-athaim**, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
- Cushi**, see **Shashanq I**.
- Cushing, Caleb** (1800–1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
- Cushing, Frank H.** (1857–1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zúñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.
- Cushites**, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
- Cushman, Robert** (1580–1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
- Cussal** (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
- Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of** (1740–1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
- Customs Tariff**, see **Tariff**.
- Custozza**, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25–26.
- Cuthred** (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
- Cuttack**, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Cuyck** (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
- Cuza, Alexander John** (1820–1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
- Cuzco**, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

- (1533), **23**, 548; besieged by the Peruvians (1636), **23**, 548-550.
- Cwicheim** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, **18**, 48; reign of, **18**, 62.
- Cyaxares** (Astibaras) (ca. 635-ca. 585 B.C.), king of the Manda; founder of the Median empire; in war with Lydians, **2**, 457-458, 582; conquers Assyria and destroys Nineveh (607 B.C.), **1**, 439, 443-444; **2**, 575, 581-583; nationality of, **2**, 583-586.
- Cybele** (Rhea), Greek goddess, mother of the gods; in Phrygia, **2**, 414; in Lydia, **2**, 422, 424, 436.
- Cybiosactes**, Alexandrian name for the emperor Vespasian, **6**, 246.
- Cychreus**, Greek mythical hero, **3**, 211.
- Cyclopean** (Pelagian) relics in Greece, **2**, 274; **3**, 37, 42, 58, 59, 64; see **Pelagii**.
- Cyclops**, fabled race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Cycnus**, in Greek mythology, son of Ares, **3**, 107.
- Cydonians**, ancient inhabitants of Crete, **2**, 64.
- Cylon**, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), **3**, 165-166; massacre of, **3**, 166, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.
- Cymbeline**, see **Cunobelin**.
- Cymri**, a main division of the Celtic race, **5**, 155-156.
- Cymric**, see **Gallo-Brythonic**.
- Cynane** (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434-435, 439, 475.
- Cynegils** (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ceolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwicheim, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), **18**, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, **18**, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, **18**, 62; war with Penda, **18**, 62.
- Cynewulf** or **Cynwulf** (ca. 750-825), Anglo-Saxon writer; literary work of, **18**, 164.
- Cynwulf** (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), **18**, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia at Bensington, **18**, 59, 65.
- Cynoscephalæ**, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Cynossema**, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
- Cynric** (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
- Cynsylvt Forest**, see **Coleshill**.
- Cyprian**, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
- Cypriotes**, see **Cyprus**.
- Cyprus**, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, **1**, 138, 188, 189, **2**, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, **1**, 312, 421; colonised by Phoenicians and Greeks, **2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620-621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297-300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 445, 446, 565-569, 575; archaeology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296-297; taken from Venice by Selim II of Turkey (1574), **24**, 368.
- Cypselid**, dynasty of Corinth, **3**, 185, 227.
- Cypselus** (ca. 655-625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, **3**, 191, 257.
- Cyril** or **Constantine, Saint** (829-869?), called the "Apostle of the Slavs," a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, **24**, 161.
- Cyrrhæans**, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, **3**, 212.
- Cyrus** (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559-529 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 576-600; birth and early life of, **2**, 576-580; reign of, **2**, 587-600; Croesus and Aahmes II allied against, **1**, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), **1**, 319, 336, 458, 578-579; cylinder inscription of, **1**, 447-448, 458-459; aids Babylonians against Medes, **1**, 454; character of, **1**, 459; builds hanging garden, **1**, 586-587; subjugates Cyprus, **2**, 621.
- Cyrus the Younger** (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, **4**, 49-65; aids Sparta, **2**, 618-619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 619; **4**, 50; character of, **4**, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, **4**, 51-52; marches from Sardis, **4**, 53; addresses his army, **4**, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, **4**, 56-57.
- Cyzicenus**, see **Antiochus IX**.
- Czartoriski, Adam Casimir**, Prince (1734-1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, **17**, 376; **24**, 80; complains of administration of czarevitch (1815), **17**, 492.
- Czaslau**, battle of; see **Chotusitz**, battle of.
- Czechs**, a Slavic people, living chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia; at war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 580; fight to preserve national identity, **14**, 197, 209-210; separated from German Bohemia, **14**, 637-638; "Young Czechs" form political party, **15**, 48.
- Czernowitz, Arsenius** (seventeenth century), Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, **24**, -197.
- Czerni, George**, or **Kara George** (1766-1817), Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, **17**, 459-461; **24**, 198-199; concludes treaty with Turkey, **17**, 461; **24**, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, **24**, 200; assassinated, **24**, 201.
- Czerski, Johannes** (1813-1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, **15**, 417.
- Czolgosz, Leon F.** (1873-1901), assassinates President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491.

The letters C and K being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under C, see also K.

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- Dablon, Claude** (1618–1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.
- Dacians**, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269–274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.
- Dacke, Nils**, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542–1543), **16**, 295.
- Dacke Feud**, see **Dacke, Nils**.
- Dacre, Leonard** (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569–1570), **19**, 339, 340.
- Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord** (1517–1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.
- Dadarshis**, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.
- Dadef-Ra**, see **Tatf-Ra**.
- Dædalus**, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.
- Daendels, Herman Willem** (1762–1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
- Dagalaiphus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.
- Daganu**, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.
- Dagobert I**, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
- Dagobert II**, king of Austrasia 654–679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481–482.
- Dagobert III**, king of Austrasia 711–714 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486–489.
- Dagobert, Lucien Auguste** (1736–1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
- Dagon**, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
- Dahæ**, see **Dai**.
- Dahlgren, John Adolf** (1809–1870), American admiral; cooperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph** (1785–1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
- Dahomey**, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
- Dai (Dahæ)**, Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.
- Daim, Oliver le** (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.
- Daimbert or Dagobert** (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
- Daiokes**, see **Deioces**.
- Daiphantus**, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
- Daityas**, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.
- Dakan**, see **Dagon**.
- Dalai-lama** (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.
- Dalayrac, Nicolas** (1753–1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.
- Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von** (1744–1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.
- Dal-Cais Dynasty** (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.
- Dale, Sir Thomas** (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.
- Dalecarlia Revolt**, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.
- Daleminzii**, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.
- Dalhousie, George Ramsey**, 9th Earl of (1770–1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332–333; recall of, **22**, 333.
- Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay**, Marquis of (1812–1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161–162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), **22**, 165–166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.
- Dallas, George Mifflin** (1792–1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.
- Dalmanutha**, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Dalmatia**, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.
- Dalmatius, Flavius Julius** (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460–461, 466.
- Dalny**, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
- Dalreudins or Dalriads**, early Irish tribe;

- migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), **21**, 7, 337.
- Dalrymple, Sir James** (1619–1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- Dalrymple, John**, see **Stair, Earl of**.
- Daltaban Pasha**, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
- Dalziel (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas** (1599–1685), British general; appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), **21**, 300–301.
- Damagetus** (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, **3**, 148.
- Damascenus, Joannes**, see **John of Damascus**.
- Damascus (Dammesek)**, capital of Syria; founded by Aramæans (1250–1200 B.C.), **2**, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960–950 B.C.), **2**, 102; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), **2**, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), **1**, 388; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 390; **2**, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), **1**, 393; **2**, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 398; siege of (633–634 A.D.), **8**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **8**, 176; siege of (1148), **8**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **8**, 434.
- Damasithymus of Calynda** (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, **3**, 347.
- Damasus II**, pope (1047); succeeds Clement II, **8**, 591.
- Dames**, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636–637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Damian, Bulgarian patriarch**; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
- Damiens, Robert François** (1715–1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, **12**, 71.
- Damietta**, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218–1219), **8**, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), **8**, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), **8**, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), **8**, 446.
- Dammesek**, see **Damascus**.
- Damme**, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **18**, 342.
- Damnonii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Damocles** (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
- Damocritus, Æchæan strategus**; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
- Damon** (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
- Damonno**, wife of Cadys, traditional king of Lydia; crimes of, **2**, 427.
- Damophilus**, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), **6**, 323–324.
- Dampier, William** (1652–1715), English free-booter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, **22**, 234.
- Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis de** (1756–1793), French revolutionary general; death of, **12**, 362.
- Dampierre, Guy de** (1225–1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, **13**, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), **13**, 294; released from prison, **13**, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1295), **13**, 302; grants new *keure* (charter) to Bruges (1281), **13**, 314; his rule in Flanders, **13**, 315; trouble with France, **13**, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, **13**, 316; last years of his reign, **13**, 318; death of, **13**, 319.
- Dampierre, John de**, son of Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293, 300.
- Dampierre, William de**, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), **13**, 293.
- Dampierre, William de**, Flemish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293.
- Damrémont, Charles Marie Denis, Count of** (1783–1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; death of, **13**, 69.
- Dan**, Israelitish tribe; development of, **2**, 70, 74, 75.
- Dan** (legendary), first king of Denmark, **16**, 7.
- Danaans (Danai or Danaoi)**, in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, **3**, 63; shaft-graves of, **3**, 64; origin of, **3**, 104, 107.
- Danaë**, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, **3**, 104.
- Danann, Tuatha De**, see **De Danann, Tuatha**.
- Danaus**, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, **3**, 63, 107, 108.
- Danby, Admiral**, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781), **20**, 637.
- Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of**, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631–1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), **20**, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), **20**, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, **20**, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, **20**, 288; impeachment of, **20**, 289, 291; made president of council, **20**, 420; created duke of Leeds, **20**, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), **17**, 263.
- Dandhu Panth**, see **Nana Sahib**.
- Dandolo, Andrea**, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
- Dandolo, Brancalone**, see **Brancalone**.
- Dandolo, Giovanni**, doge of Venice 1280–1289; delayed election at death of, **9**, 272.
- Dandolo, Henry (Italian, Enrico)**, doge of Venice 1192–1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, **7**, 274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 276; **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34; candidate for emperor of Latin Empire, **7**, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, **7**, 285; death, **7**, 295; **8**, 34.
- Danegeld**, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings in England, **18**, 46, 113, 116, 126, 130.
- Danelagh (Danelaw)**, that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of

Chippenham (878 A.D.), **18**, 80, 112–113, 117.

Danes (**Danskir**, **Dankiones**), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, **16**, 5; war with Franks (808–810 A.D.), **7**, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), **7**, 581; early invasions of England, **18**, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), **21**, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), **18**, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), **18**, 76; conquer Merela (874 A.D.), **18**, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), **18**, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), **18**, 77–78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), **18**, 80; continue to harass England, **18**, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), **18**, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham (894 A.D.), **18**, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), **18**, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), **21**, 11; defeated frequently by Eadward (911–925 A.D.), **18**, 94; destroy Hamburg (915 A.D.), **7**, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), **18**, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), **18**, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), **18**, 114; similarity of, to Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, **18**, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, **18**, 81; see also Denmark and Northern.

Danewerk, see **Dannevirke**.

Dangerfield, Thomas (1650–1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), **20**, 363.

Daniel, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, **2**, 150.

Daniel, Neustrian priest; see **Chilperic II**.

Daniel Alexandrovitch (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, **17**, 144.

Danilo, prince of Montenegro 1851–1860; reign of, **24**, 209.

Danilo Petrovich, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), **24**, 208.

Danilovna, **Matrona**, court-fool to Catherine II, **17**, 416.

Danilovski, a Polish nobleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), **17**, 244.

Danish-French Alliance (1813), **16**, 430–431.

Dankiones, see **Danes**.

Dannebod, **Thyra**, daughter of Harold Klak; marries Gorm the Old, **16**, 43; founds **Dannevirke**, **16**, 44.

Dannebrog, a Danish order of knights; instituted, **16**, 366.

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- Dashwood, Sir Francis, later Baron le Despenser, English statesman; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; retires from ministry with Bute (1763), **20**, 601.
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- Dathen, Peter, Flemish reformer; preaches Calvinist doctrine in Flanders (1566), **13**, 401; denounces William the Silent, **13** 479 seq.; flees from Ghent with Jan van Hembyze (1579), **13**, 480.
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- Datius, bishop of Milan; assists Liguria against Justinian (538 A.D.), **7**, 405; escapes to Byzantine court, **7**, 407.
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- Drusus Cæsar (Junior) (10 B.C.-23 A.D.),

- a Roman soldier, son of the emperor Tiberius; in Illyria, **6**, 70; and Marbo-duus, **6**, 77; in Pannonia, **6**, 135; character and death of, **6**, 143-144.
- Drusus** (d. 33 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina; brother of Nero, **6**, 144; character, **6**, 147; imprisoned by Tiberius, **6**, 152; death of, **6**, 153.
- Drutius, Michael**, appointed papal inquisitor in the Netherlands (1537), **13**, 392.
- Dryden, John** (1631-1700), an English poet; career, **20**, 502-503.
- Dryopes**, a Greek tribe, **3**, 168, 407.
- Drypetis** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Darius; marries Hephæstion, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 431.
- Duane, William J.** (1780-1865), American politician; removed from office of secretary of treasury by President Jackson (1833), **23**, 360.
- Duarte (Edward)** (1391-1438), king of Portugal; wars of, with the Moors, **10**, 461-463; death of, **10**, 465.
- Du Barry**, see **Barry**.
- Dubitzá**, town in Bosnia; Turkish defeat at (1788), **17**, 405.
- Dublin**, city, Ireland; founded by Danes (852 A.D.), **21**, 347-348; Brian captures (1000), **21**, 351; Raymond Fitz-William captures (1170), **21**, 372; Phoenix Park murders in (1882), **21**, 645.
- Dubois, Guillaume** (1656-1723), a French cardinal and statesman; influence of, on the regent Orléans, **12**, 12; characterisation of, by Saint-Simon, **12**, 18-21; administration of, **12**, 21-23; death of, **12**, 21, 23.
- Dubois-Crancé, Edmond Alexis** (1747-1814), a French revolutionist and statesman; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368-369; minister of war under Directory, **12**, 483-484.
- Duboni**, an ancient tribe of Britain, **18**, 3.
- Dubuisson, Paul Ulrich** (1746-1794), a French revolutionist, **12**, 336.
- Ducas**, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see Constantine **XI**, **XII**, Michael **VII**, Alexius **V**, Joannes **III**.
- Ducelius** (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
- Duchâtel, Tannegui**, see **Tannegui**.
- Duckworth, John Thomas** (1748-1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.
- Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène** (1812-1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.
- Ducos, Jean François** (1765-1793), a French revolutionary, **12**, 326.
- Ducos, Roger** (1754-1816), a French statesman; member of the Directorate, **12**, 472; as supporter of Bonaparte, **12**, 483; resigns from Directorate, **12**, 484; member of the Consulate, **12**, 494.
- Ducrest, Michael**, Genevan political agitator; imprisoned (1744), **17**, 4-5.
- Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre** (1817-1882), a French soldier; at Sedan, **13**, 157, 159; in siege of Paris, **13**, 163; assails besieging army, **13**, 171; in the final defense, **13**, 178.
- Dudley, Sir Andrew** (d. 1559), an English naval commander; expedition of, against Scotland (1547), **19**, 218.
- Dudley, Edmund** (ca. 1462-1510), an English statesman, **19**, 42, 56.
- Dudley, Lord Guildford** (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainer against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.
- Dudley, John** (1502-1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226-228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.
- Dudley, Joseph** (1647-1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
- Dudley, Robert**, see **Leicester**, earl of.
- Dudley, Thomas** (1576-1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.
- Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas** (1798-1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.
- Duff, Sir William** (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.
- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of** (1826-1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.
- Dufour, Guillaume Henri** (1787-1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40-41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42-43.
- Dugommier, Jean François Coquille** (1736-1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373-374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.
- Duguay-Trouin, René** (1673-1736), a French naval officer; sacks Rio Janeiro, **10**, 520.
- Duilius, Caius**, Roman consul 260 B.C.; naval victory over Carthaginians, **5**, 220-221.
- Duilius, Marcus**, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.
- Duivénvoorde**, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
- Dujardin, Karel** (ca. 1625-1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dulcigno**, a seaport of Montenegro; cession of, by Turkey, **24**, 211.
- Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu)** (1753-1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.
- Dumerbion, Pierre** (1734-1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.
- Dumesne, General** (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

Dummler, Fort, first settlement in Vermont (1724), **23**, 195.

Dummer, Jeremiah (1680–1739), opposes parliamentary attacks on colonial charters, **23**, 195.

Dumouriez, Charles François (1739–1823), a French soldier; offers services to National Assembly, **12**, 246; indecisive policy, **12**, 251; minister of war, **12**, 251; desertion of the Girondists, **12**, 252; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 253; promotion to chief command, **12**, 279; character, **12**, 279–280; victory of, at Valmy, **12**, 280; **14**, 507; popularity of, in Paris, **12**, 287; victory of, at Jemappes and conquest of Belgium, **12**, 288; **14**, 507; defeat of, at Neerwinden, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; desertion of, to Austrians, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; in Poland, **17**, 378.

Dunant, Henri (1828—), Swiss writer, founder of International Red Cross; awarded Nobel prize in 1901, **16**, 493.

Dunbar, a town in Scotland; battle of (1296), **13**, 407; siege of (1337), **21**, 136; naval battle of (1490), **21**, 204; battle of (1650), **20**, 101–105; **21**, 295.

Dunbar, Patrick, Earl of (thirteenth century), Scottish noble; treachery of, to Wallace, **21**, 76–77.

Dunbar, Thomas (d. 1767), British soldier; in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206, 209.

Dunbar, William (ca. 1465–ca. 1530), Scottish poet, **21**, 222.

Duncan (I) the Gracious, king of Scotland 1034–1040; reign of, **21**, 19.

Duncan II, king of Scotland 1093–1094; reign of, **21**, 35.

Duncan, Adam, 1st viscount Camperdown (1731–1804), British admiral; defeats Dutch fleet at Camperdown (1797), **21**, 458.

Dundalk, battle of (1318), **21**, 105, 384.

Dundas, Henry (1742–1811), 1st viscount Melville, British statesman; promotes expedition to Egypt (1801), **12**, 512.

Dundee, a city in Scotland; captured by Edward Bruce (1313), **21**, 97; taken by Montrose (1645), **20**, 34; taken by Monk (1651), **20**, 121.

Dundee Castle, siege of (1297), **13**, 410.

Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount (1643–1689); at battle of Killiecrankie, **20**, 424.

Dundonald, Earl of, see Cochrane, Thomas.

Dunes (or Dunkirk), battle of the (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174.

Dungi II, Babylonian king (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 362.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France on the strait of Dover; siege of (1646), **11**, 495; battle of (battle of the Dunes), (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174; sold to French by English (1662), **20**, 244; siege of (1793), **12**, 364.

Dunmore, John Murray, Earl (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia; dissolves Virginia assembly (1774), **23**, 240.

Dunmore, Robert, Earl of, see Fitzwalter.

Dun Nechtain (Dunnichen), battle of (685 A.D.), **13**, 56.

Dunnichen, see Dun Nechtain.

Dunning, Richard, English author; influence of his study of the labour question (1685), **20**, 354.

Dunois, Count of, see John of Orleans.

Duns Scotus, Joannes, "Doctor Subtilis" (ca. 1265–1308), Scotch scholastic; founds Scotism, **21**, 125.

Dunstan, Saint (925–988 A.D.), life of, **20**, 100, 101; influence of, in reign of Eadred, **20**, 103; banishment of, **20**, 105; power of, in reign of Eadgar, **20**, 107; crowns Æthelred the Unready, **20**, 111.

Duperré, Victor Guy (1775–1846), a French admiral; in war with Algiers (1830), **13**, 43.

Dupes, Day of, the day of Richelieu's unexpected triumph over his enemies (Nov. 11th, 1636), **11**, 462–464.

Dupetit-Thouars, Abel Aubert (1793–1864), a French rear-admiral; at the battle of the Nile, **12**, 466.

Duphot, Leonard (ca. 1770–1797), a French general; death of, **12**, 459.

Dupleix, Joseph François, Marquis de (1697–1764), governor-general of French East Indies, **12**, 33, 46–47; governs Pondicherry, **22**, 45; ambitions, **22**, 47; annuls capitulation of Madras, **22**, 47; gives up Madras to English, **22**, 48; successes in India, **22**, 48; last days of, **22**, 52 seq.; recall of, **12**, 47, 65.

Duplessis, see Mornay, Philippe de.

Dupont, Samuel Francis (1803–1865), an American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard and captures Port Royal, **23**, 422.

Dupont de l'Etang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general; at Baylen, **10**, 339; **12**, 569; at Ulm, **12**, 544; at Friedland, **12**, 561; minister of war under Louis XVIII, **12**, 619; at Stein and Dirnstein, **17**, 448.

Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician; elected to chamber of deputies (1817), **13**, 22; in provisional government (1848), **13**, 87–88.

Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (1739–1817), a French political economist and politician; as deputy to the states general, **12**, 421.

Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in the French national assembly, **12**, 154, 159, 162, 246.

Düppel, a village of Schleswig, Prussia; battle of the Heights of (1849), **15**, 449; storming of the lines of, by the Prussians (1864), **16**, 447.

Dupplin Muir, Scotland, battle of (1332), **21**, 130–131.

Dupuy, Charles Alexandre (1851–), French statesman; premier (1893–1895), **13**, 195; premier (1898–1899), **13**, 196.

Dupuy, Pierre and Jacques; publish Richelieu's *Liberties of the Gallican Church* (1638), **11**, 476.

Duquesne, Abraham (1610–1688), a French

- naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.
- Duquesne de Menneville**, Marquis, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.
- Duquesne, Fort**, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.
- Duquesnoy, J.** (1748–1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.
- Durando, Giacomo** (1807–1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854–1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.
- Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de**, see Lorges.
- Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort**, Duke de (1626–1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.
- Durazzo**, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.
- Dure Timur**, ruler of Jagatai 1321–1331, **24**, 294–295.
- Düren**, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.
- Dürer, Albrecht** (1471–1528), German artist, **14**, 278.
- Durham**, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), **18**, 193.
- Durham, Earl of**, see Lambton, John George.
- Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel** (1772–1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.
- Dur-Papsukal**, battle of (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Durrani (Abdali)**, dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.
- Durrenstein**, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.
- Dushan**, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.
- Düsseldorf**, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.
- Dustin, Hannah**, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.
- Dutch**, see Holland.
- Dutch East India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550–552; **22**, 40–41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.
- Dutch Republic**, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.
- Dutch West India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5–8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5–6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.
- Duuzu**, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.
- Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu** (1767–1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Duval, Claude** (1643–1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, **20**, 344.
- Duvivier, François de Fleurus** (1794–1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.
- Dwapar Yuga**, Hindu period of time, **2**, 493, 494.
- Dyck, Philip van** (1680–1752), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dyes**, Indian lacca, **1**, 489.
- Dyggeve**, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, **16**, 34; marriage, **16**, 38.
- Dymanes**, an ancient Greek tribe, **3**, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Dyrrhachium**, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), **5**, 537–539.

E

- Ea**, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean, **1**, 526, 534-535.
- Eabani**, Babylonian hero, **1**, 526, 527.
- Eadbald**, king of Kent; succeeds Æthelberht (616 A.D.), **18**, 45; retains nominal independence under Eadwine, **18**, 49.
- Eadbert**, king of Northumbria (737-758), **18**, 56.
- Eadberht Praen**, chosen king of Kent and de-throned by the Mercians, **18**, 61.
- Eadgar** (Edgar), king of England ca. 944-975; succeeds to throne, **18**, 107, character of, **18**, 108, 109.
- Eadgar Ætheling**, an English prince (born before 1057); chosen king after death of Harold (1066), **18**, 170; renounces throne to William, **18**, 171, 173; flees to Scotland (1068), **18**, 178; **21**, 24; revolts against Normans, **18**, 179, 180, 186; submits to William (1073), **18**, 187; mediates between England and Scotland (1091), **18**, 219; protects children of Malcolm III (1093), **18**, 220; **21**, 35; invades Scotland and places Edgar, son of Malcolm III, on throne (1098), **21**, 35; taken prisoner by Henry I at Tinchebray, **18**, 233; last years of, **18**, 233.
- Eadgyth** (Edith), daughter of Godwin, earl of the West Saxons; marries Edward the Confessor (1045), **18**, 129; becomes victim of the king's vengeance, **18**, 134.
- Eadmund** (born about 840), king of East Anglia (855); killed by Northmen (870), **18**, 72.
- Eadmund** (ca. 922-946), son of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 95; king of the West Saxons and Mercians (940), **18**, 101; recovers territory lost and invades Northumbria, **18**, 102; death of, **18**, 102.
- Eadmund Ironside** (ca. 989-ca. 1016), king of the West Saxons; forced to divide his kingdom with Canute, **18**, 118; death of, **16**, 47; **18**, 118.
- Eadmund**, son of Harold; opposes Normans (1068), **18**, 176.
- Eadred** (Edred), son of Eadward the Elder and king of the West Saxons and Mercians 946-955, **18**, 95; succeeds his brother Eadmund on the throne (946), **18**, 103; subjugates Northumbria, **16**, 52; **18**, 103; death of (955), **18**, 104.
- Eadric** the Forester, English nobleman; raises revolt against Norman rule in western England (1067-1068), **18**, 175; submission to William the Conqueror (1070), **18**, 183.
- Eadward the Elder**, king of the West Saxons 901-925, son of Alfred the Great; succeeds to the throne (901), **18**, 93; defeats Æthelwold, **18**, 93; annexes Mercia and subjugates the Danes, **18**, 93, 94; conquests of, **19**, 95; **21**, 17; death, **18**, 94.
- Eadward the Martyr** (ca. 963-978), king of the West Saxons, son of Eadgar; succeeds to the throne in spite of Ælfthryth (975), **18**, 110; difficulties of and intrigues against, **18**, 110; murder of (978), **18**, 111.
- Eadward the Outlaw** or Ætheling, son of Eadmund Ironside; lured by offer of the succession (1064), **18**, 140; death of, ends Saxon dynasty, **18**, 141.
- Eadwig** (Edwy) (ca. 935-959), king of Wessex; coronation of, **18**, 104; rupture of, with the church, **18**, 105; divorce and murder of queen of, **18**, 106; death of, **18**, 107.
- Eadwine** (Edwin), king of Northumbria 617-633; defeats Cwichelm and Cynegils, **18**, 48; embraces Christianity, **18**, 49; security of life and property during reign of, **18**, 49; defeat and death of, at Hatfield Chase, **18**, 50.
- Eadwine**, see Edwin.
- Eadwinsburgh**, see Edinburgh.
- Eagle**, Black, a Prussian order, see Black Eagle.
- Ealdfrith**, see Aldfrith.
- Ealdred** or Aldred (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, **18**, 172.
- E-anna-tum**, a Babylonian king (4200 B.C.), **1**, 353-355.
- Early**, Jubal Anderson (1816-1894), an American general in the Confederate service; threatens Washington (1864), **23**, 448; defeat of, by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, **23**, 449.
- Earth**, antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- East Africa**, German administration in, **15**, 557-558.
- East Anglia**, kingdom founded by the Angles in England; extent of, in sixth century, **18**, 39; Christianity in, **18**, 46; conquered by the Danes (871 A.D.), **18**, 72.
- East Frankish Kingdom**, becomes Germany (843), **7**, 574-575.
- East Friesland**, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 185-186.
- East India Company**, British; charter of the first (1599), **19**, 491; foundation of (1600), **22**, 42; Charles I sequestrates pepper from (1613), **19**, 580; indemnity paid to (1653), **20**, 149; panic in (1769), **22**, 76; sends out commissioners of inquiry, **22**, 77; investigation of, by

- Parliament and grant of loan to (1772), **22**, 78; bill to remit drawback on teas of (1773), **22**, 79; granted drawback of duty on tea for exportation to America (1773), **20**, 620; **23**, 238; renewal of charter of, proposed (1813), **22**, 125; rule of, **22**, 162-163; termination of (1858), **22**, 163, 200; in China, **24**, 546; see also *India, British*.
- East India Company, Dutch**; see *Dutch East India Company*.
- East India Companies, French**; establishment of, to abolishment of (1604-1796), **22**, 45.
- East Indies**, a collective term applied vaguely to Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 336-337.
- East Jersey**, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 168; see also *New Jersey*.
- Easterlings**, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **13**, 591-592.
- Eastern Empire**, also known as *The Byzantine, Greek, or Lower Empire*, the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25-358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395-408); 25-42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408-527), 42-66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525-548), 66-106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535-565), 106-137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565-629), 137-170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610-717), 170-197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717-969), 197-235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969-1204), 235-282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204-1261), 282-304; Chapter X, the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204-1391), 304-331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391-1453), 331-359; bibliography (*Roman History*), **6**, 645-672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6-25.
- Eastern Question**, the problem of the international complications arising from relations of Turkey and the Balkan states to other nations and to each other; treaties concerning convention of the Straits (1840), **13**, 73; Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774), **17**, 383; Treaty of Jassy (1792), **17**, 410-411; Congress of Erfurt (1808), **17**, 463; Treaty of Bukharest (1811), **17**, 468; Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **17**, 545; Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 585; Congress of Berlin (1878), **17**, 606. See also **24**, "*Balkan States and Modern Greece*."
- Eastern Question, Far**; see *Far Eastern Question*.
- Eastern Rumelia**, see *Rumelia, Eastern*.
- Eaton, Theophilus** (d. 1658), American colonial governor; first governor of New Haven colony, **23**, 109.
- Ebbo** (d. 851 A.D.), archbishop of Rheims; responsibility of, in deposition of Louis the Debonnaire, **7**, 563.
- Ebed Jesu**, bishop of Merv; brings Nestorian Christianity into Gobi (1000 A.D.), **24**, 268.
- Eber** (Heber) Find, legendary Irish chieftain; rules North Munster, **21**, 333.
- Eber**, legendary Irish chieftain (ca. 100 B.C.), son of Ir, son of Galam; rules Ulster, **21**, 333.
- Eberhard**, brother of Emperor Conrad I; defeated by Henry of Saxony (915 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.
- Eberhard I** (1279-1325), count of Würtemberg; oppressions of, **14**, 166.
- Eberhard II** (1344-1392), count of Würtemberg; ally of Charles IV of Germany in struggle against growing power of the cities, **14**, 188-189.
- Ebnet Behri**, pasha of Belgrade; tries to stay the Servian insurrection (1787), **24**, 198.
- Eborius**, bishop of York; at council of Arles (314 A.D.), **13**, 23.
- Ebrington, Lord**, see *Fortescue, Viscount*.
- Ebroin**, major-domus of Clotaire III; plots for control of empire (670 A.D.), **7**, 482-483.
- Eburones**, tribe of Gaul; wars with Romans (54-52 B.C.), **5**, 526.
- Ecbatana** (Agbatana Achmetha, Hangmatana), modern Hamadan, a capital of Media, **2**, 571, 644, 658; construction of (ca. 700 B.C.), **2**, 574; series of Iranian monarchies begins with, **2**, 580, 585.
- Ecclesiastical Reservation**, origin of (1555), **14**, 313.
- Ecgerht**, king of Mercia (794 A.D.); coronation and reign of, **13**, 60-61.
- Echemus the Steadfast**, king of Arcadia (1000 B.C.); prevents the Dorians from entering the peninsula, **3**, 123.
- Echenique, José Rufino** (1808-1879), Peruvian soldier and statesman; elected president of Peru (1851), **23**, 606.
- Eck de Salm, Count**, a German soldier; defeats governor of Buda (1566), **24**, 358.
- Eck, Johann von** (1486-1543), a German theologian, vice-chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt; enters conflict with Luther (1517), **14**, 254; versus Zwingli (1526), **16**, 627; appointed to confute Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.
- Eckbert** (d. 1088), markgraf of Thuringia; rebels against Henry IV and is slain, **7**, 654.
- Eckernförde**, battle of (1849), between the Germans and Dutch, **15**, 449; **16**, 440.
- Eckmühl**, defeat of Austrians at battle of (1809), **12**, 571; **14**, 553.
- Eckmühl, Prince of**; see *Davout*.
- Eclectus**, Commodus' chamberlain; dies with Pertinax (193 A.D.), **6**, 381-383.
- Écorcheurs**, Les, bands of armed men who ravaged France in the fifteenth century, **11**, 226.
- Ecthesis**, a treatise by the emperor Heraclius (639 A.D.), **7**, 178.

Ecuador, a republic of South America, including the ancient kingdom of Quito; early history of, **23**, 538-539; under governorship of Gonzalo Pizarro, **23**, 552; war of revolution in (1809), **23**, 584; incorporated with Colombia (1822), **23**, 584; forms independent republic (1830), **23**, 614; history of (1830-1904), **23**, 614-615.

Edebali (thirteenth century), Mohammedan sheikh; Osman marries daughter of, **24**, 312.

Edecon, ambassador of Attila, **7**, 57-59.

Eden, George, earl of Auckland, see Auckland.

Edessa or Antiochia, the modern Uria, a city of Turkey; foundation of Christian principality of, by Baldwin (1097), **8**, 346-347; taken by atabegs (1114), **8**, 356; effect of fall of in Europe, **8**, 359; **14**, 93.

Edetani, a Spanish tribe; defeats Hamilcar (229 or 228 B.C.), **10**, 6.

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Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or Ægeria, one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75–76.

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- Egyptology**, see **Archæology**, **Egyptian**.
- Ehrenbreitstein**, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), 14, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), 15, 283.
- Ehrensverd**, Carl August (1745–1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), 17, 402.
- Eichhorn**, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), 15, 419.
- Eickstedt**, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), 16, 418.
- Eight Men**, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), 23, 12.
- Eight of War**, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), 9, 248, 333–337.
- Einar Tambarskelver**, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, 16, 69.
- Einsiedeln**, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), 16, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), 16, 562–563.
- El**, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see **Al**—.
- El**, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, 2, 266.
- El**, Sabæan divinity; see **Ilu**.
- Elagabalus** or **Heliogabalus**, originally **Varius Avitus Bassianus** (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, 6, 378; succeeds **Macrinus** (218 A.D.), 6, 394; character and achievements of, 6, 396–399.
- Elam** or **Elymais**, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, 2, 589; two districts of, 2, 631; language of, 1, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, 1, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, 1, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, 8, 51, 58.
- Elandslaagte**, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), 22, 305.
- Elba**, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), 12, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, 12, 621–622.
- Elbée**, **Gigot d'** (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendéans (1793), 12, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, 12, 376.
- El Caney**, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), 23, 489.
- Elders**, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see **Suffets**.
- Eldon**, John Scott, Earl of (1751–1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, 21, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), 21, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575.
- El Dorado**, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594–1595), 19, 413.
- Eleanor of Aquitaine** (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), 11, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), 11, 34; 18, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), 8, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, 11, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), 18, 333.
- Eleanor**, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), 18, 33.
- Eleanor of Provence** (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), 18, 372.
- Eleanor**, see **Leonora**.
- Eleans**, people of Elis, *q. v.*
- Eleatic School**, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, 3, 416–417.
- Eleazar**, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., 2, 136.
- Eleazar**, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), 2, 144.
- Eleazar**, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), 2, 177, 178.
- Eleazer**, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), 6, 284.
- Eleazar**, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, 2, 148.

- Electoral Count Bill**, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.
- Electoral Reform**, see **Suffrage**.
- Electors**, **The German Imperial**, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.
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 Epaphus, mythical king and god of Egypt; identified with Apis, 1, 223, 232.
 Epeans, a Greek tribe; origin of, 3, 101; early records of, 3, 121-122.
 Epeirus, see Epirus.
 Eperatus (third century B.C.), general of Achæan League (219 B.C.); opposed by Aratus, 4, 527.
 Eperies or Eperjes, capital of Sáros, Hungary; the tribunal of (1686), 14, 398.
 Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke d' (1554-1642); intrigues with Biron and the other malcontent nobles, 11, 413; conspires with Marie de' Medici against Louis XIII (1617), 11, 444; besieges Rochelle (1621), 11, 446.
 Epeus (Epeius), Greek chieftain; at siege of Troy, 3, 90.
 Ephesus (Samorna), Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Jews in (first century A.D.), 2, 170; origin of, 2, 424, 440; worship at, 2, 424; early coinage and writings of, 4, 433-434; Croesus besieges, 2, 448-449; temple of Artemis at; construction of, 3, 480; destruction of (356 B.C.), 4, 219, 260; religious superstitions at, 4, 308.

Ephialtes (d. 456 B.C.), Athenian statesman and general; at head of democratic party of Athens with Pericles, **3**, 245, 425; friend and partisan of Pericles, **3**, 420–422; judicial and constitutional reforms of, **3**, 448, 454, 458; assassination of, **3**, 455, 550.

Ephialtes, a Malian; betrays Greeks at Thermopylae (480 B.C.), **3**, 323–325.

Ephialtes, Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.); Alexander the Great demands death of, **4**, 273.

Ephorus (ca. 408 B.C.), Greek historian; records of, concerning Themistocles, **3**, 399; charges of, against Pericles, **3**, 552.

Ephraim, one of the twelve tribes of Israel; origin of, **2**, 60, 66; freed from Philistine yoke (ca. 1000 B.C.), **2**, 84; foundation of Samaria, a city of (ca. 900 B.C.), **2**, 107.

Ephthalites, see **White Huns**.

Ephicharis, a Roman courtesan; in conspiracy against Nero (ca. 65 A.D.), **6**, 202–203.

Epicharmus (ca. 540–450 B.C.), Greek comic poet; writings of, in collection of Linus, **3**, 473.

Epictetus of Hierapolis (ca. 89 A.D.), a Stoic philosopher; discourses of, on philosophy, **6**, 309–311.

Epicurean School, founded by Epicurus at Athens (306 B.C.); adherence of prominent Romans to, **5**, 576.

Epicurus (342–270 B.C.), an Athenian philosopher; position of, in Greek thought, **4**, 604.

Epicyles (third century B.C.), a Syracusan soldier; intrigues of, **5**, 263; defends Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264; flight of, to Agrigentum, **5**, 265; flees to Carthage, **5**, 266.

Epidaurus, a town in Peloponnesus; captured by Dorians (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 119; relations of, with Ægina, **3**, 183, 185; ally of Corinth (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 423, 424; hostility of, toward Athens (ca. 448 B.C.), **3**, 432; attacked by Athenians (430 B.C.), **3**, 543; ally of Lacedæmon (394 B.C.), **4**, 105; ally of Thebes (365 B.C.), **4**, 188; joins Achæan league, **4**, 522.

Epigoni, mythological Greek heroes; war of, **3**, 85.

Epimenides (seventh century B.C.), a Cretan poet and prophet; influence of, on Greek morals, **3**, 208.

Epiphanes, see **Antiochus IV**, **Antiochus XI**, **Ptolemy V**, and **Seleucus V**.

Epiphanius, Saint (ca. 315–403 A.D.), father of the Eastern Church; pleads cause of the people to Theodoric the Great of Italy, **7**, 390.

Epiphanius (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), **6**, 614.

Epirus (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, **3**, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 71; early home of Greeks, **3**, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), **4**, 233; (216 B.C.), **4**, 528; under Pyrrhus (295–272

B.C.), **4**, 452; early history of, **4**, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), **4**, 461.

Episcopate of Utrecht, see **Utrecht**, **Episcopate of**.

Episthenes of Amphipolis (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 58.

Epitadeus (fourth century B.C.), Spartan ephor; law of, **4**, 78.

Eppenstein, Gerhard von (thirteenth century), archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), **14**, 158.

Epponina (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinus Julius; story of, **6**, 241–242.

Era of Good Feeling, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, **23**, 354.

Erasistratus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Erasmus, Desiderius (1465–1536), a Dutch classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, **13**, 368, 377; character of, **13**, 597; supports Martin Luther (1520), **14**, 257.

Eratosthenes (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404 B.C., **4**, 2.

Eratosthenes (ca. 276–196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and map-making of, **4**, 606–607.

Erba-Adad (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, **1**, 378.

Erech, Babylonian kingdom; E-anna-tum, king of Shurpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca. 3100 B.C.), **1**, 326.

Erechtheis or **Erechthidæ**, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), **3**, 161, 238; inscription to, **3**, 423.

Erechtheum, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), **3**, 453; situation of, **3**, 479; dimensions of, **3**, 482.

Erechtheus (**Erichthonius**), a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, **3**, 78, 156, 340.

Erechthid, see **Erechtheis**.

Eretria, city of Eubœa, Greece; government and power of, **3**, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, **3**, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), **3**, 268–271.

Erfurt, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.

Ergica (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28–29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.

Erginus, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, **3**, 70; death of, **3**, 70.

Eri-Aku, see **Rim-Sin**.

Eric I “the Usurper,” king of Denmark 850–854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, **16**, 43.

Eric II, king of Denmark 854–883 A.D.; opposition of, to Christianity, **16**, 43.

Eric (I or III) “the Good,” king of Denmark 1095–1103; condition of church under,

- 16**, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
- Eric (II or IV) Emlun**, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
- Eric (III or V) "the Lamb,"** king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
- Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning,"** king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
- Eric (V or VII) "Glipping,"** king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
- Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved,"** king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
- Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden)**, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
- Eric (I) "Blodæxe,"** king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
- Eric (II) "Priesthater,"** king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
- Eric (I or IX) Saint**, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
- Eric (II or X) "Knutsson,"** king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer,"** king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (IV or XII),** king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
- Eric XIII of Sweden**, see **Eric VII of Pomerania**, king of Denmark.
- Eric XIV**, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
- Ericson, Leif** (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
- Ericsson, John** (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl)**, Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
- Erichthonius**, see **Erechtheus**.
- Eridu**, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
- Erie, Lake**, one of the Great Lakes (U.S.A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
- Erie Canal**, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
- Erigena, Johannes Scotus** (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon)**, an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul** (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis** (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von** (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
- Erlau**, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
- Ermenigild** (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
- Ernest (1553–1595)**, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
- Ernest (1554–1612)**, duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
- Ernest**, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
- Ernest Augustus (1629–1698)**, duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
- Ernest Augustus (1771–1851)**, duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
- Ernestine Line**, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
- Erpingham, Thomas** of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico** (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
- Erskine, John** (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
- Erskine, John** (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine** (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
- Ertoghrlul** (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
- Ervigius**, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
- Erzerum** (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

- Esarhaddon** (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680-668 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 415-425; invades Egypt, **1**, 162; campaigns of, **1**, 178.
- Escalade**, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), **16**, 642.
- Eschenbach**, **Baron Walter von**, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), **14**, 163.
- Escorial**, or less properly **Escorial**, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563-1584) by Philip II of Spain, **10**, 258.
- Escovedo**, **Juan de**, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), **10**, 253.
- Esdra**, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 127, 132.
- Eshbaal**, see **Ishbosheth**.
- Esionians**, a Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401, 425.
- Esil**, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, **16**, 152-153.
- Esmun**, see **Æsculapius**.
- Esopus**, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, **23**, 23.
- España**, **J. M.**, martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), **23**, 578.
- Espartero**, **Baldomero** (1797-1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), **10**, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), **10**, 398; regent of Spain (1841-1843), **10**, 399.
- Espejo**, **Antonio**, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582-1583), **22**, 552.
- Espejo**, **Eugenio**, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, **23**, 584.
- Espinosa**, battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Esprémesnil**, **Jean Jacques Duval d'** (1746-1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), **12**, 146.
- Esquivel** or **Esquibel**, **Juan (John) de** (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), **22**, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higüey, **22**, 538.
- Essedones**, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442; funeral customs of, **2**, 443.
- Essen**, **Count Hans Hendrick von** (1755-1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, **16**, 472.
- Essenes**, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, **2**, 161, 174.
- Essex**, kingdom of, founded, **18**, 38.
- Essex**, **Arthur Capel**, Earl of, see **Capel**.
- Essex**, **Robert Devereux**, 2nd Earl of (1567-1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), **10**, 246; **13**, 530; **19**, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, **19**, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, **19**, 418-419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), **19**, 424; conspiracy of, **19**, 424-426; trial and execution of (1601), **19**, 426-427.
- Essex**, **Robert Devereux**, 3rd Earl of (1591-1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, **19**, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, **20**, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, **20**, 9; captures Reading (1643), **20**, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, **20**, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; reception in London, **20**, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), **20**, 25; death, **20**, 45.
- Essex**, **Walter Devereux**, 1st Earl of (1541-1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, **21**, 409; death of, **21**, 409.
- Essling**, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st-22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, **12**, 572-573; **14**, 553-555.
- Essling**, Prince of, see **Massena**.
- Estaing**, **Charles Hector**, Count d' (1729-1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, **12**, 132; **23**, 269; conflict with English admiral, **23**, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, **23**, 271.
- Este**, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, **9**, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, **9**, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, **9**, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, **9**, 498.
- Este**, **Alfonso I d'**, duke of Ferrara (1486-1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), **9**, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, **9**, 435.
- Este**, **Anne d'**, see **Nemours**, Duchess of.
- Este**, **Cesare d'** (1562-1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, **9**, 481; beautifies Modena, **9**, 498.
- Estella**, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.
- Esther**, Book of, circumstances of composition of, **2**, 137.
- Estonia**, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), **16**, 160.
- Estrade**, **Don Gutierrez de**, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), **23**, 627-628.
- Estrades**, **Godefroy**, Count d' (1607-1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), **11**, 564; ambassador to Holland, **11**, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
- Estrées**, **Gabrielle d'** (1571-1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, **11**, 409-410.
- Estrées**, **Jean**, Count d' (1628-1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676-1678), **11**, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), **11**, 601 seq.
- Estrées**, **Louis Letellier**, Count d' (1697-1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72-73; **15**, 200.
- Estremadura**, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, **10**, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

Estridsen, see **Svend II**.

Estrup, **Jacob Brønnum Scavenius** (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, **Anne de Pisseleu**, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of **Francis I** of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.

Étapes, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between **Henry VII** of England and **Charles VIII** of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Etecretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Hedington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see **Ithobaal**.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see **Æthelberht**.

Ethelfleda, see **Æthelflæd**.

Ethelfrid, see **Æthelfrith**.

Ethelred, see **Æthelred**.

Ethelwulf, see **Æthelwulf**.

Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in **Xerxes'** army, **3**, 363; under **Ptolemy II**, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see **Hetæria**.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see **Innocent VI**.

Etiotes, **Mme. d'**, see **Pompadour**.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; annexed to France (1808), **10**, 325.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or **Negropont**, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonos, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see **Demetrius III**.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or **Athenais** (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudæmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.

Euergetes I, see **Ptolemy III**.

Euergetes II, see **Ptolemy VII**.

Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.

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Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.

Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.

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Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.

Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.

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Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.

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- Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus**, the Younger, Roman consul 214 B.C.; in second Punic War, **5**, 263.
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 Farnese, Alessandro (1547-1592), duke of Parma and Piacenza, general in the Spanish army; conquers in Low Countries (1573-1585), **10**, 243; **13**, 469-472, 477, 489, 495, 509, 520, 522, 525; leaves Netherlands, **13**, 526; character of, **13**, 528; connection of, in plan to invade England (1588), **19**, 390-392, 398, 401; raises siege of Paris (1590), **11**, 401; raises siege of Rouen (1592), **11**, 401; death of (1592), **11**, 401; **13**, 528.
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 Farnese, Odoardo (Edward) (1622-1646), duke of Parma and Piacenza; war with Taddeo Barberini and Pope Urban VIII (ca. 1644), **9**, 493; death, **9**, 498.
 Farnese, Ottavio (1520-1586), duke of Parma and Piacenza; seeks help of Henry II of France, **9**, 464; marries Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.
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 Farragut, David Glasgow (1801-1870), American admiral; at battle of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; at battle of Mobile Bay (1864), **23**, 445.
 Farre, Jean Joseph Frédéric Adolphe (1816-1887), French general; at battle of Moreuil (1870), **13**, 168.
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 Fashoda, African town; Major Marchand claims, for France (1900), **13**, 198; **24**, 465.
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 Fastolf, Sir John (ca. 1378-1459), English soldier; at battle of the Herrings, **11**, 192.

- Fastrada**, one of the wives of Charlemagne; cruelty of, **7**, 532.
- Fath Ali** (Feth Ali or Futteth Ali), shah of Persia 1797-1834; in war with Russia, **24**, 494.
- Fathers of the Faith**, a branch of the Jesuit order; establish power in France, **13**, 26; see also Jesuits.
- Fathigarh** (Futtigarh), town in British India; mutiny at (1857), **22**, 174.
- Fatima** (606-632 A.D.), daughter of Mohammed; continues race of Mohammed, **8**, 114.
- Fatimites** (Fatimides), Arabian dynasty, reigning in northern Africa and Syria 909-1171; repeople Carthage, **2**, 328; rule of, in Kairwan and Mahdiya, **8**, 222; condition of Egypt under, **8**, 222; power of, restored in Palestine, **8**, 350; decline of, **8**, 365; drive out Aglabites in North Africa, **24**, 469.
- Faubord**, Quaker agitator in Massachusetts; attempts to kill son (ca. 1656), **23**, 118.
- Fauchet**, Claude (1744-1793), French bishop, journalist, and revolutionist; imprisonment and execution of, **12**, 326.
- Faure**, François Félix (1841-1899), French statesman; elected president of France (1895), **13**, 196; visits St. Petersburg (1897), **17**, 614; death of (1899), **13**, 196.
- Fausta**, Flavia Maximiana (d. 326 A.D.), Roman empress; marries Constantine the Great (307 A.D.), **6**, 438; supports Christianity, **6**, 440; death of, **6**, 460.
- Faustina**, Annia Galeria, surnamed Senior (104-141 A.D.), Roman empress; charitable deeds of, **6**, 290; doubtful implication of, in death of Verus, **6**, 296; called Mother of the Camp, **6**, 299; death of, **6**, 301.
- Fava** (Feletheus) (fifth century A.D.), king of the Rugians; Odoacer defeats, **7**, 379.
- Faventia**, ancient Italian city; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 436.
- Favila**, king of Spain, 737-739 A.D.; reign and death of, **10**, 40.
- Favorita**, La, Italian town; battle of (1797), **12**, 439.
- Favre**, Gabriel Claude Jules (1809-1880), French statesman and orator; leader of Republican party (1851), **13**, 115; counsel of anarchist Orsini (1858), **13**, 133; member of bench of "Five" (1858), **13**, 135; negotiates with Bismarck for peace with Prussia (1870), **13**, 172, 179.
- Fawkes**, Guy (Guido) (1570-1606), English conspirator; early life, **19**, 478; in the Gunpowder Plot (1605), **19**, 478-479; arrest and torture of, **19**, 479.
- Fay**, Sir Godemar du (fourteenth century), Norman baron; defeated by English at the Blanquetaque (1346), **18**, 461.
- Fayal**, one of the Azores; capture of, by Sir Walter Raleigh (1597), **19**, 416.
- Fayette**, La, see **La Fayette**.
- Fazio de' Uberti** (d. 1367), Italian poet, **9**, 191, 203.
- Feckenhams** (Fecknam), John de (ca. 1518-1585), English Roman-Catholic prelate; attempts to convert Lady Jane Grey to Romanism (1554), **19**, 239.
- Federalist**, The, collection of essays concerning the United States Constitution; composition of, **23**, 293.
- Federalists**, The, American political party; origin of (1787), **23**, 291, 292, 295; oppose license of French Revolution, **23**, 304; relation of, to Jay's treaty, **23**, 306; nominate John Adams for president (1798), **23**, 312; support policy of President Adams, **23**, 313; oppose Adams, **23**, 315; power of, weakened, **23**, 316; against the so-called peace measures of Jefferson and Madison, **23**, 325; charged with designs against the Union, **23**, 325; oppose war of 1812, **23**, 328, 329, 337, 338; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338; decline of, **23**, 341.
- Fedlimid**, king of Munster and archbishop of Cashel; attempts to enforce claims for throne of Ireland (845 A.D.), **21**, 346.
- Fehmi**, Mustapha Pasha (nineteenth century), Egyptian statesman; becomes prime minister (1891), **24**, 464.
- Fehrbellin**, town in Prussia; battle of (1675), **14**, 393; **15**, 141.
- Feijo** (Feijoo), Diogo Antonio (1784-1843), a Brazilian priest and statesman; regency of (1835-1837), **23**, 658.
- Feldkirch**, Hungarian town; Maximilian I establishes himself at (1499), **16**, 613.
- Feletheus**, see **Fava**.
- Felix**, Antonius, a Roman procurator of Judea 55-60 A.D.; procures assassination of the high priest, **2**, 174; charged with extortion, **2**, 174.
- Felix I**, bishop of Rome 269-274 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Felix III** (d. 492 A.D.), pope 483-492 A.D.; excommunicates Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople (483 A.D.), **8**, 528.
- Felix IV**, pope 526-530, **8**, 504.
- Felix V**, pope; see **Amadeus VIII** (of Savoy).
- Felix** (eighth century A.D.), archbishop of Ravenna; degradation and punishment of, **8**, 543.
- Felton**, John (d. 1628), English soldier; assassinated duke of Buckingham, **19**, 556.
- Fendall**, Josias (seventeenth century), colonial governor of Maryland; appointed lieutenant-governor by Lord Baltimore (1656), **22**, 608.
- Fénelon**, Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe (d. 1579), French ambassador to England; describes English privateers, **19**, 337; explains St. Bartholomew Massacre to Elizabeth, **19**, 350.
- Fénelon**, François de Salignac de la Mothe (1651-1715), French prelate and author; tutors the duke of Burgundy (1689), **11**, 625.
- Fenians** (Fiann), a legendary militia of Ireland; founded by Tuathal, **21**, 334.
- Fenians**, an association of Irishmen, formed to secure the independence of Ireland; movement of, in Ireland (1858-1879),

- 21**, 448–449, 634; invade Canada (1866), **21**, 634; **23**, 467.
- Fenni**, people of Finland, *q. v.*
- Fen-shiu-ling Pass**, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.
- Fenwick, Sir John** (d. 1697), an English conspirator; plots against William III (1696), **20**, 454; arrest of (1696), **20**, 454; trial and execution of, **20**, 455.
- Fenwick (Fenwicke), John** (1618–1683), English Quaker colonist; founds Quaker settlement at Salem on the Delaware (1675), **23**, 30.
- Feodor (I) Ivanovitch** (1557–1598), czar of Russia 1584–1598; ascension of, **17**, 213; appoints Boris Godunov regent, **17**, 213; in war with Sweden, **17**, 215–218; death of, **17**, 221; characterisation of, **17**, 213.
- Feodor (II) Borisovitch** (1589–1605), czar of Russia April 5th–June 10th, 1605; accession of, **17**, 226; death of, **17**, 227.
- Feodor (III) Alexievitch** (1656–1682), czar of Russia, 1676–1682; accession of, **17**, 247; terminates war with Turkey (1679), **17**, 247; abolishes hereditary pretensions, **17**, 247–248; death of, **17**, 248.
- Feramuz Zade Khosru Muhammed** (fifteenth century), Turkish statesman; succeeds Kidir Bey (1459), **24**, 335.
- Ferdinand I** (1503–1564), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1556–1561; becomes king of the Romans (1531), **14**, 270; ally of Charles V in Smalkaldic War (1547), **14**, 298 seq.; concludes treaty with Turkey (1547), **24**, 351; becomes director of German affairs (1554), **14**, 312; becomes emperor (1556), **11**, 346; **14**, 315; rivalry of, with John Sigismund, **14**, 316; **24**, 137, 349; relations of, with Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 316–317; characterisation of, **14**, 318.
- Ferdinand II** (1578–1637), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1619–1637; proclaimed successor of Matthias in Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 328; at war with Venice (1617), **9**, 515; concludes Treaty of Gratz with Philip III of Spain (1617), **14**, 328; condition of empire at accession, **14**, 329–332; elected emperor (1619), **14**, 333; purchases support of Maximilian of Bavaria, **14**, 333; reprisals of, in Bohemia, **14**, 334–335; outlaws the elector palatinate, **14**, 335; concludes peace with Christian IV of Denmark, **14**, 343; issues edict of restitution (1629), **14**, 343–344; attempts to seize Mantua and Montferrat (1630), **9**, 499; dismisses Wallenstein (1630), **14**, 345; Gustavus Adolphus declares war upon, **14**, 346; harassed by Gustavus, **14**, 354; attempts to end Thirty Years' War, **14**, 370–371; death of (1637), **14**, 371; characterisation of, **14**, 326, 371–372.
- Ferdinand III** (1608–1657), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1637–1657; elected king of the Romans (1637), **14**, 371; accession of, **14**, 372–373; aids Denmark against Sweden (1643), **14**, 381; desperate situation of (1645), **14**, 381; Treaty of Westphalia curtails power of, **14**, 384; death of (1657), **14**, 390.
- Ferdinand I** (1793–1875), emperor of Austria 1835–1848; accession of, **14**, 594; unpopularity of, **14**, 603; opposed by Bohemian diet (1847), **14**, 608; grants concessions to Hungary, **14**, 621; relation of, to March Revolution, **14**, 622 seq.; grants constitution to Hungary, **14**, 628–629; flees to Innsbruck (1848), **14**, 639; abdicates throne (1848), **14**, 650; death of (1875), **14**, 650; characterisation of, **14**, 603.
- Ferdinand I** (1861–), prince of Bulgaria 1887–; elected ruler, **24**, 185; marries Princess Marie Louise of Parma (1893), **24**, 185; reconciliation of, with Russia, **17**, 618; **24**, 186.
- Ferdinand I** (1424–1494), king of Naples 1458–1494; ascends throne, **9**, 237; opposition to, among his barons, **9**, 238; at war with Florence, **9**, 239, 371; receives Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 239, 376; at war with Pope Innocent VIII (1485), **9**, 385; makes alliance with Piero de' Medici (1492), **9**, 239; death of (1494), **9**, 239, 411; characterisation of, **9**, 238.
- Ferdinand II** (1469–1496), king of Naples 1495–1496; flees from Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; recalled to throne, **9**, 421.
- Ferdinand III**, king of Naples; see **Ferdinand V**, of Castile.
- Ferdinand IV**, king of Naples; see **Ferdinand I**, king of The Two Sicilies.
- Ferdinand I** (1345–1383), king of Portugal 1367–1383; claims crown of Castile, **10**, 114, 448; marries Leonora da Cunha, **10**, 448; influence of Leonora over, **10**, 449; in war with Castile, **10**, 449; defeated by Juan I of Castile (1381), **10**, 117; death of (1383), **10**, 451.
- Ferdinand II** (1816–1885), titular king of Portugal; marries Maria II of Portugal (1836), **10**, 551; regency of (1853–1855), **10**, 556.
- Ferdinand I**, surnamed "The Just" (1379–1416), king of Aragon 1412–1416; becomes regent of Castile (1406), **10**, 121; subdues the Moors (1411), **10**, 121; Count of Urgel rebels against, **10**, 107; death of (1416), **10**, 108.
- Ferdinand II**, king of Aragon, see **Ferdinand V**, king of Castile.
- Ferdinand I**, surnamed "The Great" (d. 1065), king of Castile 1033–1065, and Leon 1037–1065; at battle of the Carrion (1037), **10**, 47; unites Leon to Castile, **10**, 48; conquests of, in Portugal, **10**, 48; conquers Viseu (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Lamego (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Coimbra (1058), **10**, 48, 428; plans succession and division of kingdom, **10**, 49; death of (1065), **10**, 49.
- Ferdinand II** (d. 1188), king of Leon 1157–1188; in war with Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431; victorious at Badajoz (1167), **10**, 431.

Ferdinand III, surnamed "The Saint" (1199–1252), king of Castile 1217–1252, and Leon 1230–1252; becomes king of Castile, **10**, 64; conquests of, over Moors, **8**, 253; **10**, 64; becomes king of Leon, **10**, 65; conquests of, **10**, 66–67; captures Seville (1247), **10**, 66; death of, **10**, 68.

Ferdinand IV (1285–1312), king of Castile and Leon 1295–1312; reign of, **10**, 70–71; marries Constanza of Portugal, **10**, 441; war of, with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441; death of, **10**, 71.

Ferdinand V (II of Aragon and Sicily, III of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic" (1452–1516), king of Castile 1474–1516; marries Isabella I of Castile (1469), **10**, 130; becomes joint sovereign of Castile and Leon with Isabella, **10**, 132; becomes king of Aragon (1479), **10**, 133; reforms under, **10**, 134 seq.; relations of, with Rome, **10**, 139; conquests of, over Moors, **10**, 141 seq.; defeated at Loja (1482), **10**, 143; victories of, in Granada, **10**, 147; captures Velez (1487), **10**, 149; captures Malaga (1487), **8**, 257; **10**, 149–151; successfully besieges Granada (1489–1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 151–154; explorations under, **10**, 155–157; expulsion of Jews by (1492), **10**, 157–161; treaties of, with Henry VII of England (1492, 1496), **19**, 38; joins league against Charles VIII of France (1495), **10**, 164; divides Naples with Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427; **10**, 164; **11**, 298; quarrels with Louis XII of France over Naples, **11**, 298; persecutes unbaptised Moors (1499–1502), **10**, 161–163; banishes unbaptised Moors (1502), **10**, 162; treatment of Columbus and Bobadilla by (1502), **22**, 449–450; conquers Naples (1503), **11**, 399; resigns crown of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; assumes title of governor of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; marries Germaine de Foix (1505), **10**, 180; concludes treaty with Louis XII of France (1506), **14**, 242; appoints Don Raymond de Cordona viceroy of Naples (1506), **10**, 165; surrenders sovereignty of Castile (1506), **10**, 182; returns to Castile (1507), **10**, 188; second regency of (1507–1516), **10**, 192; sells claims on Pisa to Florence (1509), **9**, 431; campaign of, in Africa (1509–1510), **10**, 192; invasion and conquest of Navarre (1512), **10**, 192; establishes Council of the Indies (1511), **23**, 568; treatment of Balboa (1513), **22**, 472–473; signs alliance with Emperor Maximilian and the Thirteen Cantons (1515), **11**, 309; death of (1516), **10**, 193; characterisation of, **10**, 194–196; review of reign of, **10**, 202–204.

Ferdinand VI, surnamed "The Sage" (1712–1759), king of Spain 1746–1759; succeeds Philip V (1746), **10**, 301; relations of, with Carlo Broschi, **10**, 301–302; abolishes papal patronage, **10**, 303; observes neutrality in Seven Years'

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Ferdinand VII (1784–1833), king of Spain 1808, 1814–1833; succeeds Charles IV (1808), **10**, 328; meets Napoleon I at Bayonne, **10**, 328; offered crown of Etruria by Napoleon, **10**, 329; abdicates (1808), **10**, 333; banished to Valençay (1808), **10**, 335; recognised as king of Spain (1813), **10**, 371; triumphal entry into Madrid (1814), **10**, 378; sells Floridas to United States (1819), **10**, 379; Spanish colonies revolt under, **10**, 379; reign of terror under, **10**, 379–382; abolishes legislative and legal bodies, **10**, 380; re-establishes inquisition (1814), **10**, 380; recalls Jesuits, **10**, 380; *Camarilla* formed under, **10**, 381; recognises constitution of 1812 (1820), **10**, 383; activity of radicals under, **10**, 384–387; civil war under (1822), **10**, 387–389; French invasion (1823), **10**, 390–392; forced to leave Madrid, **10**, 390; kept prisoner at Seville, **10**, 392; returns to power, **10**, 392; **13**, 29; political persecutions under, **10**, 392; death of (1833), **10**, 395.

Ferdinand I (IV of Naples) (1751–1825), king of the Two Sicilies 1759–1825; youth of, **9**, 538; concludes Treaty of Peace with Napoleon I (1796), **9**, 551; flees from Naples before General Championnet (1798), **9**, 558; flees from Naples a second time (1806), **9**, 570; restored to throne of Naples and Sicily (1815), **14**, 580, 581; unites kingdoms of Naples and Sicily (1816), **9**, 579; insurrection under (1820), **9**, 584.

Ferdinand II, surnamed "King Bomba" (1810–1859), king of the Two Sicilies 1830–1859; succession of (1830), **9**, 586; Palermo and Naples rise against (1848), **9**, 592; puts down insurrection of 1848, **9**, 594–595; oppresses people, **9**, 602.

Ferdinand I (de' Medici) (1549–1609), grand duke of Tuscany 1587–1609; succeeds his brother (1587), **9**, 480; favours commerce and public works, **9**, 480, 501; war of, with Turks, **9**, 482; relations of, with Henry IV of France, **9**, 482; increases wealth of his country, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand II (de' Medici) (1610–1670), grand duke of Tuscany 1621–1670; reign of, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand III (1769–1824), grand duke of Tuscany 1790–1799, 1814–1824, and archduke of Austria; becomes grand duke, **9**, 547; attitude of, toward French revolution, **9**, 548–549.

Ferdinand, Don (d. 1802), duke of Parma and Piacenza; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 537.

Ferdinand, Victor Albert Meinrad (1865–), prince of Rumania; declared heir to the throne (1889), **24**, 154.

Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick; see Brunswick.

Ferdinand (1609–1641), Cardinal, archbishop of Toledo, third son of King Philip III of Spain; becomes governor-general of

- the Netherlands (1634), **13**, 579; ravages Picardy, **13**, 580; death of (1641), **13**, 581.
- Ferdinando Carlo**, duke of Mantua; see **Gonzaga, Ferdinando Carlo**.
- Fère, La**, town in France; siege of (1596), **13**, 530.
- Fère Champenoise, La**, town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 320.
- Fergus Mor**, son of Ere or Eric, early Irish chieftain; founds Argyll, Scotland (ca. 503 A.D.), **21**, 337; said to have brought coronation stone to Scotland, **21**, 67.
- Ferguson, Patrick** (1744–1780), English soldier and inventor; killed at King's Mount, **23**, 277.
- Ferguson, Robert**, surnamed **The Plotter** (d. 1714), a Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer; instigates Monmouth to usurp the English crown (1685), **20**, 378.
- Fernley, John** (d. 1685), English barber; protects Burton, conspirator in Rye House plot, **20**, 381; Burton gives information against, **20**, 381; hanged, **20**, 381.
- Ferrand** (thirteenth century), count of Flanders; deserts Philip II of France for John of England (1213), **18**, 342; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54; **18**, 345.
- Ferrar, Robert**, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1555), English Protestant prelate; persecuted (1555), **19**, 246.
- Ferrara, Duke of**, see **Este, Alfonso I of**.
- Ferrara**, capital of province of Ferrara, Italy; Venice at war against (1480), **9**, 379 seq.; Clement VIII acquires (1598), **9**, 481.
- Ferrara-Florence, Council of**, a church council opened at Ferrara in 1438 and transferred to Florence in 1439; proceedings of, **7**, 337; **8**, 638.
- Ferrers, Hugh** (thirteenth century), French merchant; betrays and sells Children Crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421; execution of, **8**, 422.
- Ferrol, El**, Spanish seaport; taken by the French (1809), **10**, 349.
- Ferrucci, Francesco** (sixteenth century), Italian soldier; defends Florence (1530), **9**, 459.
- Ferrukhzadh (Khorrezadh) Chosroes**, king of Persia ca. 632 A.D.; reign of, **9**, 96.
- Ferry, Jules François Camille** (1832–1893), French statesman; minister of public instruction (1879–1880), **13**, 192; introduces bill against Jesuits as teachers, **13**, 192; first premiership of (1880–1881), **13**, 193; second premiership of (1883–1885), **13**, 193.
- Fersen, Hans Axel, Count** (1755–1810), Swedish soldier; serves in American revolution, **16**, 461 note; favourite of French court, **12**, 239; **16**, 461 note; aids the escape of royal family of France to Varennes (1791), **12**, 239–241; murder of, **16**, 461.
- Fesch, Joseph, Cardinal** (1763–1839), archbishop of Lyons, and uncle of Napoleon I; celebrates marriage of Napoleon I to Marie Louise (1810), **12**, 579.

Festus, Porcius, Roman procurator of Judea 58–62 A.D.; appointment of, **2**, 175; joins Agrippa II in controversy with Jewish priests, **2**, 175.

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Feversham, Count Louis de Dufort, Earl of, Marquis of Duras (1640–1709), French soldier in English service; commands army of James II at Sedgemoor (1685), **20**, 365;

supports James II after William of Orange's landing, **20**, 407-409, 410.

Fexhe, Peace of, a treaty ending a civil war in Liège (1315), **13**, 310.

Fiace (fifth century A.D.), Irish chieftain; stem-father of the southern Hui (Hy) Neill, **21**, 342.

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Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (1762-1814), German philosopher; system of, **15**, 352.

Ficquelmont, Count Karl Ludwig von (1777-1857), Austrian soldier and diplomatist; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1848), **14**, 630; president of ministry, **14**, 635; forced to resign, **14**, 638.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, a plain near Ardres, France, the scene of a meeting between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England (1520), **11**, 311; **19**, 79.

Fielding, Commodore, English naval officer; captures Dutch fleet under Bylandt (1780), **14**, 9.

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Fieschi, an Italian family, prominent in Genoa during the fourteenth century, **9**, 129.

Fieschi, Giuseppe Maria (1790-1836), a Corsican adventurer; attempt of, to assassinate Louis Philippe (1835), **13**, 65.

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Fiesco (Fieschi), Giovanni Luigi, count of Lavagna (ca. 1523-1547), Genoese noble; conspiracy of (1547), **9**, 464.

Fiesole (Fesulæ), an Italian town; Gauls defeat Romans at (225 B.C.), **5**, 237; Hannibal encamps at (217 B.C.), **5**, 251; under rule of Florence (ca. 1200), **9**, 40.

Fife, Robert, Earl of, see Albany, Robert, duke of.

Fifth Monarchy Men, a sect of millenarians in England during the Puritan Revolution; Venner leads revolt of (1661), **20**, 238-239.

Fig-tree, The, chamber of rhetoric in Flanders; removal of, to Amsterdam (1585), **13**, 593.

Figueras, a town in Spain; surrender of, to France (1794), **12**, 386.

Figueras y Moracas, Estanislao (1819-1882), Spanish statesman; ministry of (1873), **10**, 411.

Fihir, Arab clan; ancestors of the Koreish, **8**, 7.

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Frederick III, "the Wise" (1463-1525), elector of Saxony; refuses imperial crown,

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Frederick "with the Bitten Cheek" (1257-1324), markgraf of Meissen and landgraf of Thuringia; acknowledged sovereign of Meissen and Thuringia, **14**, 166; in conflict with Waldemar, **14**, 168; offered crown of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 180.

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Frederick Charles, (1828-1885), prince of Prussia, the "Red Prince", a Prussian soldier, nephew of William I of Prussia; in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark (1864), **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488, 489, 490, 493; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 152, 155, 167, 168, 174.

Frederick Henry, (1584-1647), prince of Orange, a Dutch soldier and statesman, the youngest son of William I, stadholder of Netherlands 1625-1647; birth, **13**, 499; given command of the "New Gueux" (1599), **13**, 534; at the battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535-536; in the campaigns of 1605-1606, **13**, 540-541; invades Brabant, **13**, 571; marriage of (1625), **13**, 573; becomes stadholder, **13**, 576-577; defeats Spaniards, **13**, 578; title given to, by king of France, **13**, 581; takes Breda (1638), **14**, 374; assumes care of the Great Elector (1640), **15**, 132; death of, **13**, 582-583.

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- Frederick William** (1620-1688), the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg; main treatment, **15**, 132-144; accession of (1640), **15**, 132; ally of Sweden against Poland (1654), **15**, 133-135; concludes Treaty of Labiau (1656), **15**, 135; **16**, 336; attains rank as independent sovereign, **15**, 136; concludes Treaty of Wehlau, with Poland (1657), **15**, 138; opposed by the estates, **15**, 139; in alliance with Holland against France and Sweden (1672), **15**, 140-141; **14**, 392; **11**, 577-579, 582-584; wins battle of Fehrbellin (1675), **15**, 141; **14**, 393; at battle of Hamburg (1678), **14**, 394; concludes Peace of St. Germain (1679), **15**, 142; **11**, 590; relations of, with Austria and Spain, **15**, 142; **14**, 395; **11**, 577; work and character of, **15**, 143-144.
- Frederick William**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Frederick William** (1802-1875), last elector of Hesse; forced to grant reforms, **15**, 438-439; taken prisoner (1866), **15**, 488.
- Frederick William**, crown prince of Germany and Prussia, see **Frederick III**.
- Fredericksburg**, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 436.
- Frederickshald**, a seaport in Norway; besieged by Charles XII of Sweden (1718), **16**, 392.
- Fredrikshamn (Hamina)**, a seaport in Finland; Sweden cedes Finland to Russia by Treaty of, (1809), **17**, 459.
- Free Cities, German**; creation of free imperial cities, **14**, 133; condition of, in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **14**, 138-139; classes of, **14**, 186; history of their rise to power, **14**, 232-233; state of, at the end of the Thirty Years' War, **14**, 387; Louis XIV's campaign against, **14**, 393-395; fate of, on dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (1806), **14**, 539.
- Freedmen's Bureau**, established by American Congress (1865, 1866), **23**, 462.
- Freeman's Oath** (in Massachusetts, 1634), marks opposition to England, **23**, 93.
- Freemasonry**; in Sweden in the eighteenth century, **16**, 407; persecution of, in England (1581), **19**, 354 seq.; lodges closed in Russia (1822), **17**, 513-514.
- Free Soil Party**, a party in United States politics (1848-1854); opposes extension of slavery into the territories, **23**, 378, 389; gives programme to republican party, **23**, 396.
- Free-State War in Kansas**, **23**, 394, 397.
- Fregosi**, ruling Ghibelline family of Genoa; sets up rulers (1363-1393), **9**, 264.
- Fregoso, Pietro**, Genoese admiral (fourteenth century); takes Cyprus, **9**, 267.
- Freia**, in German mythology, Woden's wife, goddess of marriage, **6**, 59; see also **Freya** and **Frigg**.
- Freiburg**, a city in Baden, Germany; the French under Condé and Turenne defeat the Bavarians under Mercy at (1644), **11**, 494; taken by the French under Créquai (1677), **11**, 587; taken by the French under Villars (1714), **11**, 626.
- Freiburg**, in Switzerland, see **Fribourg**.
- Freiligrath, Ferdinand** (1810-1876), a German poet; influence of, on public opinion, **15**, 415.
- Freire, Ramon** (1787-1851), a Chilean general

and dictator; drives the last Spaniards from Chiloe, and resigns from presidency (1826), **23**, 610.

Fréjus, bishop of, see Fleury.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore (1817-1885), American statesman, secretary of state 1881-1885; negotiates treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of an Isthmian canal (1884), **23**, 651.

Frémont, John Charles (1813-1890), an American explorer, general and politician; takes part in the conquest of California (1846-1847), **23**, 373; republican candidate for president (1856), **23**, 400; in command in Missouri (1861), **23**, 422; emancipation proclamation of (1861), **23**, 422; radical republican nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.

French, John Denton Pinkstone (1852-), British soldier; relieves Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275, 312; repulses Boers near Collesberg (1900), **22**, 310.

French Academy (*Académie Française*), a body of forty men of letters, the object of which is to supervise the use of the French language and regulate the literary taste of the people; foundation of, by Richelieu (1635), **11**, 474, 632-633; defends liberty of press (1827), **13**, 37.

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French Congo, a French-African colony; foundation of, **13**, 194.

French Dynasties, in Athens (thirteenth century), **7**, 303, 322.

French Fury (1583), a treacherous attack on Antwerp by the French under the duke of Anjou, **13**, 496-498.

French Indo-China, general name for French possessions in southeastern Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 517-521; physical features of, **24**, 517; early history of, **24**, 518; foreign relations of, **24**, 519; comes under French control (1861-1874), **24**, 520; government of, **24**, 520; see also Cochin China.

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Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (1815-1884), British Colonial official; administration of, in Cape Colony, **21**, 642; **22**, 270.

Fréron, Louis Stanislas (1765-1802), a French revolutionist; incendiary writings of (1792), **12**, 259; joins Thermidorian reaction (1794), **12**, 389; unpopularity of, in Paris (1795), **12**, 394.

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Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828-), French politician; minister of public works, **13**, 191; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 193; minister of war, and premier, **13**, 195.

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Fribourg (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), **16**, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476-1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), **16**, 610; treaty of, with Geneva (1519), **16**, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), **17**, 3; liberal constitution adopted in (1831), **17**, 37;

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- Fribourg**, capital of Canton Fribourg, Switzerland; congress at (1476), **16**, 603; treaty of (1516), **11**, 309; **16**, 619; siege of (1781), **17**, 3.
- Friederike**, princess of Mecklenburg, sister of Queen Louise of Germany; marriage of (1793), **15**, 298.
- Friedland**, a town in East Prussia; Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at (June 14th, 1807), **12**, 558–562; **15**, 296; **17**, 454; **21**, 472.
- Friedland**, duke of; see **Wallenstein**.
- Friedlingen**, a town in Germany; battle of (1702), **11**, 616.
- Friedrichsham**, see **Fredrikshamn**.
- Friedrichstadt**, a town in Prussia; siege of, by the Danes (1850), **15**, 450.
- Friesians**, see **Frisians**.
- Friesland** or **Vriesland**, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, **13**, 276–277; incorporated with the Netherlands, **10**, 243; **13**, 279, 283; see also **Netherlands**.
- Frigg**, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, **16**, 13.
- Frimont**, **Johann Maria Philipp**, Count of (1759–1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), **14**, 588.
- Frisians** or **Friesians**, the inhabitants of **Friesland**, *q. v.*
- Friso**, **John William** (d. 1711), prince of Nassau and stadholder of **Friesland**, cousin and heir of **William of Orange**, **13**, 648–649; death of, **13**, 653.
- Friso**, **William Charles Henry**; see **William IV**, of Holland.
- Fritigern** (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats **Valens** at **Hadrianopolis** (378 A.D.), **6**, 323–324.
- Friuli**, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), **9**, 295–296.
- Froben**, **Emanuel** (d. 1675), master of horse of **Frederick William**, elector of **Brandenburg**; death of, **15**, 141.
- Frobisher**, **Sir Martin** (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 393; continues war against Spain, **19**, 410; explorations of, **19**, 457; **22**, 453, 493.
- Frode I**, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 12; death of, **16**, 32.
- Froissart**, **Jean** (1337–1410), French poet and historian, **18**, 497.
- Fronde**, **The**, in French history, a political party which waged war against the court party during the minority of **Louis XIV**; origin of name, **11**, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), **11**, 499–500; “Day of the Barricades,” **11**, 500–501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, **11**, 503; second act of, **11**, 505; **Mazarin** leagues with, **11**, 505; last phase of, **11**, 511; characterisation of, **11**, 515.
- Fronsac**, Duke of, before **Hanover** (1757), **12**, 73.
- Frontenac**, **Count Louis de Buade de** (1621–1698), a French governor of Canada; succeeds **De Courcelles** (1672), **22**, 323; expedition of 1696, **23**, 86–89; sends Indian expedition against New York, **23**, 162; in **King William’s War**, **23**, 185–186, 187, 189.
- Frontinus**, **Sextus Julius** (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, **6**, 244.
- Fronto**, **Marcus Cornelius** (d. ca. 175 A.D.), a Roman orator; instructor of the young **Commodus**, **6**, 303.
- Fröschweiler**, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 151.
- Frossard**, **Charles Auguste** (1807–1875), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
- Froude**, **James Anthony** (1818–1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, **22**, 270.
- Froude**, **Richard Hurrell** (1803–1836), English clergyman; in Tractarian movement, **21**, 611.
- Fructidor**, **The 18th**, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d’état, **12**, 446–449.
- Fruela I**, king of Asturias 757–768 A.D.; succeeds **Alfonso I** (the Catholic), **10**, 42.
- Fruela II**, king of Asturias 923–925 A.D.; succeeds **Ordoño**, **10**, 44.
- Fruntsberg**, **Georg von** (1473–1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, **14**, 243; in Lombardy (1526), **9**, 451; **19**, 93.
- Fry**, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), **20**, 577.
- Fuad Pasha**, see **Fuhad Pasha**.
- Fuca**, **John de** (**Apostolos Valerianos**) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
- Fuenterrabia** or **Fontarabia**, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; **Wellington** crosses **Bidasoa** at (1813), **21**, 479.
- Fuentes**, **Pedro Henriquez d’Azevedo**, Count of (1560–1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of **Rocroi**, **11**, 490.
- Fuentes d’Onoro**, a village in Spain; **Wellington** checks **Masséna** at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
- Fugger**, a rich family of **Augsburg**; rise of, **14**, 278.
- Fugitive Slave Law**, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
- Fuhad** (**Fuad**) **Pasha** (1814–1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
- Fujiwara**, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
- Fulbert** (ca. 960–1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
- Fulcaris** (**Phulcaris**), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Fulda**, **Treaty of**, a treaty concluded between **Metternich** and the kings of **Bavaria** and **Württemberg** (1813), **11**, 583.

- Fulk (Foulques) III**, surnamed **The Black** (972–1040), count of Anjou 987–1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, **11**, 27; crimes of, **11**, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, **11**, 27.
- Fulk IV**, surnamed **The Quarreler** (1043–1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, **18**, 187.
- Fulk (Foulques)** (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), **8**, 413–414.
- Fulrad**, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), **7**, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), **7**, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), **7**, 515–516.
- Fulton, Robert** (1765–1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), **23**, 500.
- Fulvia**, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), **5**, 484.
- Fulvia** (d. 40 B.C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), **5**, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), **5**, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), **5**, 625–626.
- Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus**, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, **5**, 194, 196.
- Fulvius**, see **Flaccus**.
- Fundamental Articles**, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), **15**, 38–40.
- Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet)**, a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, **14**, 65.
- Fundamental Orders, The**, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), **23**, 107.
- Fundanians, Caius**, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, **5**, 232.
- Funeral Customs**; embalming in Egypt, **1**, 197, 237–239; Babylonian, **1**, 478; Scythian customs, **2**, 408–409; Lycian, **2**, 418; Gothic, **6**, 590; Hun, **6**, 594; Bulgarian, **24**, 158; Tibetan, **24**, 507; Persian, **2**, 569; Greek, **3**, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; **6**, 392; early Italian, **3**, 60.
- Fung-taow**, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), **24**, 544.
- Furies, The**, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, **3**, 166, 375.
- Furnes (Veurne)**, town in Belgium; battle of (1297), **11**, 75; **18**, 415.
- Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of** (1464–1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), **14**, 242.
- Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von** (1629–1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, **11**, 599.
- Fuscus, Cornelius**, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Futteth Ali**, see **Fath Ali**.
- Futtigarh**, see **Fathigarh**.
- Fyt, Jan** (1611–1661), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

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- Gabinian Law**, one of the *Leges Tabellariae*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, **5**, 320 note.
- Gabinus, Aulus** (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), **5**, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502–504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 538.
- Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von** (1814–1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 23, 489, 490.
- Gabor, Bethlen** (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, **14**, 332, 341.
- Gabrielle d'Estrées**, see *Estrées*.
- Gabrini, Nicola**, see *Rienzi*.
- Gabrovo or Gabrova**, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), **24**, 176.
- Gad**, a Jewish tribe, **2**, 67, 70, 81.
- Gadd, Hemming** (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, **16**, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, **16**, 230.
- Gaddas**, see *Kandish*.
- Gades**, see *Cadiz*.
- Gadiatch**, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
- Gaditanians**, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, **2**, 277.
- Gadsden, Christopher** (1724–1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, **23**, 232.
- Gadsden, James** (1788–1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, **23**, 392.
- Gadsden Purchase**, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), **23**, 392.
- Gaël, Rudolph de** (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; outlawed by William, **18**, 189.
- Gaeta**, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), **9**, 428; **11**, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), **9**, 610.
- Gaetano, Giovanni**, see *Nicholas III*.
- Gætulians**, an African tribe, **5**, 389, 561.
- Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch** (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, **17**, 311.
- Gage, Thomas** (1721–1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), **23**, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), **23**, 235; supersedes Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts (1774), **20**, 622; **23**, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 240; sends troops to Concord, **20**, 624; **23**, 241; prepares defenses, **23**, 246; recalled, **23**, 250.
- Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von** (1799–1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), **15**, 438.
- Gaias ad-din**, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), **24**, 300–301.
- Gaidel**, see *Goidel*.
- Gaillard, Château**, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), **18**, 334–335.
- Gainas** (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, **6**, 540, 545; **7**, 36–38.
- Gaines, Edmund Pendleton** (1777–1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), **23**, 334.
- Gainsborough**, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, **22**, 617–618.
- Gaines' Mill**, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Gaiseric**, see *Genseric*.
- Gala** (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, **5**, 281.
- Gala-Lama** (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shimpur, **1**, 352.
- Galatæ**, see *Gauls*.
- Galatia**, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, **2**, 411; conquered by Attalus I, **4**, 557.
- Galatians**, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, **5**, 155.
- Galba, Servius Sulpicius** (3 B.C.–69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68–69 A.D., **6**, 219–222, 225–226.
- Galba, Servius Sulpicius** (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, **5**, 314, 317.
- Galba, Servilius**, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Galba, Sulpicius** (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, **5**, 422, 423.
- Galen, Claudius Galenus** (ca. 130–200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, **4**, 611; **6**, 303, 368.
- Galen, Christoph Bernhard von** (1600–1678), German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, **13**, 625.
- Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus)** (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286–305 A.D.; character and achievements of, **6**, 436–439.
- Galeswintha (Galesvinda)** (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, **7**, 179; **10**, 20.
- Galgacus** (first century A.D.), British chief-

- tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Galicia**, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.
- Galicia**, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.
- Galigai, Leonora** (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.
- Galilæans**, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323-324.
- Galileo** (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch** (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.
- Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch** (1774-1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri** (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.
- Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch** (1738-1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatshev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.
- Galitzin, Prince Mikhail** (1674-1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.
- Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great"** (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253-254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.
- Galla** (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.
- Galla, Sosia**, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.
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- Gallatin, Albert** (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.
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- Gallienus, Publius Licinius** (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417-420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.
- Gallissonnière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la** (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580.
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- Gallus, Ælius**, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.
- Gallus, Lucius Anicius**, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.
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- Gallus, Caius Cornelius** (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.
- Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus** (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.
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- Galvez, José** (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574-575.
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- Galway**, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424; siege of (1651-1652), **21**, 424.
- Gama, Saldanha da**, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.
- Gama, Vasco da** (ca. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475-476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480-481.
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- Gambacorta, Pietro** (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369-1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.
- Gambetta, Léon** (1838-1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reënters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
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- Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549-550.
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- Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish administrator governor of Jamaica; explores shore of Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
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- Garcia, king of Navarre 1035-1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
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- Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498-1578) French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
- Gardie, Count James de la (1583-1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
- Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530-1585), Swedish general of French birth; enters Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
- Gardiner, Stephen (1483?-1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253-254.
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- Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807-1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607-609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612-613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618-619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
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- Gascoigne, Sir William, (ca. 1350-1419) lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), **18**, 524.
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- Germanicus Caesar** (15 B.C.-19 A.D.), a Roman soldier, nephew of Tiberius, governor of Gaul; campaigns in Germany (14-16 A.D.), **6**, 69-76; governs Asiatic provinces, **6**, 135-136; death of (19 A.D.), **6**, 136.
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- Gerostratus**, king of Aradus (third century B.C.), **2**, 295, 296; **4**, 307, 309.
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- Grégoire, Abbé Henri (1750–1831), French revolutionist and ecclesiastic; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282; elected senator in place of Napoleon's candidate, **12**, 522; irregular election to the ministry under the Restoration, **13**, 24.
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- Gregory, Saint, "The Great" (ca. 540–604 A.D.), pope 590–604; preaches Christianity in Great Britain (ca. 575), **8**, 525; **18**, 42; pontificate of, **7**, 153, 444–445; **8**, 531–534; sends missionaries to Great Britain, **8**, 532; **18**, 43; death of, **8**, 533; epoch of, **8**, 534.
- Gregory II, Saint, pope 715?–731; pontificate of, **8**, 543–544; opposes Leo the Isaurian (715–731), **7**, 205–206, **8**, 526, 547; relations of, with Liutprand; **7**, 450–452.
- Gregory III, Saint, pope 731–741; accession of, **7**, 452; negotiations of, with Charles Martel, **7**, 206, 453, 499–501; **8**, 544, 555; death of, **7**, 454; summary of pontificate of, **8**, 544.
- Gregory IV, pope 827–844; relations of, with quarrel between Lothaire and Louis le Débonnaire, **7**, 559, 563; **8**, 566.
- Gregory V, pope 996–999; pontificate of, **7**, 624–625; **8**, 589.
- Gregory VI (d. 1047), pope 1044–1046; buys pontificate from Benedict IX, **8**, 590–591.
- Gregory VII, Saint (Hildebrand) (1015–1085), pope 1073–1085; humble origin of, **8**, 494; awards England to William the Conqueror, **11**, 28; accession of (1073), **11**, 29; forces Spain to adopt Roman ritual, **8**, 464; negotiates with Iziaslav, grand prince of Russia, **17**, 123; places edict on Poland, **24**, 19; relations of, with Robert Guiscard, **7**, 260; **9**, 73; synod of, at Rome (1074), **8**, 597; founds universal monarchy of popes, **11**, 29; projects scheme of first crusade, **8**, 314, 329; **11**, 29; struggles of, with Henry IV, **7**, 648–654; **8**, 599; **9**, 75; death of (1085), **8**, 601; characterisation of, **8**, 595, 598.
- Gregory VIII (Albert de Mora), pope, Oct. 25th–Dec. 17th, 1187; issues bull for crusade, **8**, 380; pontificate of, passed away from Rome, **8**, 607.
- Gregory VIII (Maurice Bourdin), anti-pope raised by Emperor Henry (1118), **8**, 602.
- Gregory IX (Ugolino, count of Segni), pope 1227–1241; hostility of, toward Frederick II of Germany, **8**, 428 seq., 615; **9**, 91–94; **14**, 116; builds church in honour of shipwrecked children crusaders, **8**, 422; object of, in preaching crusade, **8**, 431; death of, **8**, 615.
- Gregory X (Teobaldo of Piacenza) (d. 1276), pope 1271–1276; accession of (1271), **9**, 111; attempts to establish peaceful relations between Guelfs and Ghibellines in Italy, **9**, 111; Edward I of England visits (1273), **18**, 392; summons council of Lyons (1274), **7**, 316; **8**, 452, 616–617; death of, **9**, 111.
- Gregory XI (Pierre Roger de Beaufort) (1336–1378), pope 1370–1378; intrigues against Florence, **9**, 248; legate of, attacks Florence, **9**, 333; transfers papal court to Rome, **8**, 629; **11**, 153; dies at Rome, **9**, 249.
- Gregory XII (Angelo Corario or Carraro) (1326–1417), pope 1406–1409; pontificate of, **8**, 631; resigns pontificate (1409), **8**, 635.
- Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagno) (1502–1585), pope 1572–1585; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 477–478; declares Elizabeth to have forfeited crown of Ireland (1576), **21**, 410; reforms calendar (1582), **5**, 575; **16**, 642.
- Gregory XIV (Niccolo Sfondrato), pope 1590–1591; pontificate of, **9**, 481.
- Gregory XV (Alessandro Ludovisio) (1554–1623), pope 1621–1623; pontificate of, **9**, 492.
- Gregory XVI (Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari) (1765–1846), pope 1831–1846; accession of, **9**, 586; **13**, 59; death, **9**, 591.
- Gregory, Saint, of Nazianzus, surnamed Theologus (ca. 329 A.D.–ca. 390 A.D.), one of the four great fathers of the Eastern Church; made patriarch of Constantinople (380 A.D.), **6**, 526.
- Gregory V (1739–1821), Greek patriarch of Constantinople; murder of (1821), **24**, 231.
- Gregory, apostolic nuncio to Denmark (1222); introduces celibacy of clergy in Denmark, **16**, 145.
- Gregr (1828–), leader of Young Czechs, **15**, 54.
- Greifensee, place in Switzerland; castle taken by storm (1444), **16**, 591.
- Greiner, Austrian vice-chancellor; favours reform (1781), **14**, 467.
- Grellet de Mabilier, Étienne de (1773–1855), Quaker philanthropist, **17**, 506 note; propaganda of, **17**, 506–507; on reception of Quakers by Alexander I of Russia, **17**, 508; on Alexander's analysis of himself, **17**, 509–510.
- Grenier, Eustace de, viceroy of kingdom of Jerusalem (1123), **2**, 304.
- Grenville, George, "The Gentle Shepherd" (1712–1770), English statesman; dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; succeeds Bute as premier, **20**, 601; administration, **20**, 601; introduces Stamp Act, **20**, 603; opposes its repeal, **20**, 606–608.
- Grenville, George Temple Nugent, (1753–

- 1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 642; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 643.
- Grenville, Sir John**, earl of Bath (1628–1701), cousin of General Monk; intermediary between Monk and Charles II of England (1660), and Charles and the parliament, **20**, 209, 210.
- Grenville, Sir Richard** (1541–1591), English sailor, cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; commands Raleigh's fleet, **22**, 558; hunts for lost colony of Roanoke, **22**, 560.
- Grenville, Richard Temple**, Earl Temple (1711–1779), English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt; moves amendment in house of lords (1755), **20**, 578; lord of the admiralty (1756), **20**, 582; relations with king and resignation (1757), **20**, 587; resigns with Pitt (1761), **20**, 597; persuades Pitt against pruning new ministry (1765), **20**, 605; disinclination to enter cabinet (1766), **20**, 609; reconciliation with Pitt, **20**, 613.
- Grenville, William Wyndham**, Baron Grenville (1759–1834); in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470; replies of, to Napoleon, **12**, 496.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas** (1519?–1579), British banker and financier; founds the Royal Exchange (1569), **19**, 456.
- Gretch, Nicholas Ivanovitch de** (b. 1787), Russian publicist; edits *Son of the Soil* (1818), **17**, 516.
- Grétry, André Ernest Modeste** (1741–1813), Belgian composer; music of, **12**, 119.
- Greville or Grevile, Sir Fulke**, Lord Brooke (1554–1628), English poet and politician; purchases chancellorship of the exchequer (1615), **19**, 499.
- Grévy, Jules** (1807–1891), French statesman; elected president of France (1879), **13**, 192; re-elected president (1885), **13**, 193; resignation (1887), **13**, 194.
- Grey, Catherine** (sister to Lady Jane Grey); marriages of; death of, **19**, 293.
- Grey, Charles**, second Earl Grey, Viscount Howick and Baron Grey (1764–1845), English statesman; opposes suspension of habeas corpus, **21**, 507; forms ministry, **21**, 549; parliamentary reform, **21**, 550; speech on reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; reply to Lord Lyndhurst, **21**, 561; resigns and returns to office, **21**, 562; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; retires from government, **21**, 569; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; refuses to join new cabinet (1845), **21**, 604.
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- Grey, Sir George** (1812–1898), British colonial statesman; governor of South Australia, **22**, 246; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261; governor of Cape Colony, **22**, 277.
- Grey, Henry**, duke of Suffolk and marquis of Dorset (d. 1554), English nobleman; committed to the Tower, **19**, 237.
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- Grey, Lady Jane** (1537–1554), right of, to the throne after Edward VI, **19**, 227; requirements and character of, **19**, 229; reluctance of, to take crown, **19**, 229; proclamation of, as queen (1553), **19**, 230; indifference of public as to, **19**, 230; resigns throne, **19**, 231; attainder of, **19**, 236; character of, **19**, 239, 240; execution of, **19**, 239, 240.
- Grey, Lord Leonard** (d. 1541), Viscount Crane in the Irish peerage, English statesman; subdues rebellion in Ireland (1535), **21**, 399; made lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 399; executed, **21**, 400.
- Grey, Ralph** (d. 1464), Yorkist; becomes Lancastrian, **18**, 582; capture and death of, **18**, 583.
- Grey, Lord Richard** (d. 1483), half-brother of Edward V; sent to Wales, **18**, 606; Richard, duke of Gloucester, arrests, **18**, 607; death, **18**, 609.
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- Grey, Sir Thomas** (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
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- Gridley, Richard** (1711–1796), American soldier; commands artillery at siege of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 197.
- Grieg, Samuel** (1735–1788), Russian admiral of Scottish birth; commands Russian fleet in war with Sweden, **17**, 401.
- Griffin**, first vessel on the Great Lakes; built and launched by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76.
- Grifo**, son of Charles Martel; conspires against Pepin (ca. 740 A.D.), **7**, 502, 505–506, 509.
- Grijalva, Juan de** (ca. 1489–1527), a Spanish soldier; explorations of, **22**, 474.
- Grillparzer, Franz** (1791–1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.
- Grimaldi**, a great family of Genoa in the Middle Ages; Guelf partisans, **9**, 129.
- Grimaldi, Antonio** (fourteenth century), Genoese admiral; defeated off Cagliari by Venetians (1353), **9**, 266.
- Grimani, Antonio** (1436–1523), Venetian naval commander, defeated by the Turks, **9**, 431.
- Grimm, Jacob** (1785–1863), German philologist and writer; as professor at Göttingen protests against abolition of constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimm, William** (1786–1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimwald, king of Lombards** 662–671 A.D., **7**, 445–446, 448.
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- Grimwald, son of Pepin**, mayor of Austrasia, (654 A.D.), **7**, 480–481, 485–487.
- Grindal, Edmund** (1519–1583), archbishop of Canterbury; relations of, to Puritanism, **19**, 451; death of, **19**, 452.

- Gripenberg, Swedish soldier; defeated in West Bothnia (1809), **17**, 458.
- Gripenwald, Swedish soldier; in dethronement of Gustav IV, **16**, 454-455.
- Griqualand, West, a part of Cape Colony, South Africa; annexation of, to British crown (1867), **22**, 269; incorporation of, as a portion of Cape Colony, **22**, 270.
- Griquas, South African tribe of half-breeds, the offspring of Boers and native women, **22**, 286.
- Grisons, the largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland; contracts perpetual alliance with Swiss cantons (1497), **16**, 589; attack Germans, **16**, 612; Fontana commands, **16**, 613; Italian possessions, **16**, 617; disorders in the, **16**, 643 seq.; Venice makes treaty with, **16**, 644; massacres, **16**, 645; evacuate the Valtellina, **16**, 645; oppressed, **16**, 647; recover independence, **16**, 647; famine in, **16**, 648; Spain makes perpetual peace with, **16**, 648; Austrian jurisdiction over, ceases, **16**, 649; abuses in, **17**, 12; Napoleon's offer to, **17**, 19; Napoleon confiscates property of, **17**, 19.
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- Grivitza, Turkish stronghold; taken by Rumanians (1877), **24**, 152.
- Grochow, village in Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Grodno, a city of western Russia; siege of (1707), **17**, 276; (1793), confederation at, **17**, 417; **24**, 88.
- Groenevald, Reinier, son of the Dutch statesman Barneveld; plot against Prince Maurice (1623), **13**, 571-572.
- Grolman, Carl Wilhelm Georg von (1777-1843), Prussian soldier; part in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; resignation of (1819), **15**, 373.
- Groningen, seaport of Holland; siege raised, **13**, 482; taken by Maurice of Nassau (1594), **13**, 529.
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- Groseilliers, Médard Chouart, Sieur de (b. 1621), French explorer and fur trader; explores Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region (1658-1659), **23**, 66.
- Grosmont, place in Monmouthshire, England; battle of (1405), **18**, 524.
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- Grossenhain, town in Prussia; battle of (1312), **14**, 168.
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- Gross-Jägerndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 201.
- Gross-Scheuren, battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Grotius, Hugo (latinized from Huig de Groot) (1583-1645), celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law; sent as emissary to Utrecht, his arrest (1618), **13**, 561; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, **13**, 568; the escape of, **13**, 569-570; opinion on antiquity of Batavian republic, **13**, 282; ambassador to Sweden, **14**, 367.
- Grouchy, Marquis Emmanuel de (1766-1847), a French marshal under Napoleon; at Bantrey Bay, **21**, 458; with Moreau in Germany, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507; battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; victory after Waterloo, **12**, 641-642; at Paris, **12**, 642-643.
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- Grüber, Jesuit priest; passes through Tibet (1661), **24**, 504.
- Gruffydd (eleventh century), Welsh king, **18**, 140.
- Grumbach, William von (1503-1566), German adventurer; seizes Würzburg, **14**, 319.
- Gruner, Justus von (1777-1820), Prussian statesman; at Congress of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
- Gruner, Doctor, German coloniser; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 558-559.
- Grunewald, place in Poland; battle of (1410), **24**, 42.
- Grünne, Prince von, Austrian soldier; at battle of Hengersdorf (1745), **15**, 180, 181.
- Gruthuyse, Louis of Bruges, Lord of, stadholder of the Netherlands; rescues Edward IV of England from the Easterlings (1470), **18**, 592.
- Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 64, 193.
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- Guadiana, region in Spain; Celtic settlements in, **10**, 3.
- Guam, or Guahan, or San Juan, an island in the Pacific; ceded to United States by Spain (1898), **23**, 489.
- Guanacanagari, prince of Haiti; receives Columbus (1492), **22**, 440.
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- Guatemotzin or Guatemoc (ca. 1497-1525), last Aztec ruler of Mexico; ascends throne, **23**, 523; surrenders to Cortes, **23**, 530; executed, **23**, 535.
- Gudala, Moslem tribe of North Africa, **8**, 241.
- Gudin, Charles Étienne César (1768-1812), French soldier; at battle of Zürich (1799), **12**, 475, 476.
- Gudea (ca. 3000 B.C.), patesi of Shurpurla; acts of, **1**, 325, 362-363; inscription of, **1**, 342, 566.
- Gudeoc, king of the Lombards 490 A.D., **7**, 427, 429.

- Gudlangson, Gudleif**, merchant of Iceland; finds Asbrandson (1029), **22**, 402.
- Gudrod**, king of Skåne; murders Halfdan III of Denmark (324 A.D.), **16**, 35.
- Gudrod** (son of Eric Blodæxe), ravages Viken (995), **16**, 65.
- Gudovitch**, Russian general; defeats seraskier of Erzerum (1807), **17**, 461.
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- Guelphs (Welfs)**, papal party in Italy; league formed at Florence, **9**, 42; **14**, 90-91; origin of the name, **9**, 43; **14**, 91; unite with Ghibellines against Frederick (I) Barbarossa, **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to, **9**, 62; name first applied to party of church, **9**, 86; and Ghibellines in Florence, **9**, 87 seq.; struggle against Frederick II, **9**, 92 seq.; expelled from Florence, **9**, 97; exiles recalled to Florence, **9**, 102; Ghibellines defeat, at Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; ascendancy of, restored by victories of Charles of Anjou, **9**, 110; Ugolino conspires with, against Pisa, **9**, 117; uprising against Henry VII of Germany in Lombardy, **9**, 128, 131; aid Florence against Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 145, 150; form league against John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; Rienzi forbids use of the name, **9**, 220; Robert of Naples assumes leadership of, **9**, 231; renewal of strife with Ghibellines, **9**, 256; in Genoa, **9**, 261; regain power in Florence (1381), **9**, 329, 331, 346; relations of, to Borgias, **9**, 644.
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- Guerrière**, English frigate defeated by the American frigate *Constitution* (1812), **23**, 335.
- Guesclin, Bertrand du** (ca. 1320-1380), French soldier; aids Henry of Trastámara (1369), **10**, 90; captures Pedro I of Castile (1369), **10**, 91; exploits of, **11**, 144 seq.; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146; leads Free Companies, **11**, 147; constable of France, **11**, 150; at battle of Pont-Valain, **11**, 151; Le Fevre's estimate of, **11**, 153; further exploits of, **18**, 482; relieves St. Malo, **18**, 486.
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- Gugler War**, Switzerland (1375), **16**, 575.
- Guglielmo, Fra**, of Pisa (ca. 1238-ca. 1313); Italian sculptor, **9**, 206.
- Guhasena** (ca. 534 A.D.), East Indian king, **2**, 500.
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- Guibert or Wibert** (1020-1100), archbishop of Ravenna; made antipope as Clement III by Henry IV of Germany (1080), **8**, 601; **9**, 75.
- Guido Guerra of Modigliana**, Ghibelline chief; fights against Florence (1144), **9**, 41 seq.
- Guido de Montefeltro**, member of Ghibelline party, made leader of Pisans (1290); victorious over Florentines (1792), **9**, 118.
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- Guilford Court House**, a place in North Carolina, near Greensborough; battle of (1781), **23**, 278.
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- Guilleragues, Laverne de** (d. 1684), French ambassador; appeases sultan, **11**, 598.
- Guinegate**, a village in northern France, near Thérouanne; 1st battle of (1479), **11**, 271, 272; **13**, 364; **14**, 222; 2nd battle of (1513), see Thérouanne.
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- Gulistan, Treaty of** (1813), **24**, 494.
- Gulussa** (second century B.C.), Numidian ally of Carthage, **5**, 305, 308, 383.
- Gundemar**, king of the Goths (610 A.D.), **10**, 24.
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- Gundimar**, last king of Burgundy 524-534 A.D., **13**, 350.
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- gundian prince; declares Glycerius emperor (473 A.D.), **6**, 614-615; **7**, 472; **13**, 350.
- Gunhilda**, daughter of Canute the Great; marriage of (1026), **16**, 48.
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- Gunther** or **Gundicar**, ruler of Burgundy; leads migration of Burgundians (406 A.D.), **13**, 350.
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- Guptas**, Hindu kings, dynasty of Oudh; overthrow Sah kings, **2**, 498-499; rule of, **2**, 499, 501, 504-505, 506.
- Guræans**, Hindu tribe; conquered by Alexander, **4**, 356.
- Gurck**, Cardinal, furthers the cause of Charles VIII of France in Rome (1494), **9**, 415.
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- Gurko** or **Gourko**, Ossip Vladimirovitch (1828-), Russian general; takes Turkish strongholds near Plevna (1877), **17**, 604.
- Gurney**, Sir Richard (1577-1647), mayor of London; takes part of Charles I, **19**, 612; arrested, **19**, 628.
- Gurth** (eleventh century), Saxon prince, brother of Harold, **18**, 152.
- Gustasp**, legendary king of Iran, **2**, 636.
- Gustav Trolle**, bishop of Roeskilde (1534), **16**, 229, 253 seq., 265.
- Gustavus I** (**Gustavus Vasa**) (1496-1560), king of Sweden 1523-1560; at battle of Brennkirk (1518), **16**, 229; carried prisoner to Denmark (1518), **16**, 229; escape of, **16**, 237; heads revolt of the Dalecarlians (1520), **16**, 238-239; ascends throne (1523), **16**, 245, 271; favours the Reformation, **16**, 273 seq.; concludes commercial treaty with Margaret of the Netherlands (1526), **16**, 289; at the Diet of Vesterås (1527), **16**, 277-283; holds a general Church Conference at Örebro (1529), **16**, 283; revolt of Vestergötlanders under (1529), **16**, 284-286; defeats Christian II, **16**, 287; Dalecarlians rise against, **16**, 288; establishes Act of Hereditary Settlement (1544), **16**, 290; wages war against Czar Ivan Vasilievitch II (1555-1557), **16**, 291; death of (1560), **16**, 293; characterisation of, **16**, 236-237, 293-297.
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- Gustavus (IV) Adolphus** (1778-1837), king of Sweden 1792-1809, **16**, 409 seq.; relations with Denmark and Norway, **16**, 425 seq.; character of, **16**, 451, 452 seq.; deposition of, **16**, 454 seq.
- Gutenberg**, Johannes (ca. 1400-1468), the inventor of the process of printing from movable types, **14**, 330; **18**, 620.
- Guthrum**, king of Norway 1204-1205, **16**, 114.
- Guthrum** (d. 890 A.D.), king of East Anglia; accession, **18**, 72; surrenders Exeter to Alfred (876 A.D.), **18**, 57; captures Chippenham, **18**, 78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; concludes treaty at Chippenham with Alfred, **18**, 80-81.
- Guy**, brother of John of Avennes; procures the election to the see of Utrecht (1301), **13**, 332.
- Guy**, commander of Templars in Normandy; condemned to death (1313), **8**, 625-626.
- Guy**, count of Flanders; grants large reinforcements for invasion of Walcheren (1302), **13**, 332; treachery of Edward I to, **18**, 417; death of, **18**, 418-419.
- Guy**, count of Namur; leads auxiliaries against Edinburgh (1335), **21**, 135.
- Guy de Lusignan** (d. 1194), king of Jerusalem, husband of Sybilla; at battle of Tiberias (1187), **8**, 373, 374; renounces kingship to Saladin, **8**, 377.
- Guy of Thouars**, made governor of Brittany (1202), **18**, 334.
- Guyuk**, (thirteenth century), a Mongol emperor, cousin of Batu; conduct of, on expedition in Europe, **24**, 287-288; coronation of, **24**, 289.
- Guzerat** (Kathiawar, Surashtra), Indian province, **2**, 480, 488, 497, 500; language of, **2**, 490.
- Guzman**, Alonzo de, see **Medina Sidonia**.
- Guzman Blanco**, Antonio (1828-1899), Venezuelan soldier; becomes president (1870), **23**, 598.
- Guzman**, Gasparo de, see **Olivarez**.
- Guzman**, Leonora de (d. 1351), mistress of Alfonso XI of Castile, **10**, 72; put to death by Pedro I, **10**, 74, 75.
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- lawyer and soldier; seeks Land of the Seven Cities, **22**, 486.
- Gwalior**, a state in India; placed under protection of British government (1804), **22**, 149; Sindhia driven from, **22**, 198; Rao Sahib placed upon throne of, **22**, 198.
- Gwyn**, Nell (1650–1687), English actress; becomes mistress of Charles II, **20**, 232, 273.
- Gwynedd**, Owen, Welsh chief; attacks Henry II (1157), **18**, 261.
- Gyges** (d. 652 B.C.), king of Lydia; founds dynasty of Mermnadæ, **2**, 389; in wars with Cimmerians, **2**, 411; main treatment, **2**, 421, 430; allied with Assurbanapal, **1**, 427, 432; **2**, 421; legend of, **2**, 447–448.
- Gylippus**, Spartan general; commands Spartan fleet in defense of Sicily (414 B.C.), **3**, 604–605; embezzles Spartan treasure, banished, **4**, 3.
- Gylis** (d. 394 B.C.), Lacedæmonian polemarch; raises trophy at Coronea, **4**, 110; killed, **4**, 110.
- Gyllenburg**, Charles, Count (1679–1746), Swedish poet and statesman; as ambassador to London (1717), **16**, 391–392; leader of "hats" (1726), **16**, 401; intrigues of, against England, **20**, 518.
- Gyllenstiern**, governor of Aggershus; negotiations of, with Christian II of Denmark (1532), **16**, 248, 249.
- Gyllenstierna**, Christina, widow of Sten Sture; in siege of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 230 seq.
- Gympie**, Australia; gold discovered at, **22**, 250.
- Gyulai**, Ignace (1763–1831), Austrian soldier; in battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Gyulay**, Franz (1799–1868), Austrian soldier; in Italian War of Independence, **9**, 604 seq.; **15**, 16.

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Hahib Ullah, amir of Afghanistan; accession of, to throne (1901), **24**, 504.

Habsburg or **Hapsburg, House of**, German princely family, including dukes of Swabia and present Austrian emperor; origin of, **14**, 544; acquires Austria (1273), **14**, 150; relations of, with Hungary (1278–1547), **14**, 550; acquires archduchy of Austria, **16**, 552; power of, decreases (1291), **16**, 552; loses Bohemia, **14**, 162; importance of, during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148; rivalry of, with House of Wittelsbach, **14**, 169; renounces feudal rights within Swiss confederacy, **16**, 579; rivalry of Hohenzollerns begins (1437), **14**, 215; acquires Netherlands (1479), **14**, 222; acquires Spain (1496), **14**, 237; Stephen Bocksay rises against, **14**, 326; recognises Matthias as emperor, **14**, 327; death-blow of, plotted in Spain, **15**, 165; customary irresolution of, **14**, 517; importance of, in Austrian history, **14**, 544.

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Haddon, Walter (1516–1572), English classical scholar; assists in preparation of code of ecclesiastical law in reign of Edward VI, **19**, 226.

Hadik von Futak, Andreas, Count (1710–1790), Austrian soldier; becomes president of council of war, **14**, 451.

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Hadji Beytasch (fourteenth century), Turkish dervish; gives name to janissaries, **24**, 316.

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Hafsa (seventh century A.D.), daughter of Omar, caliph of Medina, **8**, 118.

Hafsites, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.

Hafurs Fjord (Stavanger Fjord), a seaport in Norway; battle of (875 A.D.), **16**, 50.

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Hagen, Stephen van der, Dutch navigator; makes commercial treaty with king of Calicut (1603), **13**, 550–551.

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Hagenbach, Peter von (d. 1474), Swiss favourite of Charles the Bold; governs part of Switzerland for Charles the Bold, **16**, 594; death, **16**, 596.

Hagerup, G. F., Norwegian statesman; premiership 1895–1898, **16**, 486–487.

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- Hague, Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 635-640; **23**, 490.
- Hai-Cheng, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Haider, shah of Persia 1576, **24**, 371.
- Haiduks, Servian rebels at end of eighteenth century, **24**, 198.
- Haiduti, outlaws in Bulgaria, **24**, 176.
- Haik, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.
- Haines Bluff, a locality near Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 440.
- Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446-450.
- Haiti, Republic of, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.
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- Haj Mukhtar, grand vizir of Morocco; imprisoned (1901), **24**, 475.
- Hajjaj ben Yusuf (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Hake, General von, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
- Haker, king of Egypt 393-380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621-622.
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- Hakim, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996-1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.
- Hakluyt, Richard (1552-1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonization schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 565; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.
- Hakodate, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
- Hakon I (Hako), "the Good" (ca. 920-ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.
- Hakon, Jarl (Earl), king of Norway 977-995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Trygvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.
- Hakon III, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.
- Hakon IV, king of Norway 1202-1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.
- Hakon V, "the Old," king of Norway 1217-ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; confers exclusive privileges upon Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VI, king of Norway 1299-1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VII, king of Norway 1343-1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, retires to Norway, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden and defeats Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 196.
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- Haldor, Icelandic saga-man, **16**, 130.
- Hale, John Parker (1806-1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the United States (1852), **23**, 389; in Kansas debate (1855), **23**, 397.
- Hale, Nathan (1756-1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.
- Halen, Don Juan van, count of Peracampos (1790-1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.
- Halerfeld, Henry "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.
- Hales, Sir Robert (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **18**, 492.
- Half-breeds, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.
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- Halfdan I (d. 324 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subdues Sweden, **16**, 38.
- Halfdan, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Gallo-way, **21**, 15.
- Halfdan Svart (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.
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- Halidon Hill, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **18**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.
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- Halleck, Henry Wager (1815-1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

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- Halley, Edmund (1656–1742), English astronomer; discoveries and observations of, **20**, 353.
- Hals, Frans (1580–1666), Dutch painter; Fromentin's estimate of, **13**, 605 seq.
- Halstan, king of Sweden 1066–1090; reign of, **16**, 188.
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- Hamath, city and ancient kingdom of Syria; joins Ahab of Israel against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; revolts against Sargon II, **1**, 398; subjugation of, by Asshur-dan III of Assyria (ca. 750 B.C.), **1**, 390; Tiglathpileser adds to Assyrian Empire (738 B.C.), **1**, 393; Neku II of Egypt penetrates into, **1**, 449.
- Hamathites, people of kingdom of Hamath closely related to Hittites; inscriptions of, **2**, 397, 398.
- Hambach Festival (1832), granting of constitution to Bavaria celebrated by, **15**, 403, 404.
- Hamburg, city of Germany; erected into free imperial city, **16**, 350; raided by French (1813), **15**, 311; attempt of Danes to seize, **14**, 394.
- Hamburg, Treaty of (1638), **14**, 373 seq.
- Hamdan, Mussulman warrior; founds principality in Jezira (930), **8**, 219.
- Hamilcar (d. 480 B.C.), Carthaginian commander; slain during brilliant expedition into Sicily, **3**, 352, 591.
- Hamilcar Barca (d. ca. 229 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, father of Hannibal; influence of his hatred of Rome in Punic wars, **5**, 216; commands in Sicily during First Punic War, **5**, 218, 231–233; suppresses revolt of Carthaginian mercenaries, **2**, 324; operations of, in interim between First and Second Punic Wars, **5**, 233–234; power of, in Spain, **5**, 237, 238; **10**, 5–6; builds Barcelona, **10**, 5; slain in battle with Spanish tribes, **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
- Hamilton, Alexander (1757–1804), American statesman; conceives plan for constitutional convention, **23**, 290; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 291; chief author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; secretary of the treasury (1789–1795), **23**, 300; plans for funding the national debt, **23**, 300, 301–302; enmity of, to Jefferson, **23**, 302; duel of, with Aaron Burr, **23**, 319; death of, **23**, 319; characterisation of, **23**, 301, 354.
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- Hamilton, Lord George Francis (1845–), English politician; retires as secretary of state for India (1903), **21**, 661.
- Hamilton, Ian Standish Monteith (1853–), British soldier; commands division in Roberts' advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
- Hamilton, James (ca. 1477–ca. 1529), second Lord Hamilton and first earl of Arran, Scottish politician; commands fleet sent to aid France, **21**, 213; feud of, with earl of Angus, **21**, 228.
- Hamilton, James (d. 1575), second earl of Arran and duke of Châtellerauld, Scottish statesman; chosen regent for Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 241; suitor of Elizabeth, **19**, 295; assumes government in Scotland, **19**, 341.
- Hamilton, James, 1st duke of Hamilton (1606–1649), Scottish politician; leader of parliamentary party, **21**, 294; made prisoner at battle of Preston, **20**, 65–67; execution of, **21**, 295.
- Hamilton, Sir James, of Cadzow (fifteenth century), Scottish chieftain; deserts the earl of Douglas, **21**, 185; gains favour of James II of Scotland, **21**, 186.
- Hamilton, James (1786–1857), American politician, governor of South Carolina; president of the South Carolina Nullification Convention (1832), **23**, 357.
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- Hamilton, Richard (seventeenth century), English soldier, son of James, earl of Abercorn; sent to Ireland by William and deserts to James, **20**, 424; at battle of the Boyne (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 429–431.
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- Hamilton, William Gerard (1729–1796), English politician; acquires sobriquet of "Single-Speech" Hamilton, **20**, 578.
- Hamlet or Amleth, prince of Denmark in legendary history; story of, as told by Saxo-Græmmaticus, **16**, 29–31.
- Hamlin, Hannibal (1809–1891), American statesman; elected vice-president (1861), **23**, 407–408.
- Hammelburg, town in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.
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- Hammond, Robert (1621–1654), English officer; receives Charles I in the Isle of Wight, **20**, 60.
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- Hampden, John (1594–1643), English statesman; resists payment of ship-money, **19**, 569; attempted arrest of, for treason, **19**, 614; at battle of Brentford, **20**, 9; urges Essex to attack Oxford, **20**, 11; attacks Prince Rupert at Chalgrove Hill, **20**, 12; death of, **20**, 12; Macaulay's estimate of, **20**, 12–13.
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- V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332-333.
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- Hamza Mirza**, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), **24**, 372.
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- Hancock**, Winfield Scott (1824-1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.
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- Hannibal** (247-183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquests of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238-240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241-295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288-292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297-299; death of, **5**, 300.
- Hanno** (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.
- Hanno** (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356-358.
- Hanno** (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.
- Hanno**, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.
- Hanno** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.
- Hanno** (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.
- Hanno**, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.
- Hanno**, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.
- Hannu**, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.
- Hanover**, province of Prussia; abandoned to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404-406.
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- Hans**, see John.
- Hansa**, see Hanseatic League.
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- Hanseatic League** (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166-168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lübeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.
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- Hapi**, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phœnicia, **2**, 353.
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- Harbin** or Kharbin, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.
- Harcourt**, François, 2nd Duke of (1689-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.
- Harcourt**, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Harcourt** (Henri de Lorraine) (1601-1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.
- Harcourt**, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.
- Harcourt**, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), **21**, 651.
- Hardee**, William J. (1815-1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Harde-Knud** (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41-43.
- Hardenberg**, Karl August von (1750-1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

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- Hardwicke**, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl (1690–1764), English statesman; introduces Marriage Act-Bill, **20**, 572; resignation of, **20**, 582.
- Harek of Thiotto**, Scandinavian viking (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 58 seq.
- Haren**, Willem van (1626–1708), Dutch diplomatist; negotiates Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
- Harfleur**, sea-port of northern France; siege of (1415), **11**, 169, 174, 232; **18**, 531; recapture of, by the French, **18**, 557; recapture of, by the English, **18**, 557.
- Hargraves**, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer, discovers gold in Australia, **22**, 238.
- Harith of Kinda** (early sixth century A.D.), prince of Hira; rival of Mundhir, **8**, 87 seq.
- Harlaw**, a place in Scotland; battle of (1411), **21**, 165.
- Harley**, Robert (1661–1724), first earl of Oxford; as secretary, **20**, 480–482; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 484; decline of influence, **20**, 490 seq.; impeachment of, **20**, 508.
- Harmensen**, Jacob van, see **Arminius**.
- Harmodius** (sixth century B. C.), Athenian; slays the tyrant Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232.
- Harjo**, Don Luis de, marquis of Carpio (1599–1661), Spanish statesman; prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 269; **11**, 517.
- Harald**, king of Norway, see **Harold**.
- Harold Hildetand** (d. 735), king of Denmark; reign of, **16**, 36, 38.
- Harold Bluetooth**, king of Denmark 941–991 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 44 seq.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1014–1018, brother of Canute the Great; reign of, **16**, 47.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1076–1080, son of Svend II; reign of, **16**, 138.
- Harold**, prince of Denmark, brother of Eric II; deserts Eric (1135), **16**, 147.
- Harold I**, surnamed Harefoot, king of England 1037–1040; reign of, **16**, 133; **18**, 123–126; death of, **18**, 126.
- Harold II** (ca. 1022–1066), last Saxon king of England, Jan. 5th–Oct. 14th, 1066; succeeds to power of Godwin, **18**, 138 seq.; characterisation of, **18**, 146; defeats Harold Harefoot and Tostig at Stamford Bridge (1066), **18**, 150; defeated by William the Norman at Hastings, (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; after Hastings, **18**, 156 seq.
- Harold (I) Harfagr**, “The Fairhaired” (ca. 850–933 A.D.), king of Norway 860–ca. 930; legends of, **16**, 18, 35; reign of, **16**, 50–51; leads expedition against the vikings, **21**, 14.
- Harold (II) “Graafeld”** (930–977), king of Norway ca. 963–977; reign of, **16**, 54 seq.
- Harold (III) Hardrada**, “the Stern” (ca. 1015–1066), king of Norway 1047–1066; leads armament against Harold of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 149; romantic exploits of, **16**, 135; death of (1066), **16**, 104; **18**, 150.
- Harold (IV) Gilchrist**, king of Norway 1130–1136; reign of, **16**, 107 seq.
- Harold Klak** (ninth century), king of Schleswig; converted to Christianity (826 A.D.), **16**, 41, 42.
- Harpagus** (sixth century B.C.), Persian general; in Lycia, **2**, 418; in Lydia, **2**, 459; saves life of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576–579.
- Harpalus** (d. 324 B.C.), kinsman of Alexander the Great; at court of Philip of Macedonia, **4**, 218; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 373; death of, **4**, 374, 416–419.
- Harper’s Ferry**, West Virginia, John Brown seizes arsenal of (1859), **23**, 404; captured by Confederates (1862), **23**, 433.
- Harrach**, Aloys, Count von (1669–1742), Austrian diplomatist; at Madrid, **14**, 405.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1637–1706), minister of Emperor Leopold I of Germany; at court of Madrid, **11**, 610 seq.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1708–1778), Austrian diplomatist, ambassador of Maria Theresa; negotiates Peace of Dresden, **15**, 182.
- Harris**, Lord George (1746–1829), English soldier; enters Mysore territory (1799), **22**, 114.
- Harris**, James (1746–1820), 1st earl of Malmesbury, English diplomatist; attempts to negotiate a peace with France (1796–1797), **12**, 440, 447.
- Harris**, Townsend (1804–1878), American diplomatist; negotiates commercial treaty with Japan, **24**, 621, 664.
- Harrison**, Benjamin (1833–1901), the twenty-third president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 481.
- Harrison**, William Henry (1773–1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, **23**, 326; at Fort Meigs, **23**, 330; elected president (1840), **23**, 367.
- Harsha Vikramaditya**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 500 seq.
- Harshavardhara**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 506.
- Hart**, Sir Robert (1835–), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Peking (1900), **20**, 570.
- Hartford Convention**, an assembly of delegates from New England states which met at Hartford, Conn., 1814–1815, to protest the war with England and the administration’s war policy, **23**, 338.
- Harthacnut (Hardicanute)** (1019–1042), king of Denmark and of England; claims crown of Norway, **16**, 103; succeeds to throne of Denmark (1035), **16**, 133; reign of, in England, **18**, 123–127.

Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddeia in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.

Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.

Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.

Harun ar-Rashid (766–809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786–809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.

Harvard, John (1607–1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.

Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.

Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.

Harvey, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.

Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.

Harvey, William (1578–1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.

Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.

Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225–228.

Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274–275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255–256.

Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204–203 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309–312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.

Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.

Haselrig, see **Haslerig**.

Hasenbühl, battle at, see **Göllheim**.

Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.

Haslerig (**Haselrig**), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.

Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolese leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.

Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as iman in Persia, **24**, 490.

Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697–698 A.D.), **2**, 327–328; **8**, 181–182.

Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251–252; **14**, 273–274; **24**, 485.

Hassan Bey (**Pasha** or **Gazi Hassan**), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787–1792), **24**, 420.

Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.

Hassan Sabba (**The Old Man of the Mountain**) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420–422.

Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.

Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.

Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.

Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794–1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.

Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429–430.

Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.

Hasting (**Hastings**), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843–850), **11**, 4; invades England (893–897), **18**, 85–89.

Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.

Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754–1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813–1823), **22**, 126–127.

Hastings, Warren (1732–1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

- India, **22**, 79; administration of, **22**, 82-109; acts of, in Bengal, **22**, 83; campaign against the Rohillas, **22**, 85-87; resignation of, tendered by his agent and refused, **22**, 88-89; dealings of, with the Mahrattas, **22**, 92-93; duel of, with Sir Philip Francis, **22**, 94-95; dissensions of, with the supreme court, **22**, 95-96; acts of, during revolt of Hyder Ali, **22**, 97-98; exactions of, **22**, 99 note; oppresses rajah of Benares, **22**, 99; oppresses begums of Oudh, **22**, 99; impeachment, **22**, 102-103; Macauley's picture of the trial, **22**, 104-107; acquittal of, **22**, 107; Macauley's estimate of, **22**, 107; Sir A. Lyall on, **22**, 109.
- Hastings, William, Lord (ca. 1430-1483), personal friend of Edward IV, **18**, 605; death of, by command of Richard, duke of Gloucester, **18**, 609.
- Hately Field, battle of, see *Shrewsbury*.
- Hatfield (Heathfelth) Chase, tract of fernland in Yorkshire, England; battle of (633 A.D.), **18**, 50.
- Hathor, Egyptian deity, **1**, 108.
- Hathuey (d. 1512), a Haitian Indian chief; persecuted by the Spaniards, **22**, 543; comment of, on Spanish heaven, **22**, 544.
- Hats and Caps, opposing political parties in Sweden; origin of, **16**, 401-402; strife between, **16**, 404-405; overthrow of, **16**, 405-406.
- Hatshepsu (Hatshepsitu, Khnem Amen, Maatka-Ra) (sixteenth century B.C.), queen of Egypt; expeditions of, **1**, 72, 133-136, 259.
- Hatsuse, Japanese battleship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Hatto, archbishop of Mainz 891-913 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 593-594.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher (1540-1591), lord chancellor of England; influence of, upon Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 364; made scapegoat for execution of Mary, **19**, 376; favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 387; generosity of Elizabeth to, **19**, 388; death of, **19**, 411.
- Hatunta, place in Ecuador; battle of (1475), **23**, 539.
- Hatzfeldt, François Louis (1756-1827), Austrian statesman; pardoned by Napoleon at the intercession of his wife, **12**, 553.
- Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752-1831), Prussian statesman; confirms Prussia's alliance with France, **14**, 537; negotiates Treaty of Presburg, **12**, 548; **15**, 292; political plans of, **15**, 288.
- Hauk, a native of Halogaland; voyage of (tenth century), **16**, 58-59.
- Haura, town in Arabia; crusaders defeated near (1182), **8**, 372.
- Hausen, town in Austria, battle of (1809), **14**, 553.
- Hausschein, see *Æcolampadius*.
- Hautain (William de Zoete), admiral of Zealand; defeats Spanish off Dover (1605), **13**, 541; surprised by Spaniards, **13**, 542.
- Hautefort, Marie de (1616-1691), wins favour of Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
- Havana, the capital of Cuba, situated on the northern coast; taken by the English 1762, **23**, 223; **20**, 600; destruction of the *Maine* in harbour of, **23**, 487.
- Havelock, Sir Henry (1759-1857), an English soldier; regains Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny, **22**, 183, 184; leads expedition for relief of Lucknow, **22**, 184-186, 191; crosses the Ganges, **22**, 191; death of, **22**, 194.
- Haverhill, a city in Massachusetts; Indian raid on (1697), **23**, 189; attacked by French and Indians (1708), **23**, 192.
- Havre, Le, formerly Hayre-de-Grâce, a seaport of France situated at the mouth of the Seine; made over to the English (1562), **19**, 330; retaken by the French (1563), **19**, 333.
- Hawaii or Hawaiian Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean; becomes a republic (1894), **23**, 483; annexed to the United States (1898), **23**, 484.
- Hawazin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107; lead alliance against Islam (630 A.D.), **8**, 128-129.
- Hawke, Sir Edward, first Baron Hawke (1705-1781), an English admiral; defeats French fleet off Belle Île (1747), **12**, 46; **20**, 568; captures French merchantmen in the channel (1755), **20**, 577; supersedes Byng, **20**, 580; expedition of, against Rochefort, **20**, 588; defeats French fleet under Conflans (1759), **12**, 77-78; **20**, 590-591.
- Hawkhill, town in Scotland; battle of (1560), **21**, 255.
- Hawkins, Sir John (1532-1595), an English naval hero; aids French colonists, **22**, 548; opens the slave trade, **19**, 383; defeated by the Spaniards, **19**, 384; encounters the Armada, **19**, 393; last expedition and death of, **19**, 413, 414.
- Hawkwood, Sir John (ca. 1320-1394), English adventurer in the service of Pisa, **9**, 245; sent against Florence, **9**, 248; extricates Florentine force in Lombardy, **9**, 253.
- Hawse, Sir Richard, put to death by Ratcliffe (1483), **18**, 609.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), American author; writes campaign life of Franklin Pierce, **23**, 389.
- Hay, John (1838-), American statesman and diplomat; negotiates treaty with Lord Pauncefote to facilitate construction of Isthmian canal, **23**, 490; Chinese policy of, **23**, xxvi; negotiation with Colombia relative to Isthmian canal, **23**, 605.
- Hayden, Count de, Russian naval officer; at battle of Navarino (1827), **21**, 536.
- Haydn, Joseph (1732-1809), an Austrian musical composer, **15**, 361.
- Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-1893), the nineteenth president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 474-478.
- Hay-Herran Treaty, between Colombia and

- United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.
- Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von** (1786–1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.
- Hayne, Robert Young** (1791–1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.
- Haynes, John** (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.
- Hayti**, see **Haiti**.
- Hazael (Khazailu)**, king of Damascus ca. 886–842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111–112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.
- Hazat**, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.
- Heath, Nicholas** (ca. 1501–1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.
- Heath, Sir Robert** (1575–1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.
- Heath, William** (1737–1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minute-men (1774), **23**, 241.
- Heathfelth**, see **Hatfield**.
- Heavens Field**, battle of, see **Hexham**.
- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
- Heber Find**, see **Eber Find**.
- Hébert, Jacques René** (1755–1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335–336.
- Hébertists, The**, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332–336.
- Hebrews**, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332–333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407–410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345–347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of captives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews**.
- Hebrides**, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45–46.
- Hecataeus** (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.
- Hector**, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.
- Hedin, Sven Anders** (1865–), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.
- Hedwig (Jadwiga)** (1371–1399), queen of Poland 1382–1386; reign of, **24**, 40–41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.
- Heerah**, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira**.
- Hegelochus**, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316–317.
- Hegesilaus**, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.
- Hegesistratus**, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364–365.
- Hegira (Hejira)**, the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117–120.
- Heidelberg**, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.
- Heijn, Pieter Pietersen, or Piet Heijn** (1578–1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577–578.
- Heilbronn**, a town in Württemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
- Heilbronn, Treaty of** (1633), **14**, 362.
- Heiligerlee**, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.
- Heilsberg**, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.
- Heine, Heinrich** (1797–1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357–358.
- Heinsius, Antonius** (1641–1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.
- Heintzelman, Samuel Peter** (1805–1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Heister, Leopold Philip de** (1707–1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
- Hejira**, see **Hegira**.
- Helding, Michael** (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Helen** (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179–180; death, **17**, 186.
- Helen of Mecklenburg** (1814–1858), German

- princess; marries duke of Orleans (1837), **13**, 70.
- Helen of Troy**, in Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, celebrated for her beauty, **3**, 79 seq.
- Helena** (tenth century), wife of Constantine VII, reveals conspiracy to assassinate Constantine (944 A.D.), **7**, 230.
- Helena**, princess of Montenegro; marriage to Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1896), **9**, 633.
- Helena, Flavia Julia** (d. 328 A.D.), mother of Constantine the Great; influence of, on church, **6**, 440; **8**, 552; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **8**, 323.
- Helena** (thirteenth century), daughter of Michael of Ætolia and Cyprus; marries Manfred, king of Sicily, **14**, 125; death of, **14**, 126.
- Helena Palæologa** (fifteenth century), Serbian princess; offers Serbia as fief to see of Rome, **24**, 195.
- Helfenstein, Ludwig** of (d. 1525), German count; death of, in the Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 262.
- Helge** (fifth century A.D.), king of Scandinavia; acquires Danish provinces in Northumberland, **16**, 38.
- Helgebrook**, a place in Skåne; battle of (1027), **16**, 49.
- Helgoland**, an island in the North Sea; Charles II at, **20**, 95.
- Helgoland, Treaty** of, **20**, 95.
- Heliódorus**, servant of Seleucus IV; attempts to plunder temple, **2**, 139; poisons Seleucus, **4**, 559; seizes crown of Syria, **4**, 559.
- Heliogabalus**, see *Elagabalus*.
- Heliopolis**, a city in Egypt; Napoleon's army defeats Turks at (1800), **24**, 448; Kléber's tactics at, compared with Alexander's at Arbela, **4**, 325 note.
- Helius** (d. 68 A.D.), Roman court favourite; as governor of Italy under Nero, **6**, 218, 221.
- Helle**, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; tomb of, **3**, 301.
- Hellebicus**, Roman general at Antioch (387 A.D.), **6**, 530, 531.
- Hellenotamiæ**, officers of the Athenian treasury, **3**, 449; **4**, 22.
- Helmichis**, paramour of Rosamund, kills Alboin, **7**, 438-439.
- Héloise** (1101-1164), French abbess; as mistress of Abélard, **11**, 43-44.
- Helots**, a class of inhabitants of Sparta; social position of, **3**, 128; ambuscaded, **3**, 139; revolt of, **3**, 413; **4**, 69; compared with Penestæ, **4**, 162.
- Helvetia**, portion of Gaul corresponding in the main with boundaries of modern Switzerland; Christianity spreads throughout, **16**, 533; under Clotaire and Dagobert, **16**, 535; under Charlemagne, **16**, 536; German and Burgundian, **16**, 536-538; Austrian influence lost in, **16**, 579.
- Helvetians**, Celtic tribe inhabiting Helvetia; origin of, **16**, 529; relations of, with Cæsar, **16**, 530; manners and customs of, **16**, 533.
- Hely-Hutchinson, John** (1757-1832), British soldier; in command in Egypt, **12**, 513.
- Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Walter Francis** (1849-), British colonial official; appointed governor of Natal (1893), **22**, 319.
- Henderson, Alexander** (1583-1646), Scottish divine and covenanter; draws up renewal of the covenant (1638), **19**, 575; urges Charles to accept the covenant, **21**, 294.
- Hendrick** (d. 1755), Mohawk Indian chief; leads Indian allies of English at battle of Lake George, **23**, 211; killed, **23**, 212.
- Hendricks, Thomas Andrews** (1819-1885), American statesman; democratic nominee for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474; elected vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
- Hengist** (d. 488 A.D.), early Saxon leader; invades England, **18**, 30; aids Vortigern, **18**, 35; defeats Ambrosius Aurelianus at Wippdesfleet (465 A.D.), **18**, 36; conquers Kent, **18**, 36; death of, **18**, 36; traditions of, **18**, 36.
- Henka**, Egyptian architect, **1**, 98.
- Henley, Joseph Warner** (1794-1884), English politician and legislator; resigns from Derby ministry (1859) because of opposition to ministerial reform policy, **21**, 622.
- Henneberg, Hermann von** (thirteenth century), covets crown of Germany, **14**, 127.
- Hennebon**, siege of (1342), **11**, 108 seq.; **18**, 458.
- Hennepin, Louis**, Franciscan missionary and traveler (ca. 1640-ca. 1701); explorations of, **23**, 75 seq.; claims precedence of La Salle in exploration, **23**, 80.
- Hennersdorf**, battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 180.
- Henrietta Anna** (1644-1670), daughter of Charles I of England; marriage of, **11**, 550; death of, **11**, 572, 573.
- Henrietta Maria** (1609-1669), sister of Louis XIII of France; marries Charles I of England, **19**, 535; attempts to leave England, **19**, 598; tries to make peace between Charles and parliament, **19**, 625; letter of, to Charles, **20**, 10; impeachment of, **20**, 13; flight of, to France (1644), **20**, 25.
- Henry** (twelfth century), king of the Abodriti, grandson of Svend II of Denmark; war of, with Danes, **16**, 146.
- Henry I**, king of Castile 1214-1217; youth and early death of, **10**, 63.
- Henry II** (1333-1379), king of Castile 1369-1379, known also as count of Trastámara; reign of, **10**, 84-91, 114-116; seeks aid from French, **11**, 147-149; death of, **10**, 116.
- Henry III**, the "Sickly," or the "Infirm" (1379-1406), king of Castile 1390-1406; succeeds Juan I, **10**, 119; subdues his nobles, **10**, 120; death of, **10**, 121.
- Henry IV**, the "Impotent" (1425-1474), king of Castile 1454-1474; reign of, **10**, 128 seq.
- Henry**, Latin emperor of Constantinople 1206-1216, count of Flanders and Hainault; reign of, **7**, 296-298; marries Bulgarian princess, **24**, 171.

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- Hertford**, **Earl of**, see **Seymour**, **Edward**.
- Hertha**, Scandinavian goddess, wife of Woden, **6**, 59.
- Hertzberg**, **Ewald Friedrich**, Count von (1725-1795), Prussian statesman; policy of, **15**, 264; opposes union of Prussia with Austria, **15**, 269.
- Heruli**, or **Eruli**, or **Æruli**, Germanic tribe; description of, **7**, 386; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; relations of Lombards with, **7**, 429-430; devastate Catalonia, **10**, 17.
- Hervey**, **Augustus John**, earl of Bristol 1724-1779, British diplomat; ambassador at Madrid (1761), **20**, 598-599; recalled, **20**, 599.
- Hervey**, **John**, baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696-1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
- Herwegh**, **Georg** (1817-1875), German political poet; turns against Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 415.
- Herzegovina** or **Hersek**, Austrian province, formerly under Turkish rule; physical features of, **24**, 215; inhabitants of, **24**, 215; united with Turkey (ca. 1483), **24**, 331; Austrian occupation of (1874), **15**, 48; advantage of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; at war with Turkey (1877-1878), **17**, 602 seq.
- Hesep-ti** (**Usaphaides** or **Semti**), king of Egypt 4266 B.C., **1**, 68, 90, 91.
- Hesham**, **Ommiad** rulers of Spain, see **Hisham**.
- Hesiod**, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.
- Hess**, **Heinrich**, **Baron von** (1788-1870), Austrian general; in war with Italy (1848), **14**, 644.
- Hesse**, grand duchy of German empire; revolts of (1830), **15**, 403; (1850), **15**, 457; political agitations in (1848), **15**, 438 seq.
- Hestia**, Greek goddess, see **Vesta**.
- Hetæria** or **Ethniké Hetæria**, Greek secret patriotic society; formation of (1894), **24**, 237.
- Heth**, son of Canaan, Hittites traditional descendants from, **2**, 380, 391.
- Hexham**, town in Northumberland, England; battle of (635 A.D., known as "Heaven's Field"), **18**, 50-51; battle of (1464), **18**, 583.
- Heydeck**, **John of** (sixteenth century), German soldier; commands troops of duke of Würtemberg (1546), **14**, 293; ally of Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309.
- Hezekiah**, king of Judah (ca. 727 B.C.), **1**, 75; revolts against Assyria, seeks aid of Egypt, **2**, 39, 40, 115; religious reforms of, **2**, 114-115, 116; relations with Sennacherib, **1**, 177, 405-408.
- Hezekiah**, brother of Ananias the high priest; slain by Zealots (ca. 65 A.D.), **2**, 178.

- Hezekiah** (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.
- Hia**, town in China, conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1209), **24**, 278; revolt in, put down by Jenghiz Khan (1216), **24**, 283; campaigns of the Niu-tchi against (1214), **24**, 279.
- Hicetas** (d. ca. 339 B.C.), Syracusan soldier, tyrant of Leontini; wars of, with Dionysius, **4**, 206; overthrown by Timoleon, **14**, 207; death, **14**, 207.
- Hicetas**, tyrant of Syracuse 288–279 B.C.; chosen general of Syracuse, **4**, 533.
- Hickford**, secretary to the duke of Norfolk; implicates his master in Rudolf Plot (1571), **19**, 347.
- Hicks**, Pasha (William Hicks) (1831–1883), British officer in service of Khedive; defeated by Mohammed Ahmed (1883), **24**, 461.
- Hicks-Beach**, Sir Michael Edward (1837–), English statesman; precipitates fall of second Gladstone ministry, **21**, 647; resigns office of chancellor of exchequer (1902), **21**, 660.
- Hidalgo y Costilla**, Miguel (1753–1811), leader in Mexican war of independence, **23**, 622.
- Hideyoshi**, Toyotomi (the Taiko) (sixteenth century); early Japanese leader, **24**, 584, 588–589.
- Hiero I** (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478–467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyme, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.
- Hiero II** (ca. 307–216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotes, **2**, 320; **4**, 585; **5**, 218; and the Mamertines, **5**, 218; code of, **5**, 326, 338; alliance with Rome, **5**, 219, 263, 338; death of, **5**, 263.
- Hieroglyphics**, Egyptian, see **Writing**.
- Hieronymus**, king of Syracuse 216–215 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 263.
- Higden** or **Higdon** (d. ca. 1363), an English chronicler; author of the *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.
- Higginson**, Francis (ca. 1587–1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.
- High Commission**, Court of, an extraordinary tribunal established in England in 1559 to try ecclesiastical causes; Elizabeth authorised to name commissioners, **19**, 276; as an engine of religious persecution under Tudors and Stuarts, **19**, 531; extension of, under Charles I, **19**, 568; Scotch demand abolition of, **19**, 575; abolition of (1641), **19**, 599.
- Hilburghausen**, Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of (1702–1787), Austrian general; commands German troops at battle of Rossbach (1757), **12**, 74; defeated in Servia (1737), **24**, 410.
- Hildebald** (Hildibald) (544 A.D.), Gothic king; murdered, **7**, 110, 410.
- Hildebrand**, see **Gregory VII**.
- Hildegard**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 530.
- Hildegard**, Saint (ca. 1098–1179), a celebrated German abbess; visions of, **14**, 92; aids in raising crusade, **14**, 94.
- Hilderic**, king of Vandals (523 A.D.), clemency toward Christian churches, **7**, 88; assassination of, **7**, 92.
- Hildichis**, claimant to Lombard throne (548 A.D.), **7**, 432–433.
- Hilkiah**, Jewish high priest under Josiah, **2**, 117.
- Hill**, Abigail, see **Masham**.
- Hill**, Ambrose Powell (1825–1865), American soldier in Confederate service; commands van of Confederate Army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.
- Hill**, Rowland, Viscount (1772–1842), British soldier; defeated at Pamplona, **10**, 369; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628–629.
- Hill**, Sir Rowland (1795–1879), promoter of penny postage in Great Britain, **21**, 597.
- Hiller**, Johann von (1754–1819), Austrian general; defeated by Massena at battle of Ebelsberg (1809), **12**, 572; guards Italian frontiers, **17**, 485.
- Hillsborough**, Wills Hill, Earl of (1718–1793); appointed secretary of the colonies, **20**, 615–616.
- Hiltrud**, daughter of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.
- Himera**, ancient town of Sicily; battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 312; **3**, 352.
- Himeræus** (d. 322 B.C.), friend of Demosthenes; death of, **4**, 470–471.
- Himilco** (ca. 400 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; leads colonising expedition, **2**, 358–359; campaign in Sicily, **4**, 202, 204.
- Himilco Phamæus**, Carthaginian officer, deserts to Romans (149 B.C.), **5**, 308.
- Himiltrud**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 532.
- Himu** (sixteenth century), Indian vizir; invades eastern India, **22**, 26.
- Himyar**, progenitor of Himyarites, **8**, 102.
- Himyarites**, become rulers in Yemen (700 B.C.), **8**, 102.
- Hincmar** (ca. 806–882), archbishop of Rheims; gives way before Pope Nicholas I, **8**, 570, 571, 574; regains independence, **8**, 575; crowns Louis II king of France, **11**, 7; claims authority over king, **11**, 13.
- Hind** (seventh century A.D.), an Arabian woman; arouses vengeance against Moslems, **8**, 121–122.
- Hindi**, Sanskrit language of India, **2**, 488–490.
- Hindmarsh**, Captain, English soldier; governor of South Australia (1836), **22**, 246.
- Hindustan**, province of India; described, **2**, 485–487; ancient condition, **2**, 493; laws concerning Sudras, **2**, 514; courts compared with Persians, **2**, 641; see also **India**, **Ancient**, and **India**, **British**.
- Hindustani**, chief language of India, **2**, 490.
- Hiong-nu**, name given to the Chinese progenitors of the Turks, **24**, 260.
- Hipparchus** (d. 514 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231; death of, **3**, 232; expels Onomacritus, **3**, 286.
- Hipparchus** (ca. 160–125 B.C.), a Greek astronomer; discovers precession of equinoxes, **1**, 569.

Hipparete (fifth century B.C.); wife of Alcibiades, **3**, 585.
Hipparinus, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
Hippasians, see **Aspasians**.
Hippasus, ancestor of Pythagoras, **3**, 119.
Hippias (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
Hippias (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 459, 472.
Hippocöon, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
Hippocrates, Athenian general; defeated at Delium (425 B.C.), **3**, 580.
Hippocrates (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
Hippocrates, a Syracusan general; war with Rome (214-212 B.C.), **5**, 263-265.
Hippodamia, legendary Greek princess, **3**, 107.
Hippodamus (fifth century B.C.), Milesian architect; lays out Piræus, **3**, 453.
Hippolochus, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2.
Hippolyte, in classical mythology; an Amazonian queen, **2**, 440.
Hippolytus, Greek legendary hero, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, **2**, 440.
Hippomachus (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2; death of, **4**, 12.
Hippomenes, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), **3**, 163-164.
Hira or **Heerah**, a kingdom of Arabia, **8**, 106; abolished (ca. 600), **8**, 13, 93, 152.
Hiram I, king of Tyre about 1000 B.C.; relations of, with Solomon, **2**, 210, 279; wars against Cypriotes, **2**, 281; buildings, temples, and religious changes under, **2**, 280-281, 283, 355.
Hiram II, king of Tyre (ca. 800 B.C.); pays tribute to Assyria, **2**, 284.
Hiram III, king of Tyre; conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), **2**, 287.
Hirpinians, a Latin tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 258, 417.
Hirtius, Aulus (d. 43 B.C.), friend of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 576, 602; nominated for consul, **5**, 578; books ascribed to, **5**, 591, 615, 644; death of, **5**, 616.
Hirzel, aids Greeks in insurrection against Turkey (1821), **15**, 383.
Hisham (or **Hesham**) **I**, Ommayad ruler of Spain 788-796; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 204; state of country under, **8**, 187; caliphate of, **8**, 187, 202.
Hisham II (965-ca. 1012), Ommayad ruler of Spain; reign of, **8**, 233 seq.
Hisham III, Ommayad ruler of Spain 1026-1031; reign of, **8**, 238.
Hispaniola, see **Haiti**.
Histiæus (d. 494 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; advises Darius, **3**, 265, 288.
Hittites (**Kheta**, **Khatti**), Canaanitish tribe; main treatment, **2**, 391-399; Egyptian

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Hi-tzong (ca. 1150), Manchu emperor of China; defeated by Mongols, **24**, 273.
Hiung-nu, Turkish people; conquer Yue-chi (167-161 B.C.), **8**, 60.
Hivites, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), **2**, 79, 85.
Hoang ti (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 263.
Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904), American statesman; introduces Presidential Succession Act in Congress 1886, **23**, 480.
Hobal, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
Hobart, Sir Henry, English jurist; arrested with Eliot and other members of parliament by Charles I (1629), **19**, 560.
Hobbema, Myndaert (1638-1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679), English philosopher, **20**, 315-316.
Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), **23**, 278.
Hoboken, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), **23**, 7.
Hoby, Sir Philip; part of, in fall of Protector Somerset (1549-1550), **19**, 217.
Hoche, Lazare (1768-1797), French soldier; conducts defense of Dunkirk against English, **12**, 364; in command of the army of the Moselle, **12**, 366; in Brittany, **12**, 404; defeats émigrés near Quiberon, **12**, 405; attacks Vendean insurgents, **12**, 407; supersedes Pichegru in command on lower Rhine, **12**, 440; attempts to aid Barras in *coup d'état*, **12**, 446; death of, **12**, 449-451.
Hochkirch, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208-210.
Höchst, town of Hesse-Nassau, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main; battle of (1622), **14**, 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
Höchstädt, see **Blenheim**.
Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
Hodaibiya, place near Mecca; Peace of, between Mohammed and the Koreish (629 A.D.), **8**, 125.
Hodgkin, John, suffragan bishop of Bedford; in confirmation of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury (1559), **19**, 279.
Hodgson, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Île (1761), **20**, 597.
Hodierna, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
Hodson, Lieutenant, English soldier in India; kills sons of king of Delhi (1857), **22**, 187.
Hoecke, Jan van den (1611-1651), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

- Hoei Shin**, Chinese priest, subject of a legend connecting him with discovery of America about 499 A.D., **22**, 401-402.
- Hofer**, Andreas (1767-1810), Tyrolean patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), **14**, 562-564; defeats French under Lefebvre, **12**, 575; execution of, **14**, 564.
- Hoffmann**, August Heinrich (1798-1874), German poet; his patriotic lyrics, **15**, 415.
- Hofmeyr**, Jan Hendrik (1845-), South African statesman; head of Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony, **22**, 271.
- Hogarth**, William (1697-1764), English painter; satirises opposition to change in calendar in England **20**, 571.
- Högfors**, place in Sweden, on the Baltic; battle of (1789), **17**, 403.
- Hogland**, an island of Finland; battle of (1788), **17**, 401.
- Hogue or Hague, La**, French cape projecting into English Channel; battle of (1692), **11**, 602; **14**, 402; **20**, 433, 438.
- Hohenfriedberg**, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178-179.
- Hohenlinden**, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), **12**, 507-508, **14**, 533.
- Hohenlohe**, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), **13**, 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.
- Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen**, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746-1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
- Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst**, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819-1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chancellor of the empire (1894), **15**, 551; retires (1900), **15**, 565.
- Hohenstaufen**, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138-1208 and 1215-1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194-1266; main treatment, **14**, 90-147; rise to fame, **7**, 653; **16**, 539; extinction of the line, **9**, 110; **14**, 128-129.
- Hohenstaufen**, political party, see *Ghibellines*.
- Hohenwart**, Karl Sigismund (1824-), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
- Hohenzollern**, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, **15**, 108-565; origin of, **14**, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, **14**, 215; ability as rulers, **14**, 231.
- Hojo**, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225-1333 A.D.), **24**, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1590), **24**, 589.
- Holberg**, Ludvig von (1684-1754), founder of Danish drama, **16**, 413-414.
- Holderness**, Robert d'Arcy, Earl of, English statesman; removed from ministry to make room for Bute (1761), **20**, 595.
- Holger Danske** (Ogier le Danois), legendary hero of the Danes, **16**, 41-42, 320.
- Holkar**, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.
- Holkar**, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; overthrown by British (1817-1818), **22**, 128.
- Hollabrunn**, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), **17**, 448-449.
- Holland**, see *Netherlands*.
- Holland**, Sir John, English soldier, half-brother of Richard II of England; in Scottish campaign (1385), **18**, 498.
- Holles** or **Hollis**, Denzil, Baron Holles (1599-1679), English politician; opposes Charles I in parliament (1629), **19**, 559-560; consulted by Charles I in regard to fate of Strafford (1641), **19**, 590; one of the Five Members charged by Charles I with treason (1642), **19**, 614.
- Hollins**, George Nichols (1799-1878), an American naval officer; enters the Confederate service, **23**, 417.
- Hollis**, John, see *Newcastle*.
- Holmes**, Obadiah, Baptist enthusiast; causes commotion in Massachusetts (1651), **23**, 117.
- Holmes**, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663-1664), **20**, 245; trial of, **20**, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), **20**, 275.
- Holmes**, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), **23**, 217, 218.
- Holstein**, the southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*), Prussia.
- Holstein**, La Fayette Villaume (1763-1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
- Holstein-Gottorp**, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702-1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328.
- Holt**, Sir John (1642-1709), English jurist; appointed chief justice (1689), **20**, 423.
- Holt**, Joseph (1807-1894), American jurist; becomes secretary of war, **23**, 412.
- Holy Alliance**, The, league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later joined by other rulers; establishment of (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326-327; supports Turkey in the Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; intervenes in Spain, **10**, 389.
- Holy Grail**, see *Grail*.
- Holy Land**, see *Palestine*.
- Holy League**, (1) a league formed (1511) to expel Louis XII of France from Italy, **19**, 58; (2) a league formed (1576) to annihilate the Huguenot party and place the Guises on the throne, **11**, 383-384, 401, 403, 405.
- Holy Roman Empire**, see *Roman Empire*, Later, and *Germany*.
- Holy Roman Empire**, Emperors of: Charles the Great or Charlemagne 768-814 A.D., **7**, 520-556.
Louis the Pious 814-840 A.D., **7**, 557-565.
Lothair I 840-855 A.D., **7**, 565-573.

Ludwig the German 855–875 A.D., **7**, 574–582.
 Charles (II) the Bald 875–881 A.D., **7**, 559–583.
 Charles (III) the Fat 881–891 A.D., **7**, 587–589.
 Guido 891–894 A.D., **7**, 591.
 Lambert 894–896 A.D., **7**, 591–592.
 Arnulf 896–899 A.D., **7**, 592–593.
 Louis the Child (did not claim imperial title) 899–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.
 Conrad I (did not claim imperial title) 911–918 A.D., **7**, 596–597.
 Henry (I) the Fowler (did not claim imperial title) 918–936 A.D., **7**, 598–607.
 Otto (I) the Great 936–973 A.D. (crowned 962 A.D.), **7**, 608–621.
 Otto II 973–983 A.D., **7**, 621–623.
 Otto III 983–1002 A.D., **7**, 623–626.
 Henry (II) the Saint 1002–1024 A.D., **7**, 626–629.
 Conrad (II) the Salic 1024–1039 A.D., **7**, 630–638.
 Henry (III) the Black 1039–1056 A.D., **7**, 638–645.
 Henry IV 1056–1106 A.D., **7**, 646–656.
 Henry V 1106–1125 A.D., **7**, 656–659.
 Lothair II 1125–1137 A.D., **14**, 90.
 Conrad III 1138–1152 A.D., **14**, 90–95.
 Frederick (I) Barbarossa 1152–1190 A.D., **14**, 95–109.
 Henry VI 1190–1197 A.D., **14**, 110–112.
 Philip and Otto IV (rivals) 1197–1208 A.D., **14**, 112.
 Otto IV 1208–1215 A.D., **14**, 112–113.
 Frederick II 1215–1250 A.D., **14**, 113–118.
 Henry Raspe, rival of Frederick II 1246 A.D., **14**, 117.
 William of Holland, rival of Frederick II 1246–1247 A.D., **14**, 117.
 Conrad IV 1250–1254 A.D., **14**, 124.
 Interregnum 1254–1273 A.D., **14**, 124–131.
 Rudolf of Habsburg 1273–1291 A.D., **14**, 148–158.
 Adolphus of Nassau 1292–1298 A.D., **14**, 158–159.
 Albert I of Habsburg 1298–1308 A.D., **14**, 160–165.
 Henry VII of Luxemburg 1308–1313 A.D., **14**, 165–167.
 Ludwig of Bavaria 1314–1347 A.D., **14**, 169–178.
 Frederick the Handsome, rival of Ludwig the Bavarian 1314–1330 A.D., **14**, 169–173.
 Charles IV of Luxemburg 1347–1378 A.D., **14**, 179–190.
 Gontram or Günther of Schwarzburg, rival of Charles IV, 1349 A.D., **14**, 180.
 Wenceslaus 1378–1400 A.D., **14**, 191–194.
 Rupert of the Palatinate 1400–1410 A.D., **14**, 194–199.
 Sigismund of Luxemburg 1410–1437 A.D., **14**, 199–215.
 Jobst of Moravia, rival of Gontram, 1410–1411 A.D., **14**, 199.
 Albert II of Habsburg 1438–1439 A.D., **14**, 216–218.

Frederick III 1440–1493 A.D., **14**, 218–237.
 Maximilian I 1493–1519 A.D., **14**, 237–247.
 Charles V 1519–1558 A.D., **14**, 248–315.
 Ferdinand I 1558–1564 A.D., **14**, 318–316.
 Maximilian II 1564–1576 A.D., **14**, 318–320.
 Rudolf II 1576–1612 A.D., **14**, 320–327.
 Matthias 1612–1619 A.D., **14**, 327–328.
 Ferdinand II 1619–1637 A.D., **14**, 329–372.
 Ferdinand III 1637–1657 A.D., **14**, 372–390.
 Leopold I 1658–1705 A.D., **14**, 390–411.
 Joseph I 1705–1711 A.D., **14**, 411–415.
 Charles VI 1711–1740 A.D., **14**, 415–424.
 Charles VII 1742–1745 A.D., **14**, 431.
 Francis (I) Stephen 1745–1765 A.D., **14**, 432–447.
 Joseph II 1765–1790 A.D., **14**, 447–490.
 Leopold II 1790–1792 A.D., **14**, 491–505.
 Francis II 1792–1806 A.D., **14**, 505–538.
Holy See, see **Papacy**.
Holywell Haugh, plain in Scotland; meeting of Scottish nobles at (1291), **18**, 402.
Holzapfel, Peter (Melandar) (1585–1648) German soldier; becomes commander of imperial forces in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 381; death, **14**, 382.
Home Rule, in British politics designates movement to provide a separate legislature for Ireland; attitude of Gladstone to, **21**, 648; Salisbury's resistance to, **21**, 648; Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill (1893), **21**, 650.
Homer (ca. 1000 B.C.?), a Greek poet, reputed author of Iliad and Odyssey; poems of, **3**, 76–77.
Homestead Act, a law passed by Congress of United States providing for the settlement of public lands (1862), **23**, 421.
Homildon (Humbleton) Hill, an elevation near Wooler, England; battle of (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163.
Homs, see **Emesa**.
Honain, valley in Arabia; battle of (630 A.D.), **8**, 128–129.
Hondschoote, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 364.
Hong-Kong, island off coast of China; ceded to England (1842), **24**, 546.
Honorina, Justa Grata (b. ca. 418 A.D.), a Roman princess; betrothed to Attila, **6**, 584; lands of, demanded by Attila, **6**, 591; Attila surrenders Italy for, **6**, 593–594.
Honorius, Flavius (384–423 A.D.), emperor of the West 395–423 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 535; under guardianship of Stilicho, **6**, 548; marriage of, **6**, 543; in war with Alaric, **6**, 550–571; hostility of, to Arcadius, **6**, 541, 572; intervention of, in election of Pope Boniface, **8**, 527; death of, **6**, 572; **10**, 16; characterisation of, **6**, 543.
Honorius I (d. 638 A.D.), pope 625–638 A.D.; seeks to end monothelite controversy, **8**, 540.

Honorius II (Peter Cadalous) (d. 1073), pope 1061–1064; anti-pope to Alexander II, **8**, 592–593.

Honorius II (Lambert di Tagnano) (d. 1130), pope 1124–1130; contention of, with Count Roger of Sicily, **8**, 603.

Honorius III (Cencio Savelli) (d. 1227), pope 1216–1227; crowns Frederick II emperor, **9**, 90; relations of, with Frederick II, **8**, 428, 615; annuls prohibition against the holding of church offices by Irishmen, **21**, 381; takes part of Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 163–164.

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Ibrahim Bey (ca. 1735-1817), mamluke chief in Egypt, **24**, 447.

Ibrahim of Aleppo (d. 1549), Mohammedan jurist; compiles legal code for Suleiman I, **24**, 362.

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Illyricum, one of the four great Roman prefectures, comprising ancient Greece; erected into a province of Rome, **5**, 317, 450-451; divided between Arcadius and Honorius, **6**, 535; surrendered to Eastern Empire, **6**, 574.
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- India, Further, or Indo China**, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, **24**, 513 seq.
- Indiana**, a state of the United States; organised from Northwest Territory (1800), **23**, 316; attempts to repeal slavery prohibition in, **23**, 316; admitted to Union (1816), **23**, 347; unable to pay state debts (1841), **23**, 365.
- Indians**, North American, original inhabitants of North America; general treatment of, **22**, 502-530; see also under tribal names.
- Indibilis** (third century B.C.), Celtic chieftain; invades Celtiberia, **5**, 282.
- Indo-China**, French, see French Indo-China.
- Indra**, Hindu god; worship of, **2**, 526, 527, 537, 541.
- Indulgence, Declarations of**, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.
- Indulgences, Sale of**, remission of the penalties of sins by the Roman Catholic Church in return for payment; Luther's campaign against, **14**, 254.
- Industrial Revolution** (in England), the transformation of British industry from a handicraft to a machinery basis, **21**, 483-484.
- Ine** (Ini or Ina) (d. 729), king of West Saxons 689-728; reign, **18**, 64-65; death of, **18**, 65.
- Inge I**, king of Norway 1136-1161; reign, **16**, 108-109.
- Inge II**, king of Norway 1205-1207; reign, **16**, 114.
- Inge I, the Good**, king of Sweden 1090-1112; reign, **16**, 188.
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- Ingeborg** (1176-1236), French queen, daughter of Valdemar I of Denmark; marries Philip Augustus of France, **16**, 157; divorced, **8**, 611; **11**, 50; **18**, 332; Innocent III supports, **18**, 332.
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- Ingle, Richard** (seventeenth century), English seaman; instigates rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602.
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- Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel** (1802-1891), American naval officer; demands release of Koszta from Austrians, **23**, 390.
- Inguiomar** (first century A.D.), chief of the Cherusci; joins league against Romans, **6**, 71; in campaigns against Rome, **6**, 73-76.
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- Inkerman**, village in the Crimea, Russia; battle of (1854), **17**, 573-574.
- Innocent I** (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402-417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.
- Innocent II** (Gregorio de' Papi or Papareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130-1143; election of, contested, **8**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.
- Innocent III** (Giovanni Lothario Conti) (1161-1216), pope 1198-1216; gradual elevation, **8**, 609; accession, **8**, 607; state of Christendom at accession, **8**, 610; appointed guardian of Sicily, **8**, 610; relations with Bulgaria, **24**, 169; excommunicates Swero of Norway, **8**, 611; excommunicates king of Leon, **8**, 611; struggle with Philip Augustus of France, **8**, 611; interference of, in German politics, **8**, 610-611; promulgates fifth crusade, **8**, 414, 612; reproves crusaders for the capture of Constantinople, **7**, 286-287; relations with King John of England, **8**, 612; **18**, 336-341; war of, against Raymond, count of Toulouse, **11**, 52; supports Frederick as king of Germany, **8**, 611; places London under edict, **18**, 358; protects Guelph leagues, **9**, 86; preaches extermination of heretics in southern France, **8**, 423-424, 461-462; summary of pontificate, **8**, 607-608; characterisation of, **8**, 610, 612-614.
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- Innocent VIII** (Giovanni Battista Cibo) (1432-1492), pope 1484-1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.
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 Wat Tyler's Uprising (England, 1381), **18**, 489-494.
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Interim, provisional arrangement for settling religious differences in Germany during

- the Reformation; see **Augsburg**, **Leipsic**, and **Ratisbon Interims**.
- International Arbitration**; Louis IX in *mise of Amiens* (1264) settles difficulties between Henry III of England and barons, **18**, 380; dispute between Mexico and France settled by British arbitration (1839), **23**, 625; Geneva Arbitration (the *Alabama Claims*), **21**, 632; **23**, 471; Northwestern Boundary (United States) controversy, **23**, 471; Behring Sea controversy, **23**, 482; Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, **23**, 484-485; Argentine-Chilian boundary dispute (1896-1902), **23**, 617; Hague Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 634-640; claims of allied European powers (England, Germany, and Italy) against Venezuela referred to arbitration of Hague Court (1902-1903), **23**, 601.
- International Workingmen's Association**; founded (1864), **15**, 500.
- Interstate Commerce Act**, a law affecting railway rates in the United States; passed (1888), **23**, 480.
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- Investiture, Power of**, the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648-654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 656-658; the Concordat of Worms (1122), **8**, 599-602; documents relating to contest between pope and emperor, **15**, 573-580; quarrel between Henry I of England and Anselm, **18**, 234-236.
- Invincible Armada**, see **Armada**.
- Invincibles**, a Spanish regiment of Count Alva's army, **13**, 438.
- Io**, Greek mythological character; wanderings of, **3**, 107, 262, 263.
- Iolaidas**, Theban general, killed at battle of Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
- Iollas**, (fourth century B.C.), son of Antipater; suspected of poisoning Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 438, 490.
- Ion** (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.
- Iona, Monastery of**, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.
- Ionian**, ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 458, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492-495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.
- Ionic Architecture**, see **Architecture**.
- Iowa**, a state of the United States; Joliet and Marquette, first white men in, **23**, 73; admitted to the Union (1846), **23**, 369.
- Iphicrates**, Athenian general (early fourth century B.C.); strategy of, **3**, 278, 380; improves light infantry, **4**, 112; exploits in Peloponnesus, **4**, 113-114; commands Athenian fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 121-122; campaigns of, **4**, 145-146, 149, 176, 214.
- Iphigenia**, in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73-74; **3**, 80.
- Iphitus**, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.
- Ippolito**, Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.
- Ipsilanti**, see **Ypsilanti**.
- Ipsus**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.
- Iran**, an ancient kingdom, including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; as the home of the Aryans, **2**, 489, 572; in Persian mythology, **2**, 635-636; Syrian campaign in, **4**, 558; influence of Hellenism on, **8**, 53; under Antiochus II, **8**, 54; see also **Afghanistan**, and **Persia**.
- Iranians**, inhabitants of Iran; religion of, **2**, 126; tribes of, **2**, 410, 525; **4**, 282; language of, **2**, 489, 572; at war with the Turanians, **24**, 266; see also **Aryans**.
- Iranzu** (eighth century B.C.), king of the Manna in Asia, **2**, 584.
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- Joannes (IV) Lascaris, Byzantine emperor 1254-1261, **7**, 305, 307, 310.
- Joannes (V) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1341-1391, **7**, 328-330.
- Joannes (VI) Cantacuzenus, Byzantine emperor 1347-1354, **7**, 328-329; makes alliance with Orkhan, **24**, 317.
- Joannes (V) Palæologus, despot of Selymbria, and co-emperor with Manuel II 1399-1402, **7**, 331-335.

- Joannes (VII) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1425-1448; reign of, **7**, 336-338; in Italy, **8**, 638.
- Joannes the Almsgiver, patriarch of Egypt 610-641 A.D., **7**, 157, 174.
- Joannes of Cappadocia, minister of Justinian 527-565 A.D., **7**, 72, 77-78.
- Joannes Ducas, prince of Wallachia; invades Thessaly (1271), **7**, 313, 316.
- Joannes the Grammarian, patriarch of Constantinople; degradation of (842 A.D.), **8**, 554.
- Joannice (Johannitsa, John) or Kaloyan, Bulgarian ruler 1197-1207; main treatment, **24**, 169-171; defeats and imprisons the emperor Baldwin, **7**, 291-293; causes assassination of Baldwin, **7**, 295; defeated by the emperor Henry, **7**, 296, 297; assassinated, **7**, 297.
- João of Portugal, see John.
- Joash (Jehoash), king of Judah, **2**, 111.
- Jobst or Jodocus (d. 1411), markgraf of Moravia; war with Wenceslaus, **14**, 193; death, **14**, 199.
- Jocelyn II, king of Jerusalem (twelfth century), taken prisoner, **8**, 364.
- Joel, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112, 343.
- Jogues, Isaac (1607-1646), Jesuit missionary to North American Indians, **23**, 70.
- Johanan (Jonathan), Hebrew high priest, **2**, 133.
- Johanna, infanta of Spain, see Juana.
- Johanna, duchess of Savoy; resists Louis XIV (1681), **11**, 594-595.
- Johanna of Gloucester, first wife of King John of England; divorced, **18**, 332.
- Johannes the Patrician, general of Justinian; conquers Moors, **7**, 127 (footnote).
- Johannesburg, city in the Transvaal; "flag incident" of, **22**, 295; disarmament of (1897), **22**, 299.
- John (Prince Kasa or Kassai), (d. 1889), king or emperor of Abyssinia defeats Egyptians, **24**, 458.
- John I (1350-1395), king of Aragon 1387-1395; succeeds Pedro IV, **10**, 104; death of, **10**, 105.
- John II (1397-1479), king of Aragon 1458-1479; regency of, **10**, 108; relations with Navarre, **10**, 109; bestows Catalonia upon Charles of Viana, **10**, 110; Catalonia rises against, **10**, 111; relations of, with Louis XI of France, **10**, 112; subdues Catalonia, **10**, 113.
- John the Blind (ca. 1296-1346), king of Bohemia; rule in Italy, **9**, 156-157; promises assistance to dukes of Austria, **16**, 562; death at Crécy, **11**, 115; **18**, 464.
- John I (1358-1390), king of Castile 1379-1390; succeeds Henry II, **10**, 116; marries Beatrice of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeats Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 117, 454; claims crown of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeated at Aljubarroto, **10**, 118; ravages coasts of England, **10**, 119.
- John II (1404-1454), king of Castile 1406-1454; reign of, **10**, 121 seq.; relations of, with Alvaro de Luna, **10**, 122; victorious at Olmedo, **10**, 125; characterisation of, **10**, 122 seq., 127.
- John, or Hans, I (1455-1513), king of Denmark and, as John II, king of Sweden 1481-1513; main treatment, **16**, 219-229; accession, **16**, 219; insurrections against, in Norway and Sweden, **16**, 219-225; campaign in Ditmarsh, **16**, 225-227; death, **16**, 228.
- John "Lackland" (1167-1216), king of England 1199-1216; main treatment, **18**, 329-362; lord of Ireland, **18**, 283-284; plots against Richard I for crown, **18**, 314, 316-317, 319; accession, **18**, 329-332; marriages, **18**, 322; murder of his brother Arthur, **18**, 333-334; loss of possessions in France, **18**, 334-336; William the Lion pays homage to, **21**, 49; quarrels with pope, **18**, 336-338; forced submission to pope, **8**, 612; **18**, 341; concession of England to the Pope (text), **22**, 350; Irish and Welsh expeditions of, **18**, 339; excommunication and deposition of, **18**, 340-342; forced to grant Magna Charta, **18**, 344-357; civil war (king and barons), **18**, 357-360; death, **18**, 360-361; character, **18**, 335, 347, 361-362.
- John (II) "the Good," king of France 1350-1364; main treatment, **11**, 124-143; accession, **11**, 124; prepares to renew war with England, **11**, 125; at war with Charles the Bad, **11**, 126-128; loses battle of Poitiers, **11**, 130-132, **13**, 351; **18**, 473; captive in England, **11**, 138; ransomed, **11**, 141; death, **8**, 455; **11**, 142-143; **18**, 480.
- John (I) Albert, king of Poland 1492-1501; reign, **17**, 179; **24**, 44-45.
- John (II) Casimir (1609-1672), king of Poland 1648-1668; accession, **17**, 245; **24**, 54; claims crown of Sweden, **16**, 336; resigns crown of Sweden, **11**, 566; **24**, 55.
- John (III) Sobieski (1624-1696), king of Poland 1674-1696; reign, **24**, 60-62; Turkish campaigns (1670-1673), **24**, 59-60, 388; (1683), **14**, 397; **24**, 63-65, 390; campaign against Cossacks, **24**, 387; death, **24**, 66; characterisation, **24**, 65-66.
- John, or João I, the Great (1357-1433), king of Portugal 1385-1433; regency, **10**, 453; in war with Castile, **10**, 454; captures Ceuta, **10**, 455-456; discoveries under, **10**, 459; discovery of Madeira under, **10**, 460; death, **10**, 461.
- John II, "the Perfect" (d. 1495), king of Portugal 1481-1495; oppresses the nobility, **10**, 470; discoveries under, **10**, 474 seq.; **22**, 417 seq.; relations with Columbus, **22**, 418-419, 440.
- John III (1502-1557), king of Portugal 1521-1557; accession, **10**, 489; under influence of Pedro de Alcaçova, **10**, 490; establishes Inquisition (1536), **10**, 490; discoveries under, **10**, 490; conquests, **10**, 490-491; colonises Brazil, **10**, 492; **23**, 653 seq.; decadence of Portugal under, **10**, 492-494.

John (IV) "the Fortunate," duke of Braganza (d. 1656), king of Portugal 1640–1656; intrigues, **10**, 509; concludes alliance with Holland, **13**, 580; accession (1640), **10**, 512, 514; in war with Spain, **10**, 515; arrests English merchants (1650), **20**, 122; reconquers Brazil, **10**, 516; drives Dutch from Ceylon, **10**, 516; death, **10**, 516.

John V (1689–1750), king of Portugal 1706–1750; accession, **10**, 519, 520; decline of colonies under, **10**, 521–522; gives up Philippines to Spain, **10**, 521.

John VI (1767–1826), king of Portugal 1816–1826; regent for his mother (1799–1816), **10**, 536; concludes alliance with England, **10**, 536; removes royal family to Brazil (1807), **10**, 538; **23**, 655; succeeds to the throne, **23**, 656–657; returns to Portugal (1821), **10**, 542; **23**, 657; army revolt compels the re-establishment of absolute monarchy, **10**, 524–525; seeks refuge from Dom Miguel with English fleet (1824), **10**, 545; death, **10**, 545.

John, king of Saxony 1854–1873; as prince, **15**, 417; as king, **15**, 465.

John or Hans I, king of Sweden 1220–1222; reign, **16**, 190.

John II, king of Sweden, see **John I**, king of Denmark.

John III (1537–1592), king of Sweden 1568–1592, second son of Gustavus Vasa; ambassador to England, **19**, 295; conspiracy against Eric XIV, **16**, 298–299, 348; reign of, **16**, 300–303; war with Russia, **17**, 215–217.

John I, pope 523–526 A.D.; Theodoric sends to Constantinople, **7**, 391.

John IV, pope 640–642 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.

John V, pope 685–686 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.

John VI, pope 701–705 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.

John VII, pope 705–707 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.

John VIII, pope 872–882 A.D.; turning point in papacy, **8**, 575; authority assailed by Italian princes, **8**, 576; escapes to France, **8**, 577; relations with German emperors, **7**, 582–583, 587; death, **8**, 577.

John IX, pope 898–900 A.D.; competes with Sergius, **8**, 579.

John X, pope 914–928 A.D.; influence of Theodora on election of, **7**, 592; **8**, 580; pontificate of, **8**, 580–581; fight with Marozia and Alberic, **8**, 581; death, **8**, 581.

John XI, pope 931–932 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 581–582.

John XII, pope 955–964 A.D.; unites civil and spiritual supremacy, **8**, 583; treachery to Otto, **8**, 583; trial, **8**, 583–584; crimes imputed to, **8**, 584; rebellions in favour of, **8**, 584; death, **8**, 585.

John XIII, pope 965–972 A.D.; protected by Otto the Great, **8**, 585 seq.

John XIV, pope 983–984 A.D.; overthrown by Boniface VII, **8**, 587, 589.

John XV, pope 985–996 A.D., **8**, 587.

John XVI, anti-pope 997–998 A.D.; set up by Crescentius, **8**, 589.

John XXI, pope 1276–1277, **8**, 617.

John XXII, pope 1316–1334; election, **9**, 131; avarice, **8**, 455; methods to raise money, **8**, 624; excommunicated, **9**, 148; contest with Ludwig of Bavaria, **8**, 627; fosters University of Bologna, **9**, 183; ally of Frederick the Handsome, **14**, 170; Bruce in conflict with, **21**, 105; excommunicates Bruce, **21**, 109; orders excommunication of Irish rebels, **21**, 383; doctrines, **8**, 627 seq.; wealth, **11**, 185; death, **8**, 628.

John XXIII (Baltasare Cossa), pope 1410–1415; succeeds Alexander V, **8**, 634; calls council at Constance, **14**, 200; deposed, **8**, 635; **14**, 201.

John, Roman prefect; leads force against the Arabs (697 A.D.), **2**, 328; **8**, 181.

John, son of Charles IV, king of Germany; acquires part of German kingdom (1378), **14**, 190.

John (1782–1859), archduke of Austria; commands army of allies in Tyrol in Third Coalition, **12**, 446 seq., 507; defeat of, at Raab (1809), **12**, 573; leads reform party, **14**, 619; opens diet of Vienna (1848), **14**, 645; made regent of empire (1848), **15**, 443.

John II (d. 1304), count of Avannes and Hainault; becomes count of Holland (1300), **13**, 305; **20**, 161; aids Isabella in deposing Edward II of England, **18**, 441; serves as mercenary under Edward III (1327), **18**, 444.

John I, "the Victorious," duke of Brabant; adds Limburg to Brabant (1288), **13**, 309.

John II, duke of Brabant; enlarges popular privileges (1312), **13**, 309.

John III, "the Triumphant," duke of Brabant; subdues uprising (1340), **13**, 309–310; makes treaty with Flemings (1356), **13**, 322.

John "the Fearless" (ca. 1370–1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352, **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165–166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167–168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174–175; master of Paris, **11**, 175–176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.

John I (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 304–305; marriage, **13**, 301; in England, **13**, 302, 304.

John, count of Holstein (fourteenth century); rules in Zealand and Skåne, **16**, 179–180.

John, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.

John, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see **Ivan IV**, "the Terrible."

John of Austria, Don (1547–1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464–465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473–477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

- lonia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, and Sardinia, **10**, 273; takes Tunis, **24**, 369; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 458, 464; policy in the Netherlands, **13**, 465; fails to get command of revenues and native troops, **13**, 467; outbreak of war, **13**, 469; annihilates burghers at Gembloux, **13**, 470–471; death, **13**, 471.
- John of Damascus** or **Joannes Damascenus** (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.
- John of Giscala** (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195–196; **6**, 234–236.
- John of Gaunt** (1304–1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481–482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485–486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.
- John of Lancaster**, see **Bedford**, **John Plantagenet**, Duke of.
- John of Leyden** (**Jan Benkelzoon**, **Bockelson** or **Bockold**) (1510–1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, **13**, 378; **14**, 272; set up as a king, **14**, 273; death, **14**, 273.
- John of Ligny**, see **Luxembourg-Ligny**.
- John of Lorn** (**Macdougall**) (early fourteenth century); falls on the fugitive Bruce, **21**, 90; object of Bruce's vengeance, **21**, 95; death, **21**, 105.
- John of Milheim** (fourteenth century), reformer in Bohemia, **14**, 197.
- John of Namur** (fourteenth century), lord of Sluys; imprisonment of, **13**, 320.
- John of Orleans**, "the Bastard," (1399–1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189–190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550; captures Chartres, **11**, 221.
- John of Ryl** (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.
- John of Vicenza**, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91–92.
- John**, "the Constant" (1468–1532), elector of Saxony 1525–1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266.
- John**, **Casimir** or **Kasimir** (1543–1592), Count Palatine; aids the Netherlands, **13**, 471.
- John Frederick**, "the Magnanimous" (1503–1554), elector of Saxony 1532–1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, **14**, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, **14**, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, **14**, 299; forced to renounce electorate, **14**, 301.
- John Frederick II** (1529–1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.
- John George I** (1585–1656), elector of Saxony 1611–1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.
- John George**, elector of Brandenburg; reign of, **15**, 109.
- John Sigismund** (1572–1619), elector of Brandenburg 1608–1619; reign of, **15**, 109–111; claim of, to Jülich and Cleves, **14**, 325; enlarges Brandenburg, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; religious tolerance of, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; death of, **15**, 111.
- John**, see **Joannes**.
- John Plantagenet**, see **Bedford**.
- Johnson**, **Andrew** (1808–1875), American statesman; military governor of Tennessee, **23**, 457; elected vice-president of the United States, **23**, 450; becomes president on death of Lincoln, **23**, 459; issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, **23**, 461; impeachment of, **23**, 465–466; characterisation of, **23**, 460.
- Johnson**, **Francis** (1562–1618), independent preacher; pastor of church in London (1592), **22**, 616–617.
- Johnson**, **Herschel Vespasian** (1812–1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406–408.
- Johnson**, **Isaac** (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Johnson**, **Sir Nathaniel** (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.
- Johnson**, **Richard Mentor** (1780–1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.
- Johnson**, **Robert** (1682–1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.
- Johnson**, **Dr. Samuel** (1709–1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.
- Johnson**, **Sir William** (1715–1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.
- Johnston**, **Albert Sidney** (1803–1862), American Confederate general; occupies Bowling Green, Kentucky, **23**, 425; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.
- Johnston**, **Joseph Eggleston** (1807–1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.
- Johnstone**, **Archibald**, of **Warriston** (d. 1663), Scottish statesman; assists in drawing up renewal of the covenant, **19**, 575.

Johnstown Flood, a flood which destroyed the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania (1889), **23**, 483.

Johore (Johore Bahru), city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), **13**, 551.

Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de (1818-1900), third son of Louis Philippe, king of France; in war with Mexico, **13**, 71; in war with Arabs, **13**, 76.

Joinville, Jean, Sire de (1225-1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.

Joinville, Pact of, a treaty between Guise party in France and Spain (1584), **11**, 385.

Jókai, Maurus (1825-1904), Hungarian writer; editor of the *Hon*, **15**, 42.

Joliet, Louis (1645-1700), French-Canadian explorer; explorations of, **23**, 66, 73-76.

Jolly, Julius (1823-1891), German statesman; liberalism of, **15**, 536.

Jonah, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112.

Jonas (d. 1461), a Russian bishop and statesman; made metropolitan of Moscow, **17**, 159-160.

Jonathan (eleventh century B.C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel; love for David, **2**, 79-80, 92, 93; killed, **2**, 83.

Jonathan (ca. 970 B.C.), son of Abiathar; priest of Jerusalem, **2**, 95, 100.

Jonathan (ca. 1020 B.C.), son of Gershom; Israelite priest, **2**, 74.

Jonathan Maccabæus (d. 143 B.C.), Jewish high priest and ruler, **2**, 150, 156-158.

Jones, Inigo (1573-1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.

Jones, John Paul (1747-1792), American naval commander; activity in annoying British commerce in American Revolution, **23**, 272; attacks Whitehaven (1778), **23**, 273; in contest of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* (1779), **23**, 273.

Jones, Sir William (1631-1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.

Jonge, Repelaer de, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.

Jonin, Russian representative in Bulgaria (1881), **24**, 180.

Jonson, Ben (ca. 1573-1637), English dramatist; plays of, **19**, 519.

Jönsson, Thure (sixteenth century), Swedish leader; in revolt against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 279, 285, 287.

Joppa (modern Jaffa), a seaport in Palestine; captured by Saladin (1192), **8**, 396; taken by Saphedin (1195), **8**, 411; held by crusaders (1198), **8**, 412; massacre of Christians at (1198), **8**, 413; stormed by Napoleon (1799), **12**, 477.

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Jordæns, Jacob (ca. 1593-1678), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.

Jordan, Camille (1771-1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introwable*, **13**, 19.

Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland) (1762-1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, king of England, **21**, 582.

Jordan, Sylvester (1782-1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830-1831), **15**, 403.

José I (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750-1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.

Joseph I (1678-1711), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1705-1711; becomes emperor, **14**, 411; acquires new territories, **14**, 413; death, **14**, 416; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423.

Joseph II (1741-1790), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765-1790, son of Francis I and Maria Theresa; main treatment of, **14**, 466-490; administration in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; first and second marriage, **14**, 437, 470; becomes co-regent with Maria Theresa, **14**, 447; personal appearance, **14**, 449; protectionist policy, **14**, 451; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; Frederick the Great exchanges visits with, **15**, 233-236; takes part in War of Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245; becomes sole ruler, **14**, 461; religious tolerance, **14**, 452, 467-469, 474; as administrator, **14**, 472 seq.; ecclesiastical policy, **14**, 474 seq.; reforms resisted in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 475-482; foreign policy, **14**, 476; visit to Crimea, **14**, 480; reforms resisted in Hungary, **14**, 482 seq.; visits Catherine of Russia, **14**, 485-487; **17**, 397-399; ally of Russia in war with Turkey, **14**, 487-488; **17**, 399-400, 405-408; plans campaign against Prussia and Poland, **14**, 488; propitiates Hungary, **14**, 489; death, **14**, 489-490; **17**, 409; character, **14**, 471; reforms of: (Economic), **14**, 451; (Governmental), **14**, 448, 450, 477; (Religious), **14**, 452, 474, 475, 466-470; in Italy, **9**, 544.

Joseph, king of Naples; see **Bonaparte**.

Joseph (1776-1847), archduke of Austria; character and death, **14**, 616.

Joseph, Father (François le Clerc du Tremblay) (1577-1638), confidential agent of Richelieu; at diet of Ratisbon, **11**, 467; relations with Richelieu, **11**, 471 seq.

Joseph, Jewish hero, story of, **2**, 58-59, 70, 208.

Joseph (fifteenth century), Jewish physician and astronomer; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.

Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316-317.

Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.

Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.

Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

- of Bavaria; candidate for Spanish throne, **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; death, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Josephine Beauharnais, Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763–1814), empress of the French, first wife of Napoleon I; marriage, **12**, 423; coronation, **12**, 538; divorce, **12**, 577–578.
- Josephus, Flavius (37–ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.
- Joshua, leader of the Israelites after Moses; besieges Jericho, **2**, 67–68; defeats Canaanites, **2**, 69.
- Josiah, king of Judah 640–609 B.C.; accession of, **2**, 117; invades Israel, **2**, 117, 118; religious reforms of, **2**, 128; opposes Neku II, king of Egypt, at Megiddo, **2**, 286; death of, **2**, 118.
- Josias, prince of Coburg; see Coburg.
- Josi Far (ca. 1542), ruler of Japan; accession of, to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Josi Tir, ruler in Japan ca. 1542, son of Josi Far; succeeds father to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Jotham, king of Judah 740–734 B.C.; reign, **2**, 114, 384.
- Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine (1769–1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, **12**, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, **12**, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, **17**, 434; death of, at Novi, **12**, 473.
- Joubert, Petrus Jacobus (1831–1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, **22**, 287; at Ladysmith, **22**, 305; death of, **22**, 313.
- Jourdan, Count Jean Baptiste (1762–1833), French marshal; defeated at Talavera, **10**, 350; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 358, 364–366; **14**, 507 seq.; **15**, 280.
- Jourdan de Lille, see Casaubon.
- Journal des Savants, founded by Colbert, **11**, 635.
- Joutel, French soldier; with La Salle in America (1684), **23**, 77, 79.
- Jouy, Victor Joseph Etienne de (1764–1846), French author; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Jove, see Jupiter.
- Jovian (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Roman emperor 363–364 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 510–516.
- Jovinus, declared king in Gaul 412 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 568, 569.
- Jovius, prætorian prefect under Honorius (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; government of Honorius transferred to, **6**, 555; instigates soldiers to mutiny, **6**, 556; deserts Honorius, **6**, 558, 559.
- Joyce, Cornet George (seventeenth century), soldier; abducts Charles I of England (1647), **20**, 51 seq.
- Joyeuse, Anne, Viscount de (1561–1587), marshal of France; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.
- Joyous Entry (Joyeuse Entrée), constitution granted by John III of Brabant (1356), **13**, 310; quotation from, **14**, 478.
- Juan, see John.
- Juana, called "La Beltraneja," queen of Castile; inherits throne (1474), **10**, 468; marries Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 469; enters the church, **10**, 470.
- Juana (1479–1554), queen of Castile (1504); marries Philip the Handsome, **14**, 237; madness of, **10**, 185 seq., 189 seq.; accession to throne, **10**, 178; **19**, 40; Henry VII of England seeks to marry, **19**, 42; death, **10**, 189.
- Juarez, Benito Pablo (1806–1872), Mexican soldier and statesman; president of the supreme court, **23**, 629; set up as president by the republican-federalist party, **23**, 629; administration, **23**, 630; driven out by the French, **23**, 631; re-elected president, **23**, 636; death, **23**, 636.
- Juarez Celman, Miguel (1844–), Argentine politician; becomes president of Argentina (1886), **23**, 617.
- Juba (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids Pompey, **5**, 536; in wars of Scipio against Cæsar, **5**, 544–556; death, **5**, 560.
- Juba (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, **6**, 32; works of, **1**, 572.
- Jubellius, Decius, commander of a Campanian legion (280 B.C.); in Pyrrhic wars, **5**, 204–205, 208–211.
- Judacilius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–414, 417.
- Judæa (Judah), a kingdom of Palestine which arose after the death of Solomon and the defection of the ten northern tribes; Rehoboam and his successors, **2**, 12–18, 20–21, 106–113; Ahaz and Isaiah, **2**, 21–22; the invasion of Sennacherib, **1**, 408–410; **2**, 22; relations with North Arabia and Egypt, **2**, 24; the decline and fall, **2**, 24–25, 113–118. For Jewish history after the fall of Judæa, see Jews.
- Judas the Gaulonite or Galilean, Jewish popular leader; revolts against Rome, **2**, 168; founds sect of Zealots, **2**, 168.
- Judas, son of Simon, the Jewish high priest; murdered by Ptolemæus, **2**, 160.
- Judas Maccabæus (d. 160 B.C.), Jewish national hero; heads revolt against Antiochus, **2**, 146; victories over Syrian forces, **2**, 147–154; assumes direction of commonwealth, **2**, 150; purifies temple, **2**, 149; defeats and kills Nicanor at Adasa, **2**, 154; death, **2**, 155; character, **2**, 156.
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- Judith (eleventh century), wife of Waltheof, earl of Northumbria; treachery and fate of, **18**, 190.
- Judith, an apocryphal book of the Old Testament, **2**, 117.
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- Jugurtha, king of Numidia (d. 104 B.C.); bribes Roman senate, **5**, 383–385; at

- Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385-387; war with Rome (111-106 B.C.), **5**, 383-391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391-392.
- Juji Khassar**, "the Tiger" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
- Julia** (39 B.C.-14 A.D.), daughter of Augustus; marries Marcellus, **6**, 116; marries Agrippa and Tiberius, **6**, 117; banished by father, **6**, 118; death, **6**, 118; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
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- Julia**, aunt of Julius Caesar (d. 68 B.C.); marries Marius, **5**, 477-478.
- Julia** (83 or 82-54 B.C.), daughter of Caesar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Caesar's affection for, **5**, 602.
- Julia** (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153-154.
- Julia Domna** (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
- Julian**, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
- Julian**, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
- Julian**, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
- Julian the Apostate (Flavius Claudius Julianus)**, 331?-363 A.D.), emperor of Rome 361-363 A.D.; main treatment, **6**, 477-509; studies at Athens, **3**, 486; receives title of *caesar* (355 A.D.), **6**, 478; administration in Gaul, **6**, 481-486; declared emperor by soldiers, **6**, 491; contest with Constantius, **6**, 493-497; religion of, **6**, 498-499; invades the East, **6**, 499-508; death, **6**, 508-509.
- Julian**, George Washington (1817-1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
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- Juliana**, illegitimate daughter of Henry I of England; marries Eustace de Breteuil, **18**, 236; aids husband in revolt against king, **18**, 236-237, reconciled with king (1119), **18**, 237.
- Julian Calendar**; making of, **5**, 574; corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, **5**, 575.
- Julian Emperors**, the name applied collectively to Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (*q. v.*), as members of Julius Caesar's family.
- Julian Family**, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
- Julian Laws**, regulate municipalities, **5**, 212, 214.
- Julianus, M. Didius Severus** (132-193 A.D.), emperor of Rome; purchases throne, **6**, 383, 384; execution, **6**, 385.
- Jülich**, a town in the Rhine province, Prussia; dispute over accession to, **14**, 325.
- Julius II (Giuliano della Rovere)** (1443-1513), pope 1503-1513; pontificate of, **8**, 647-648; election, **11**, 299; employs Michelangelo, **9**, 401-402; promotes League of Cambray against Venice, **8**, 648; **9**, 431-432; forms the Holy League against France, **9**, 434; **11**, 302; **19**, 58; extent of power, **8**, 648; **19**, 58.
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- Jung Bahadur** (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
- Junius Letters**, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768-1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
- Juno**, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
- Junot, Andoche** (1771-1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
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- Justiciar, Great, see Pedro the Cruel.
- Justin I (d. 527 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 518-527 A.D.; early life and accession of, **7**, 63; reign of, **7**, 64-65.
- Justin II (d. 578 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 567-568 A.D.; main treatment of reign, **7**, 137-140; sends aid to Rome, **7**, 439; receives embassy from Turkish Moked Khan, **24**, 268.
- Justin (ca. fifth century A.D.), Roman historian; author of an abridgment of Trogus Pompeius, **4**, 618.
- Justin, Saint, "the Martyr" (ca. 100-163 A.D.), Greek patriarch; persecution of, **6**, 296, 302.
- Justin of Nassau (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), natural son of Prince William of Orange; exploits as an admiral, **13**, 511, 513, 525, 577.
- Justinian I (Flavius Anicius Justinianus), "the Great" (483?-565 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 527-565 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 66-136; military tactics under, **7**, 100-105; conquers Goths in Italy, **7**, 107-114, 396-425; as a legislator, **7**, 131-136; *Code of*, **7**, 131 seq.; cedes Pannonia to Lombards, **7**, 431-432; fortifications of, **7**, 82-84; death, **7**, 130, 131.
- Justinian (II) Rhinometus (d. 711 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 685-695 and 705-711; main treatment, **7**, 189-194; accession, **7**, 189; defeat by Saracens, **7**, 190; exile of, by Leontius, **7**, 192; regains throne, **7**, 193; death, **7**, 194.
- Justinian, John (d. 1453), Venetian general; aids Constantine XIII at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 342, 346, 348, 350.
- Justinian Code, a compilation of Roman law made by order of Justinian, **7**, 131-135.

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Kaaba (Caaba), sacred building of Mohammedans at Mecca; under protection of Koreish, **8**, 108; and restoration of (930), **8**, 23; worship of, **8**, 108, 112, 267-270.

Kabail (Kabyles), federation of Berber tribes in Africa; origin of name, **24**, 468; insurrection of (1892), **24**, 473; subjugation of, by the French (1856), **24**, 484.

Kabul, city and province of Afghanistan; Alexander the Great conquers, **4**, 346; siege of (1556), **22**, 26; massacre of (1841), **22**, 140; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143-145; British envoy established at, **22**, 208.

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Kadesh (Kadesh Barnea), capital of the Hittites; battle at (ca. 1300 B.C.), **2**, 392, 394.

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Kaffa (Gomara), region in eastern Africa; capitulation of (1475), **9**, 296; slave trade at, **9**, 320, 323.

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Kaffirs or **Siaposh**, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.

Kaffraria, British, southeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.

Kahina (seventh century A.D.), Moorish queen and prophetess; attacks Arabs in Africa, **8**, 182.

Kahtan, mythical ancestor of the Yemen tribes of the Arabs, **8**, 102.

Kaid Mehedi al-Menebhi, grand vizir of Morocco; power of (1901), **24**, 475.

Kai-ping, town, Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.

Kairwan or **Kirwan (Carwahn)**, holy Mohammedan city in North Africa; foundation of (670 A.D.), **8**, 176.

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Ka-ka-u, king of Egypt 4100-4066 B.C.; establishes Apis worship, **1**, 68, 92.

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Kala-un (Kalavun, Kalaoon), sultan of Egypt; attacks of, on Christians (ca. 1280), **2**, 306; **8**, 453.

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Kalkstein, Colonel von, Prussian officer; opposes Frederick William of Brandenburg (ca. 1670), **15**, 140.

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Kali, in Hindu mythology, the bloody consort of Shiva; cult of, **2**, 546.

Kalib ben Omar (ninth century A.D.), Arab chief; rebellion of, **8**, 205-206.

Kalib of Toledo, a rebel leader in Spain; defeated at Zamora (ca. 900 A.D.), **10**, 43.

Kalidasa, poet and dramatist of India; translation of his *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.

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Kaliman I, ruler of Bulgaria 1241-1246; death of, **24**, 173.

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Kalmar (Calmar), Union of, a union of the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1397), **16**, 201-270.

Kalmucks (Calmucks), a Mongolian people of China, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia; migration of, **17**, 383-385.

Kalpi (Culpee), town in British India; battle of (1858), **22**, 198.

Kamakura, a place near Yokohama, Japan; first capital of the Minamoto, **24**, 583, 587; destruction of (1333), **24**, 588.

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Kamenets-Podolski, capital of the government of Podolia, Russia; ceded to Turkey, **24**, 59; regained by Poland, **24**, 68; siege of (1672), **24**, 388.

Kamenskoi, Michael Fedorovitch, Count (1735-1810), Russian soldier; negotiates peace with Sweden (1807), **17**, 458; in Russo-Turkish War of 1810, **17**, 466.

Kamerun (Cameroon), German colony in Western Africa; revolt of, **15**, 561.

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Kamimura, Admiral, Japanese naval commander; sinks Russian ships (1904), **17**, 625.

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Kang-he (d. 1721), emperor of China (1661); reign of, **24**, 545.

Kanishka (Kanerki), East Indian ruler; founds empire, **2**, 506; Huvishka succeeds, **2**, 497.

Kanklis, primitive Turkish people; conquered by Mongols (1223), **24**, 283.

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Kanzler, Hermann (1822-1888), German soldier in Papal service; surrenders Rome to Italian forces (1870), **9**, 622.

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Kappel, village in Switzerland; battle of (1531), **16**, 632-633.

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Karaindash, king of Babylon, fifteenth century B.C.; makes alliance with king of Assyria, **1**, 374.

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Kara-Khitai (Ye-lu), Turkish clan; conquers northern China (1004), **24**, 271-272.

Karakorm (Karakorum), ancient city of China; made capital of Mongul Empire (thirteenth century), **24**, 277.

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Kara Mustapha (d. 1683), Turkish statesman; administration of, as grand vizir, **24**, 389; besieges Vienna, **24**, 64, 389; death of, **14**, 397; **24**, 390.

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Karbanit (Karbana), town in Egypt; battle of (ca. 668 B.C.), **1**, 426.

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Karlowitz, town in Hungary; battle of (1716), **14**, 420; national assembly meets at (1848), **14**, 637; ecclesiastical congress of (1874), **15**, 48.

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Karnak, town in Egypt, on the site of Thebes; description of temples at, **1**, 141, 183, 226, 248; inscriptions at, **1**, 99-101, 115-117, 138, 150.

Kärnkoski, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.

Karpos, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398-399.

Kars, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.

Karshumish, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.

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Kashtubilla, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.

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Katzbach, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.

Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818-1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.

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- Kavadh II** (d. 629 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, **8**, 95.
- Kavarna**, seaport of Bulgaria; battle of (1810), **17**, 466.
- Kazan or Ghazan** (1271–1304), Mongol sultan of Persia; proposes alliance with pope, **8**, 454 seq.
- Kazan** (d. 1343), ruler in Transoxania, of house of Jagatai; overthrown by Kazgan, **24**, 296.
- Kazan**, city of central Russia; cathedral of, finished 1811, **17**, 503; sieges of (1506), **17**, 188; (1533), **17**, 197.
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- Kazgan** (d. 1355), emir in Transoxania; power of, **24**, 296–297.
- Kea-king** (d. 1820 A.D.), emperor of China, **24**, 545.
- Kearney, Philip** (1815–1862), American soldier; occupies New Mexico (1846), **23**, 373; campaign in southern California (1846–1847), **23**, 373; killed at Chantilly, Virginia, **23**, 433.
- Kearsarge**, American ship-of-war; sinks *Alabama* (1864), **23**, 448.
- Keate**, lieutenant-governor of Natal; decides boundary dispute between Waterboer and South African Republic (1871), **22**, 287.
- Keble, John** (1792–1866), English clergyman; promotes Oxford movement, **21**, 611.
- Kee**, emperor of China 1818 B.C., **24**, 543.
- Keen-lung**, emperor of China 1735–1795 A.D., **24**, 545.
- Keglivicz**, Hungarian politician; leader of the Left (1868), **15**, 42.
- Keith, George**, (ca. 1693–1778), hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland; enterprise of, to invade Scotland (1719), **20**, 522.
- Keith, James Francis Edward** (1696–1758), Scottish general; negotiates with Count von Kaunitz, **14**, 437.
- Keith, Sir Robert** (d. 1346), Scottish soldier; at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Keith, Sir William**, of Galston; at battle of Berwick (1318), **21**, 107; defeats Richard Talbot, **21**, 134.
- Keller, General** (1854–1904), Russian soldier; repulsed at Motien-ling Pass (1904), **17**, 624; killed at Yangtse Pass, **17**, 624.
- Kellermann, François Christophe de**, duke of Valmy (1735–1820), French soldier; at battle of Valmy, **15**, 270; in Savoy, **12**, 365; ordered to Lyons, **12**, 367 seq.; in Piedmont, **12**, 408; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503; at Waterloo, **12**, 635.
- Kellogg, William Pitt** (1831–), American politician; governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction period, **23**, 470.
- Kelly-Kenny, Thomas** (1840–), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
- Kemal Effendi** (nineteenth century), Turkish poet; patriotism of, **24**, 432.
- Kemankesh Pasha**, Turkish soldier; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.
- Kemp, John** (ca. 1380–1454), archbishop of Canterbury; death of, **18**, 571.
- Kemp, General**, Boer soldier; presides over mass-meeting at Vereeniging (1902), **22**, 317.
- Kempen**, Austrian minister; dismissed (1859), **15**, 18.
- Kempfenfelt, Richard** (1718–1782), English admiral; death of, **20**, 639.
- Kempt, Sir James** (1764–1854), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1812), **10**, 360; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 633.
- Ken, Thomas** (1637–1711), English prelate, bishop of Bath and Wells; befriends rebel prisoners, **20**, 368, 379; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; persecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400.
- Kendal, Duchess of**, mistress of George I of England; Bolingbroke and, **20**, 536.
- Kenesaw Mountain**, near Marietta, Georgia; U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
- Keni** (ca. thirteenth century B.C.), Arabian chieftain; progenitor of Kenites, **2**, 70.
- Kenilworth**, town in England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382–383.
- Kenlis**, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 382.
- Kenmure, Lord** (d. 1716), Scottish nobleman; execution of, **20**, 512.
- Kennedy, James** (d. 1465), archbishop of St. Andrews; becomes personal guardian of James III, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 190.
- Kenneth I** **MacAlpine** (d. ca. 860 A.D.), king of Scotland 844–860; unites Picts and Scots, **21**, 13; invades Saxony, **21**, 15; death, **21**, 60.
- Kenneth II** (d. 995), king of Scotland 971–995; raid in Northumberland, **21**, 18.
- Kent**, southeast England; kingdom of, established by Saxons (sixth century A.D.), **18**, 39.
- Kent, Edward Augustus, Duke of** (1767–1820), son of George III of England and father of Queen Victoria; death, **21**, 511.
- Kentucky**, state of the United States; separated from Virginia after the Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted into the Union (1792), **23**, 302; legislature of, declares alien and sedition laws void ("Kentucky Resolutions") (1798), **23**, 314; declares for Union cause at opening of Civil War, **23**, 420; campaigns in (1861–1862), **23**, 425–426; Bragg's campaign in (1862), **23**, 434; Confederate raids in, **23**, 441.
- Kenyon, Lloyd**, Baron Kenyon (1732–1802), English jurist; associated with Erskine as counsel for Lord George Gordon, **20**, 636.
- Kephren**, see **Khaf-Ra**.
- Kepler, Johann** (1571–1630), German astronomer; discoveries, **14**, 331.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725–1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), **20**, 597.

Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724–1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.

Kerats, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; Kerghizes conquer, **24**, 300.

Keratry, Émile, Count of (1832–), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 174.

Kerbela (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.

Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 347.

Kerman, Persian province, see **Carmania**.

Kerman Shah, see **Bahram IV**.

Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of (1742–1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), **12**, 292.

Kerses, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermos, **2**, 427–428.

Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.

Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.

Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.

Kéthulle, Francis van der, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), **13**, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, **13**, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, **13**, 480; arrests Hembyze, **13**, 498.

Ketilmundsson, Mats, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), **16**, 194.

Ketteler, Baron von, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), **15**, 565.

Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.

Keyes, Erasmus Darwin (1810–1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), **23**, 431.

Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.

Khabbash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613–614.

Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.

Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96–98.

Khair ad-din Pasha, see **Barbarossa**.

Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.

Khalid (Kaled) (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121–122; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 125; at battle of

Muta, **8**, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, **8**, 126; leads expedition against Syria, **8**, 146–148; death of, **8**, 159.

Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 323; at battle near Bizya, **7**, 324.

Khammurabi (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287–2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, **1**, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, **1**, 363; code of, **1**, 498–513.

Kha-nefer-Ra, see **Sebek-hotep V**.

Kharbin, see **Harbin**.

Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172–173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.

Khartum (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1884), **21**, 646; fall of (1885), **24**, 461.

Kharu, name for Phoenicia, **1**, 136.

Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.

Khatti, see **Hittites**.

Khazailu, see **Hazael**.

Khazars or Chazars, see **White Huns**.

Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.

Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.

Kheta, see **Hittites**.

Kheta-sar, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.

Kheti, see **Ab-meri-Ra**.

Kheyr ed-din, see **Barbarossa**.

Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*

Khmer Empire, Aryans found, in Cambodia and Cochin China, **24**, 518.

Khnem Amen, see **Hatshepsu**.

Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghava in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864–1865), **17**, 600.

Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of north-eastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.

Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1805), **24**, 449.

Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.

Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.

Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.

Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94–98; worship of, **1**, 187.

Khumri, see **Omri**.

Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see **Amen-hotep IV**.

Khurrem, see **Roxelana**.

Khwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezmi, a khanate of Central Asia; empire of,

- founded (1141), **24**, 272; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280-283; conquered by Russia (1873), **17**, 601-602.
- Khwarezmians** or **Khwarizmians**, invade Palestine, **8**, 433; defeat of, **8**, 434; attempted reaction of, **24**, 286-287.
- Kiang Hung**, province of China; China cedes portion of, to France (1895), **24**, 561.
- Kiangsi**, a province of China; France obtains concessions in (1895), **24**, 559.
- Kiaochow**, city in China; Germany seizes (1897), **15**, 563; **24**, 561.
- Kibaba** (eighth century B.C.), king of Khar-khar, a Median town, **1**, 399.
- Kickapoos**, tribe of American Indians; Allouez and Dablon visit (1673), **23**, 73.
- Kidd, William** (d. 1701), English navigator and buccaneer; career of, **23**, 165.
- Kidir Bey** (fifteenth century), chief dignitary of Islam, **24**, 335.
- Kieft, William** (1600-1647), Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands; relations with Swedish settlers, **23**, 9; administration of, **23**, 10-14; recalled, **23**, 14; drowned on voyage to Holland, **23**, 16.
- Kiel**, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein; Peace of (1814), **16**, 432, 469.
- Kiev** or **Kieff** (Rus), Russian principality in the middle ages; situation and importance, **17**, 118; decline of power, **17**, 129-131; laid waste by Mongol-Tatars, **17**, 136.
- Ki-Hoa**, plain in Cochin China; battle of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Kildare**, earls of, see **Fitzgerald**.
- Kilij Arslan**, see **Suleiman**.
- Kilidj Ali**, see **Uludj Ali**.
- Kilkenny**, capital of, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; statute of (1364), defining status of English and Irish in Ireland, **21**, 386.
- Killiecrankie**, pass in Perthshire, Scotland; battle of (1689), **21**, 310.
- Killigrew, Sir Henry** (d. 1603), ambassador of Elizabeth to Scotland in 1572, **19**, 351.
- Kilmainham**, suburb of Dublin; Treaty of (1882), **21**, 645.
- Kilmarnock**, Earl of, see **Boyd, William**.
- Kilwa**, seaport in German East Africa; Germans take from Arabs (1889), **15**, 556.
- Kimberley**, town in South Africa; gold discovered at, **22**, 249; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269; relief of (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 312.
- Kimbolton, Lord**, see **Montagu**.
- Kimmirri**, see **Cimmerians**.
- Kinburn**, a former fortress in Russia; siege of (1787), **17**, 400.
- Kinchau**, a town in Manchuria; Japanese gain victory at (1904), **24**, 658.
- Kinda**, a tribe of Arabs (sixth century A.D.), **6**.
- King, Philip Gidley** (1758-1808), third governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
- King, Preston** (1806-1865), American politician; in Barnburners party (1848), **23**, 378.
- King, Samuel Ward** (1786-1851), governor of Rhode Island 1839-1843, **23**, 369.
- King, William Rufus** (1786-1853), American politician; democratic candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
- King George's War**, the American counterpart of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748); main treatment, **23**, 183, 195-198.
- King-maker**, see **Warwick, Earl of** (Richard Nevil).
- King Philip's War**, between Indians and New England colonists (1675-1676), **23**, 146-149.
- Kingship**, see **Government**.
- King's Mountain**, a mountain in South Carolina; battle of (1780), **23**, 277.
- King's Peace**, The, a treaty between Persia and the Greek states (387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125.
- King William's War**, between Great Britain aided by the American colonists, and France, aided by its Indian allies (1689-1697); relation to European war, **23**, 182; history of, **23**, 184-190.
- Kinsky, Wilhelm** (d. 1634), Bohemian count; seeks to induce Wallenstein to betray emperor, **14**, 364.
- Kiptchak** or **Kaptchak**, Khanate or "Kingdom of the Golden Horde," a Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia founded in thirteenth century; slave-trade in, **9**, 319-321; meaning of name, **24**, 259; inhabitants flee before Mongols of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 283; overthrown (fifteenth century), **24**, 307-309.
- Kiratis**, an East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.
- Kirghiz**, a nomadic tribe in southeastern Russia; language, **24**, 258.
- Kirin**, a city in Manchuria; becomes centre of Russian power, **17**, 622.
- Kirkcaldy, Sir William** (d. 1573), Scotch soldier, **19**, 352.
- Kirke, Sir David** (1596-1655), Scotch privateer and soldier; captures Quebec (1629), **22**, 323, 637.
- Kirke, Percy** (1646-1691), English soldier; commander of Kirke's "Lambs"; career as military governor at Tangier, **20**, 366-367; suppresses with cruelty followers of Monmouth in west of England (1685), **20**, 367; character, **20**, 368.
- Kirke's Lambs**, a name ironically given the regiment commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke; main treatment, **20**, 366-369.
- Kirri**, Assyrian prince, **1**, 388.
- Kish**, Babylonian kingdom, overcome by Assyria, **1**, 352; development, **1**, 351; defeated by Eannatum, **1**, 353, 355; overpowers Shirpurla, **1**, 356; cradle of Semitic race, **1**, 358; submits to Tiglath-pileser III, **1**, 394.
- Kishar**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313.
- Kishshati**, Assyrian kingdom, **1**, 372, 373, 375, 380; see also **Assyria**.
- Kisselev, Count Paul** (1788-1872), Russian soldier and statesman; urges liberation of serfs, **17**, 505; made chief of staff, **17**, 558.
- Kissingen**, town in Germany; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

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Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony (1477-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850-), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.

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Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.

Kladova, town in Serbia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.

Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.

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Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.

Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.

Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.

Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.

Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.

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Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.

Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.

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Knights Hospitalers, see **Hospitalers**.

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Knights of St. George, see **Teutonic Order**.

Knights of St. John, see **Hospitalers**.

Knights Templar, see **Templars**.

Knights, Teutonic Order of, see **Teutonic Order**.

Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.

Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.

Knights of the Temple, see **Templars**.

Knolles (Knollys), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.

Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.

Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.

Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.

Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.

Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.

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Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.

Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.

Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.

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Knud, king of Sweden 1167-1195; reign, **16**, 189.

Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

Knud Lavard (ca. 1100), duke of Denmark; regency of, **16**, 146; death of, **16**, 147; canonisation of, **16**, 142, 148, 152-153.

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Knyvet, Charles, English soldier; witness against duke of Buckingham (1520), **19**, 82.

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Kock, Boer general; defeated by British at Elandslaagte (1899), **22**, 305.

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Kohlmski, Daniel, Russian soldier; leads army against Lithuania (1500), **17**, 180.

Kol, king of Swedes ca. 1141, **16**, 188.

Kolaib (fifth century A. D.), Arab leader; heads revolt in Nejd, **8**, 107.

Kolberg, seaport in Pomerania; sieges of (1644), **16**, 359; (1762), **17**, 356.

Kolbiorn, Swedish hero in battle of Swalder (1000 A.D.), **16**, 70.

Kolding, a seaport of Denmark; battle of (1849), **15**, 449.

Kolikod, Indian seaport, see **Calicut**.

Kolin, town in Bohemia; battle of (1757), **15**, 196 seq.

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Kolokotronis, Theodoros (1770-1843), Greek patriot; in Greek war of liberation, **24**, 229, 231.

Kolonti, Hugh, Polish patriot; in revolution of 1794, **17**, 418.

Kolowrat, Franz Anton, Count of (1778-1861) Austrian statesman; opposes Metternich, **14**, 619; president of ministry, **14**, 635.

Kols, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Kolubara, river, Serbia; battle of the (1737), **24**, 197.

Komati Poort, town in Transvaal; British occupy (1900), **22**, 314.

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Königsberg, city of East Prussia, founded by Teutonic Order, **8**, 460; first king of Prussia crowned at, **15**, 145; captured by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.

Königsegg, Count, Austrian statesman; minister of Emperor Charles VI (1715), **14**, 418; minister of Maria Theresa (1742), **15**, 169-170.

Königsmark, Hans Christoph (1600-1663), Swedish soldier; besieges Prague, **14**, 382.

Köprili, Ahmed or Akmet Kiupergli (d. 1676), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1661-1676), **24**, 384-389.

Köprili, Hussein (d. 1702), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 402-404.

Köprili, Muhammed (d. 1661), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1656-1661), **24**, 383-384.

Köprili, Zade Mustapha (d. 1691), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 396-400.

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Kosciuszko, Tadeusz or Thaddeus (1746-1817), Polish commander and patriot; in American revolution, **15**, 274; under Poniatowski (1793), **17**, 417; heads Polish patriots against Russia, **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 92; appointed dictator of Poland, **24**, 93; victories of, **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 93, 94; repulsed at Szczekociny, **24**, 95; defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 419; **24**, 98; characterisation of, **24**, 93.

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- and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.
- Kosza Affair**, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, **23**, 390.
- Kotaiba ben Muslim**, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761-1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.
- Koulevtcha**, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.
- Kouli Khan**, see **Nadir Efchar**.
- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.
- Krafft** or **Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.
- Kranach** or **Cranach**, Lucas (1472-1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735-1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.
- Kremsier** or **Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.
- Kromeriz**, see **Kremsier**.
- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744-1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764-1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825-1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits London, **21**, 644; at Blömfontein, **22**, 280, 300; administration, **22**, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, **22**, 314; characterisation of, **22**, 301.
- Krumpen**, Sir Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.
- Kshattriyas (Rajputs)**, Indian warrior caste; migration of, **2**, 497; conflict of, with Mohammedans, **2**, 506-507; marriages of, **2**, 514; doctrine of transmigration, **2**, 534.
- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of Kuban (1780-1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1216-1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar (Chedorlaomer)**, king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see **Don**, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538-539.
- Kumani**, or **Cumani**, or **Comans**, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see **Ali Kumurji**.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.
- Kurbiski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.
- Kuroki**, Iti (1845-), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623-624; **24**, 658.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848-), Russian soldier; in war against Turkey

- mans (1881), **17**, 616; speech of, on Russian expansion, **17**, 619; commander-in-chief in Manchuria, **17**, 623-624; **24**, 659.
- Kurshid Pasha**, Turkish soldier; defeated by Servians (1815), **24**, 200; in Greek revolution, **24**, 231.
- Kurus**, see **Bharata**.
- Kushri Khan**, Mongolian ruler; conquers Tibet (1645), **24**, 509.
- Kushtashpi**, king of Kummukh 740 B.C., **1**, 393.
- Kustendil**, district in Bulgaria; battle of (1330), **24**, 191.
- Kutah**, see **Kutub-ud-din**.
- Kutaisov**, Turkish favourite of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 436.
- Kutchkovo**, see **Moscow**, principality of.
- Kutchuk Kainardji**, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey (1774), **17**, 383; **24**, 147, 227, 419.
- Kutchuk Muhammed**, see **Muhammed**, **Kutchuk**.
- Kutheans**, Median tribe; settle in Samaria (ca. 600 B.C.), **2**, 128.
- Kutub-ud-din or Kutab** (ca. 1200), Afghan statesman; founds dynasty of Slave Kings in India (1206), **22**, 23; builds tower of Kutab at Delhi, **22**, 23.
- Kutusoff or Kutusov, Mikhail Ilarionovitch Golenishtcheff**, (1745-1813), prince of Smolensk, Russian field-marshal; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 545-548; **14**, 537; **17**, 448; commands allied forces in third coalition, **17**, 450; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; at taking of Moscow, **12**, 589; **17**, 473; final victories over French, **17**, 483.
- Kuyper, Abraham** (1837-), Dutch statesman and theologian; forms anti-liberal cabinet (1901), **13**, 67.
- Kwang-Su or Kuang-Hsu (Tsai Tien)** (1872-), emperor of China 1875-; accession, **24**, 552.
- Kyburg, Eberhard**, Count of, Swiss robber knight; at siege of Bern (1339-1340), **16**, 569.
- Kyburg, Rudolf**, Count of, Swiss robber knight; besieges Burgdorf (1382), **16**, 575.
- Kyriell, Thomas**, English knight; at battle of Formigny (1450), **11**, 238.

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La Balue, see **Balue**.

Labarum, name given to imperial standard of Constantine, **6**, 441.

Labashi-Marduk or **Labarosoarchodus** (sixth century B.C.), Babylonian king, **1**, 455, 535.

Labdas (third century A.D.), general of Zenobia, **6**, 423.

Labédoyère, Count Charles Angélique, of (1786–1815), French soldier; execution, **13**, 16.

Laberius, Decimus (107–43 B.C.), Roman soldier and dramatist; humiliated by Cæsar, **5**, 569, 646.

Labiau, town in East Prussia; Treaty of (1656), **15**, 135–136; **16**, 336.

Labienus, Quintus (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.

Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479–480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

Labouchère, Henry (1831–), English radical politician and journalist; elected to parliament (1880), **21**, 644.

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Labourdonnaie or **La Bourdonnaie**, Count Anne François Augustin de (1747–1792), French soldier; reduces Antwerp, **14**, 15.

Labourdonnaie or **Labourdonnais**, Bertrand François Mahé de (1699–1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.

Labourdonnaie, Count François Régis de (1767–1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.

Labrador, Gaspar Cortereal discovers (1500), **10**, 486; attached to Newfoundland (1765), **22**, 347.

La Bruyère, Jean de (1645–1696), French moralist, **11**, 635, 641, 642.

Labynetis (sixth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **2**, 458, 459.

Labyrinth, near Lake Moëris in Egypt, **1**, 113–114.

La Capelle, a town in France; taken by Turenne, **11**, 517.

La Cava (eighth century A.D.), Gothic princess, **8**, 191.

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Lacedæmonius (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **3**, 421, 442–443.

Lacépède, Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Count de (1756–1825), French naturalist, **12**, 122.

- Lachaise or La Chaise, François d'Aix (Père Lachaise) (1624–1709), French Jesuit; recommends marriage of Louis XIV and Mme. de Maintenon, **11**, 559.
- Lachares (d. ca. 279 B.C.), despot of Athens, **4**, 499.
- Laches (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier; in war against Thebes, **3**, 580; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 594.
- Laches (third century B.C.), Athenian; son of Demochares, **4**, 501.
- La Clue, French admiral; defeated by English fleet under Boscawen near Straits of Gibraltar (1759), **12**, 77.
- Laco, Cornelius, Roman prefect (68 A.D.), **6**, 225, 226.
- Laco, Græcinus, commander of the night-watch at Rome (31 A.D.); conspires against Sejanus, **6**, 151, 152.
- Laconia, division of Peloponnesus in ancient Greece, of which Sparta was chief city; archæology, **3**, 43, 57, 61–65; Dorian migration, **3**, 101–102, 117–118, 123; see also Sparta.
- Lacrates (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary in Persian army; takes Pelusium, **2**, 628.
- Lacratidas (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; opposes Pericles, **3**, 546.
- Lacretelle, Jean Charles Dominique de (1766–1855), French historian; leads movement of French Academy in opposition to censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Lactantius, Firmianus (d. ca. 325 A.D.), Christian Father; tutor of Crispus, **6**, 457; quoted in confutation of Columbus, **22**, 422.
- Lacy, Franz Moritz von (1725–1801), Austrian soldier; administration of, **14**, 450, 451; Prussian sympathiser, **14**, 515.
- Lacy, Hugh de (d. 1186), English soldier; appointed governor of Dublin (1172), **18**, 282; **21**, 375.
- Lacy, Luis de la (1775–1817), Spanish soldier; revolt of, **10**, 382.
- Lacy, Peter (1678–1751), Irish-Russian general; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, **17**, 330; besieges Azov (1736), **17**, 335; wins battle of Vilmanstrand (1741), **17**, 343.
- Lacy, Walter de (d. 1085), English soldier; opposes revolt of barons (1075), **18**, 189.
- Lade, island in the Ægean Sea; naval battle near (ca. 496 B.C.), **2**, 290; **3**, 337, 406.
- Ladies' Peace, see Peace of Cambray.
- Ladislaus or Lancelot, king of Naples 1386–1414; accession of, **8**, 630; reign of, **9**, 234.
- Ladislaus, king of Poland, see Wladislaw.
- Ladislaus (thirteenth century), king of Serbia; succeeds his brother, Stephen III, **24**, 190.
- Ladmirault, Louis René Paul de (1808–1882), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
- Lady of the Pyramids, a title of Isis, **1**, 98.
- Ladysmith, town in South Africa; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 305; siege of, **21**, 654; **22**, 305; relief of (1900), **22**, 312.
- Lælius, Caius (ca. 236–ca. 160 B.C.), Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Elder, **5**, 279, 283, 284–289, 291; chosen consul, **5**, 298.
- Lælius, Caius Sapiens (186–ca. 120 B.C.), a Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Younger, **5**, 310; conversation with Blossius, **5**, 367; friend of Scipio, **5**, 371.
- Lænas, Marcus Popillius, Roman statesman; plebeian consul in the years 359, 356, 350, 348 B.C., **5**, 174–175, 177.
- Lænas, Popilius, Roman senator (44 B.C.); frightens conspirators against Cæsar, **5**, 585, 586.
- Lænas, P. Popilius, Roman consul 132 B.C.; banishment of, **5**, 374.
- Læstrygones, fabled race of Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Læta, widow of Roman Emperor Gratian (408 A.D.); charity of, **6**, 552.
- Lætorius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman knight; aids Gracchus, **5**, 379.
- Lætus, Quintus Æmilius, Roman prefect (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, **6**, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, **6**, 382; put to death by Julianus, **6**, 385.
- Lævinus, Marcus Valerius (d. 200 B.C.), Roman consul 215 B.C.; at war with Philip V of Macedon, **5**, 262–263; made consul, **5**, 269; commands in Italy, **5**, 266, 270–273; urges war with Carthage, **5**, 287.
- Lævinus, P. Valerius, Roman consul 280 B.C.; at war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 204.
- La Fayette, Louise Motier de (d. 1665), maid of honour to Anne of Austria; influence over Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
- La Fayette or Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis of (1757–1834), a French soldier and statesman; fits out an expedition in cause of American liberty, **12**, 132, 134; **23**, 262; at Newport (1779), **23**, 269–270; skill and heroism of, in Virginia, **23**, 279; in France at the council preceding the Revolution, **12**, 162; in command of national guard, **12**, 211; restrains mob, **12**, 214; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217 seq.; influences duke of Orleans to go into exile, **12**, 223; attempts to take the king to St. Cloud (1791), **12**, 238; quells mob, **12**, 247; influence of, **12**, 249–250; fall of, **12**, 255 seq.; flight of, **12**, 279; elected to the Chamber of 1818, **13**, 23; member of the Carbonari (1822), **13**, 26, 27; visits America (1824–1825), **23**, 349; speaks at funeral of liberal leader Manuel (1827), **13**, 39; welcomed by the towns of Dauphiné (1829), **13**, 42; in July Revolution of 1830, **13**, 48; resigns from national guards, **13**, 58.
- La Fère Champenoise, see Fère Champenoise, La.
- La Feuillade, Louis, Duke de (d. 1725), marshal of France; defeated at Turin (1706), **11**, 621.
- Laffitte, Jacques (1767–1844), French banker and statesman; elected to chamber of

- deputies, **13**, **22**; ministry of, **13**, **57**–**59**.
- Laffitte, Jean** (ca. 1780–ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, **23**, **239**.
- La Flèche, Hélié de** (eleventh century), French baron; opposes William Rufus, **18**, **218** seq.
- La Fontaine, Jean de** (1621–1695), French fabulist, **11**, **635**.
- La Force**, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, **271**.
- Lagash**, see **Shirpurla**.
- Lagidæ or Ptolemies**, Egyptian dynasty 320–30 B.C.; rule of, **3**, **9**–**10**, **22**–**23**; **4**, **562**–**577**.
- Lagny**, town in France; siege of (1432), **11**, **221**.
- Lahar**, city of India; siege of (1779), **22**, **94**.
- Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de** (1754–1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, **12**, **425**, **427**.
- La Hire (Étienne Vignoles)** (ca. 1390–1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, **11**, **189**; at Battle of the Herrings, **11**, **192**; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, **198**–**199**; **18**, **550**.
- La Hogue**, see **Hogue, La**.
- Lahore**, a division of the Punjab, British India; Ranjit Singh becomes king of (1798), **22**, **151**; disorders in, **22**, **152**–**153**.
- Lahore, Treaty of**, treaty between the Sikh and British governments (1846), **22**, **156**.
- Laibach (Laybach)**, city of Carniola, Austria-Hungary; Congress of (1821), **14**, **588**.
- Laing's Neck**, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), **21**, **643**; **22**, **291**; General Buller occupies (1900), **22**, **314**.
- Laiote Bessaraba**, Wallachian voyevod 1465–1481; rule of, **24**, **133**–**135**.
- Lais** (fourth century B.C.), a Greek courtesan; influence of, in Corinth, **3**, **192**.
- La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de** (1680–1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, **23**, **198**.
- Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake** (1744–1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, **21**, **442**, **458**; as commander-in-chief in India, **22**, **119**.
- Lake Champlain**, battle of; see **Plattsburg**.
- Lake Dwellers**; in Lydia, **2**, **423**; in Switzerland, **16**, **520**–**528**.
- Lake Erie**, battle of; see **Erie, Lake**, battle of.
- Lake George**, battle of, see **George, Lake**, battle of.
- Lalita Vistara**, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, **2**, **536**–**537**.
- Lallemant, Gabriel** (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, **23**, **69**–**70**.
- Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de**, baron de Tollenda (1702–1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, **12**, **41**; campaigns of, in India, **12**, **47**, **79**; **22**, **63**–**64**; execution of, **22**, **67**.
- Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de** (1751–1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-folk, **12**, **134**; in French assembly of 1789, **12**, **162**; speaks to Parisian mob, **12**, **211**.
- Lamachus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian naval commander; assists people of Sinope, **3**, **436**, **450**; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, **596**, **601**, **603**.
- Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José** (1778–1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, **23**, **589**.
- La Marche**, ancient fortified French city; united to France (ca. 1300 A.D.), **11**, **75**.
- La Marck, William de**, see **Marck**.
- La Marfée**, see **Marfée, La**.
- La Marmora, Alfonso Ferrero, Marchese di** (1804–1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, **24**–**25**; at battle of Custoza, **15**, **25**–**26**.
- Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis** (1790–1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, **13**, **79**; speech of, in tribune (1848), **13**, **86**–**87**; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, **87**; subdues mob, **13**, **91**; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, **97**; in civil war in Paris, **13**, **100**.
- Lamb, William** (1779–1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, **21**, **569**; fall of ministry, **21**, **571**; forms new ministry, **21**, **574**, **592**.
- Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de** (1749–1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, **12**, **182**; death of, **12**, **271**.
- Lambert, John** (1619–1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, **20**, **117**; offers Cromwell the protectorate, **20**, **141**; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, **20**, **166**; resignation, **20**, **168**; subdues Booth's rising, **20**, **202**; escape from the Tower, **20**, **209**; insurrection of, **20**, **209**–**210**; trial and banishment, **20**, **240**.
- Lambert, John**, see **Nicholson, John**.
- Lambert**, French commandant in Franco-Prussian War; at battle of Sedan, **13**, **158**.
- Lambert of Spoleto**, king of Italy 894–898 A.D.; reign of, **7**, **591**–**592**; sacks Rome, **8**, **576**.
- Lambeth, Treaty of**, a treaty concluded between the earl of Pembroke and Louis VIII of France (1217), **18**, **367**.
- Laibruschini, Luigi** (1776–1854), Italian cardinal and politician; influence over Charles X of France, **13**, **35**.
- Lambton, John George** (1792–1840), first earl of Durham, English Whig politician; proposes parliamentary reform, **21**, **520**; interested in colonisation of New Zealand, **22**, **260**; becomes governor-general of Canada (1838), **22**, **338**; death, **22**, **339**.
- Lame Peace**, see **Longjumeau, Treaty of**.
- Lamego**, town in Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon recaptures (1057), **10**, **428**.

- Lamia, Athenian courtesan; honours bestowed upon, **4**, 495.
- Lamian War, war between Athens and Macedonia (323–322 B.C.), **4**, 463–466.
- Lamissio, mythical Lombard king (ca. 400 A.D.); legends of, **7**, 428–429.
- Lamorière, Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de (1806–1865), French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69, 77; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 101.
- La Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de (1804–1883), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **7**, 580; in Franco-Prussia War, **13**, 173, 174.
- Lamourette, Adrien (1742–1794), French prelate; address to deputies, "Lamourette's Kiss of Peace" (1792), **12**, 256.
- Lampedo, queen of Amazons; divides troops with Queen Marpesia, **2**, 440.
- Lampon (ca. 443 B.C.), Athenian soothsayer; counsels Pausanias, **3**, 372.
- Lamponius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–414.
- Lamsdorf, Count Vladimir Nikolaievitch (1845–), Russian statesman; retires from ministry of foreign affairs (1904), **17**, 623.
- Lanassa, daughter of Agathocles; marries Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, **4**, 583.
- La Navidad, first colony in Spanish America; founded by Columbus (1493), **22**, 440.
- Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of, surnamed "Crouchback" (1245–1296), son of Henry III of England; crusade of, **8**, 451.
- Lancaster, Henry, Duke of, see Henry IV.
- Lancaster and York, genealogical table illustrating rival claims of descendants of Edward III, **18**, 448 note; see also Roses, Wars of the.
- Lancaster, House of, line of English kings descended from John of Gaunt; to this line belong Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, *q. v.*
- Lancaster, John, Duke of; see John of Gaunt.
- Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of (d. 1322), English baron, grandson of Henry III; conspiracy against Edward II, **18**, 438; **21**, 111.
- Lancelot, king of Naples, see Ladislaus.
- Lancia, Bianca (thirteenth century), mistress, later wife of Frederick II, king of Germany, **14**, 124.
- Landau, a town in the Rhine Palatinate; siege of (1713), **11**, 627.
- Landen, a town in Belgium; battle of (1693), **21**, 434.
- Landenberg, Beringer von, bailiff of the Waldstätte 1298–1308, **16**, 554, 557.
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- Lee, Fitzhugh** (1835–1905), American soldier, nephew of Robert E. Lee; reports on Cuba, **23**, 487.
- Lee, Henry**, Henry VIII's almoner; sent on mission to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 125.
- Lee, Henry** (1756–1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1794), **23**, 303.
- Lee, Richard Henry** (1732–1794), American statesman; introduces resolution in Continental Congress declaring colonies free and independent (1776), **23**, 251.
- Lee, Robert Edward** (1807–1870), American soldier; aids in suppressing John Brown's raid, **23**, 404; commands Confederate army in Virginia campaign, **23**, 424; at Seven Days' Battle, **23**, 431; at battle of Antietam 1862, **23**, 433; at battle of Fredericksburg, **23**, 436; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436 seq.; invades Pennsylvania, **23**, 437; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; in battle of Spottsylvania (1864), **23**, 447; evacuates Richmond (1865), **23**, 450; surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (1865), **23**, 451.
- Lee, Rowland** (d. 1543), bishop of Lichfield, warden of Welsh Marches; performs marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134.
- Leete, William** (ca. 1603–1683), colonial governor of Connecticut; administration, **23**, 142.
- Lefebvre, François Joseph** (1755–1820), duke of Dantzic, French soldier; won over by Napoleon, **12**, 484; at establishment of the consulate, **12**, 487; captures Dantzic (1807), **12**, 560; defeats General Blake in Spain, **10**, 342; invades Tyrol (1809), **14**, 563; defeat by Hofer, **12**, 575. commands imperial guard, **12**, 584.
- Lefebvre, Jacques**, see **Faber**.
- Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Count Charles** (1773–1822), French soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630.
- Lefort, François** (1653– or 1656–1699), Russian admiral and statesman; favourite of Peter the Great, **17**, 255; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259 seq.; death, **17**, 266.
- Legal and Political Literary Club, The**, of Vienna; influence of, **14**, 605 seq.
- Legal Tender Act** (1862), financial war measure of the United States; effect of, **23**, 421.
- Legate, Bartholomew** (ca. 1575–1612), English martyr under James I; death, **19**, 494.
- Legendre, Louis** (1756–1797), French revolutionist; speaks in defence of Danton, **12**, 336; joins Thermidorians, **12**, 389; during insurrection of 1795, **12**, 397.
- Leges Tabellariæ**, Roman balloting laws; summary of, **5**, 320 note.
- Legge, George**, Baron Dartmouth (1648–1691), English admiral; commands fleet of James II in channel (1688), **20**, 407–408.
- Legge, William**, second earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801); dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 582; resignation, **20**, 587; re-appointment, **20**, 587.
- Legion of Honor**, an order in France; creation of (1802), **12**, 524.
- Legislation**, see **Government**, **Jurisprudence**, **Statutes**, **Congress**.
- Legislative Assembly**, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791–1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248–249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.
- Legnano**, town in Italy; battle of (1176), **9**, 58; **14**, 104.
- Legrand, Juste Alexandre** (1762–1815), French general; at Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546.
- Le Grand Ferré (Magnus Ferratus)**, French peasant; story of, **11**, 139 seq.
- Legres-Duval, Abbé** (1765–1819); founds Society of Congregation, **13**, 25–26.
- Lehs**, dynasty in Tongking (1428–1545), **24**, 519.
- Lehwald** (eighteenth century), Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 201, 202, 203.
- Leicester, Robert Dudley**, Earl of (ca. 1532–1588), English politician and courtier; favoured by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 296–297, 387; marriages, **19**, 297; crimes imputed to, **19**, 298; contemplated marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 299; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; attitude to Elizabeth's proposed marriage, **19**, 353; campaigns in Netherlands, **13**, 490, 506–524; **19**, 360, 386; incompetence in opposing Spanish Armada, **19**, 403; death, **19**, 405; character, **19**, 297–299, 406.
- Leicester**, Earl of, see **Montfort**.
- Leighton, Alexander** (1568–1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.
- Leinster**, province of Ireland; ruled by Erimon, **21**, 333; establishment and abolishment of cow tribute in, **21**, 334, 344; devastated by Lord Mountjoy, **21**, 417; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

Leipsc or **Leipzig**, city in Germany; riot at (1845), **15**, 417; revolt of (1848), **15**, 440-441.

Leipsc, **Battles of**: 1. (1631), also called the first battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353-354; 2. (1642), also called the second battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 380; 3. (1813), also called the battle of the Nations, **12**, 604-605; **14**, 576; **17**, 485; **21**, 479.

Leisler, **Jacob** (d. 1691), American colonist; rebellion of, in New York, **23**, 161.

Leipsc, **University of**; founded (1409), **8**, 635; protests against execution of Patkul, **16**, 344.

Leipsc Interim, statement of Protestant doctrines formulated in 1568, **14**, 307, 308.

Leith, seaport in Scotland; siege of (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.

Leitha, river in lower Austria; battle of (1146), **14**, 91.

Leleges, in ancient history, people who dwelt on coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Ægean islands; ancient name of Carians, **2**, 417; **3**, 106.

Le Maire or **Lemaire**, **Jacob** (d. 1616), Dutch navigator; discovers straits bearing his name, **13**, 574.

Le Mans, see **Mans**, **Le**.

Lemberg, city in Galicia; taken by Turks (1672), **24**, 388; battle of (1675), **24**, 388; conquest of (1848), **14**, 648.

Lemercier, **Louis Jean Népomucène** (1771-1840), French dramatist and poet; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

Lemnos, island in Ægean Sea; siege of (1771), **24**, 418; battle of (1807), **17**, 461.

Lenni Lenape, see **Delawares**.

Lennox, **Earls of**, see **Stuart**.

Lens, town in France; siege of (1648), **11**, 495.

Lenthall, **William** (1591-1662), English lawyer and politician; chosen speaker of Long Parliament, **19**, 582; refuses to give up the "five members," **19**, 615.

Lentulus, **Cneius**, Roman tribune; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 256.

Lentulus, **Lucius Cornelius**, Roman consul 327 B.C.; in second Samnite War, **5**, 186.

Lentulus, **Lucius Cornelius**, Roman consul 275 B.C.; in war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 208.

Lentulus, **Lucius Cornelius** ("Crus"), Roman consul 49 B.C.; attitude of, towards Cæsar, **5**, 531.

Lentulus, **Publius Cornelius**, surnamed **Sura** (d. 63 B.C.), Roman prætor and politician; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487-491.

Lentulus, **Publius** ("Spinther"), Roman consul 57 B.C.; favours the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506.

Lenzburg, **Count of**; rule of, in Schwyz, **16**, 547-548.

Leo I, "the Thracian" or "the Great" (ca. 400-474 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 457-474 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 61-62; relations with Western Empire, **6**, 611-613.

Leo II, Byzantine emperor 474 A.D.; grandson of Leo I; brief reign of, **7**, 62.

Leo III, "the Isaurian" (d. 741 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 717-741 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 197-207; before accession, **7**, 195; accession marks new era, **7**, 197-199; threatened by Saracens, **7**, 201-202; siege of Constantinople, **7**, 202-205; prohibits veneration of pictures, **2**, 376; **7**, 205; revolt against, **7**, 205-206; papacy and, **7**, 206; **8**, 544; death, **7**, 207.

Leo IV, Byzantine emperor 775-780 A.D., **7**, 215-216.

Leo V, "the Armenian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 813-820; reign of, **7**, 221-222; proscribes image worship, **8**, 553; Bulgarian wars of, **7**, 221; **24**, 163.

Leo VI, "the Philosopher" or "the Wise" (d. 911), Byzantine emperor 886-911; reign of, **7**, 228; deposes Photius, **8**, 570.

Leo I, **Saint**, "the Great" (d. 461 A.D.), pope 440-461 A.D.; intercedes with Attila for Rome, **6**, 593; sermons, **8**, 520; influence on church history, **8**, 527-528; prestige of, **8**, 531.

Leo II, pope 682-683 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.

Leo III (d. 816 A.D.), pope 795-816 A.D.; war with Saracens, **7**, 201-204; ecclesiastical reforms, **7**, 205-206; excommunicates Eadberht Praen, **18**, 61; expelled from Rome, **8**, 563; reinstated by Charlemagne, **8**, 563; submits to Charlemagne, **7**, 545; trial of, **8**, 564; crowns Charlemagne emperor, **8**, 564 seq.

Leo IV, pope 847-855 A.D.; repulses Saracen attacks, **8**, 567; pontificate of, **8**, 568.

Leo V, pope 903 A.D.; imprisoned by his successor, **8**, 579.

Leo VI, pope 928-929 A.D.; succeeds John X, **8**, 581.

Leo VII, pope 936-939 A.D.; succeeds John XI, **8**, 582.

Leo VIII, pope 963-965 A.D.; succeeds John XII, **8**, 584; deposed and reinstated, **8**, 585.

Leo IX (**Bruno**) (1002-1054), pope 1049-1054; war with Normans, **7**, 645; **9**, 69; **11**, 27; reforms, **8**, 591-592.

Leo X (**Giovanni de' Medici**) (1475-1521), pope 1513-1521, son of Lorenzo de' Medici; main treatment, **9**, 439-447; made cardinal, **9**, 387, 388; becomes pope, **9**, 439; assumes power in Florence, **9**, 438; invites peace with Francis I, **9**, 445; opposes republican government in Florence, **9**, 446; makes secret treaty with Charles V, **9**, 446; **14**, 251; attempts to bring Luther to submission, **14**, 254; **19**, 97; death, **9**, 447.

Leo XI (**Alessandro de' Medici**) (1535-1605), pope 1605, **9**, 492.

Leo XII (**Annibale della Genga**) (1760-1829), pope 1823-1829; oppressive administration of, **9**, 585.

Leo XIII (**Giacchino Pecci**) (1810-1903), pope 1878-1903; election, **9**, 630; death, **9**, 634.

Leoben, **Peace of**, between Napoleon I and Austria (1797), **9**, 552; **14**, 522.

- Leodegar, prince-abbot of St. Gall; attempts to destroy liberties of Toggenburg (1702-1707), **16**, 658-662; flight and exile, **16**, 660, 661.
- Leon, one of the former kingdoms of Spain; name given to ancient kingdom of Asturias (914 A.D.), **10**, 43; Ordoño II becomes king, **10**, 43; King Fruela II, **10**, 44; King Ramiro II, **10**, 44; King Ordoño III, **10**, 44; King Sancho I, **10**, 45; Ordoño IV usurps throne, **10**, 45; King Ramiro III, **10**, 45; King Bermudo II, **10**, 46; King Alfonso V, **10**, 46; King Bermudo III, **10**, 47; inroads of Arabs into, **10**, 46, 47; Sancho el Mayor of Navarre invades, **10**, 47; Ferdinand unites to Castile (1037), **10**, 48; secedes from Castile (1157), **10**, 60; wars with Sancho I of Portugal, **10**, 434; finally incorporated with Castile (1230), **10**, 65.
- Leon, Sir Hervé de, French mercenary commander; besieges Joan of Montfort at Hennebion (1342), **11**, 108, 110.
- Leon, Ponce de, see Ponce de Leon.
- Leon of Salamis, executed by the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 6, 20.
- Leon, Caracas conspirator (eighteenth century), **23**, 577.
- Leonard, Charles, an Uitlander leader in Transvaal; in reform movement (1892-1895), **22**, 296-298; issues Uitlander manifesto (1895), **22**, 297.
- Leonard, James W., South African politician; in Uitlander movement (1892-1895), **22**, 296.
- Leonidas (d. 480 B.C.), Spartan king and hero; succeeds to throne, **3**, 321; defense of Thermopylae, **3**, 321-327; death, **3**, 325, 327.
- Leonnatus (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, **4**, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, **4**, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, **4**, 428; character, **4**, 467; marches on Macedonia, **4**, 467; slain, **4**, 468.
- Leonora or Eleanor of Austria (1498-1558), sister of Charles V, wife of Dom Emmanuel of Portugal and of Francis I of France; proposed marriage to Francis in Treaty of Madrid, **11**, 321; **19**, 94; Francis I consents to marry, **19**, 105.
- Leonora de Guzman, see Guzman.
- Leonora Tellez (d. 1405), wife of Dom Lourenço da Cunha; marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 448; recognised as queen, **10**, 449; causes sister's murder, **10**, 449, 450; escapes assassination by Ferdinand's death, **10**, 451; regent of Portugal (1383), **10**, 452; confined in a convent, **10**, 454.
- Leontiades (fourth century B.C.), polemarch of Thebes; adherent of Sparta, **4**, 130-138.
- Leontis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238.
- Leontiscus (fourth century B.C.), son of Ptolemy Soter; captured by Demetrius, **4**, 566, 567.
- Leontius (ca. 650-705 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 695-698 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 192; de-thrones and mutilates Justinian (695 A.D.), **7**, 192; defeated and imprisoned, **7**, 192; vengeance of Justinian upon, **7**, 193.
- Leopard, English frigate, encounter with American man-of-war *Chesapeake*, **23**, 322.
- Leopold I (1640-1705), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658-1705; accession (1658), **11**, 519; **14**, 390; wars with France, **11**, 580; **14**, 391; marriage (1667), **11**, 567; various treaties of, concluded with France, **11**, 573, 590; **14**, 395; **11**, 609; at war with Turkey, **24**, 385, 389; flees before Turks (1683), **14**, 396; aids Vienna against Turks, **14**, 397; signs Truce of Ratisbon (1684), **11**, 597; claims crown of Spain, **10**, 276; **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; relations with Hungary, **11**, 617; **14**, 409; death (1705), **14**, 410; characterisation of, **14**, 410 seq.
- Leopold II (1747-1792), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790-1792; as grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 528; hostility of, towards Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 489; accession (1790), **14**, 491, 497; administration of Tuscany, **14**, 491 seq.; conflict with Kaunitz on matters of foreign policy, **14**, 492 seq.; reply of Prussia to overtures of, **14**, 494 seq.; negotiations for peace with Prussia, **14**, 494 seq.; concludes Treaty of Reichenbach, **14**, 497; pacifies Hungary and Belgium, **14**, 497 seq.; success of diplomacy, **14**, 497; attitude toward France (1790-1792), **14**, 502 seq.; meets Frederick William of Prussia at Pillnitz, **14**, 503; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 547 seq.; **14**, 504; aids Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, **14**, 504; concludes alliance with Prussia, **14**, 505; foreign policy, **14**, 504-505; death (1792), **14**, 505; characterisation, **9**, 546-547.
- Leopold I (1790-1865), king of the Belgians 1831-1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), **24**, 235; reign, **14**, 54-55.
- Leopold II (1835-), king of the Belgians 1865-; reign, **14**, 56 seq.
- Leopold (1676-1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171-172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.
- Leopold I (1157-1194), duke of Austria; Richard I of England insults (1191), **8**, 392; makes Richard a prisoner, **8**, 406; **18**, 313; proposed as candidate for emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; death (1194), **18**, 323.
- Leopold II (1292-1326), duke of Austria 1308-1326; supports Frederick the Handsome's claim to German crown, **14**, 171 seq.; campaigns in Switzerland, **16**,

- 563-565; at battle of Morgarten (1315), **16**, 563-565; offers crown of Germany to Charles IV of France, **14**, 173; defeats Ludwig the Bavarian (1325), **14**, 173; death, **14**, 173.
- Leopold III** (ca. 1350-1386), duke of Austria; at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; death, **16**, 576.
- Leopold** (1835-), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; offered crown of Spain (1870), **10**, 407; **15**, 515 seq.
- Leopold I**, grand duke of Tuscany, see **Leopold II**, emperor.
- Leopold II** (1797-1870), grand duke of Tuscany 1824-1859; uprisings against, **9**, 598.
- Leosthenes** (d. 323 B.C.), Athenian general; in Alexander the Great's service, **4**, 419; plots against Alexander, **4**, 419; raises troops for Athens after Alexander's death, **4**, 463, 464; Athenians elect commander-in-chief, **4**, 464; defeats Antipater, **4**, 465; death, **4**, 466.
- Leotychides** (d. ca. 469 B.C.), king of Sparta; date of reign confused by poet Rhianus, **3**, 148; deposes his brother Demaratus, **3**, 267, 305; in command of allied Greek fleet, **3**, 353; wins battle of Mycale, **3**, 374-378; returns to Sparta, **3**, 382; banishment and death, **3**, 388; **10**, 267.
- Leotychides**, son of Agis II of Sparta; Alcibiades boasts paternity of, **3**, 620, 621; excluded from succession (398 B.C.), **4**, 89, 90.
- Leovigild**, see **Leuvigild**.
- Lepanto**, naval battle of (1571), **9**, 473-476; **10**, 239; **24**, 368.
- Lepcha** or **Rong**, people of Sikkim, **2**, 490.
- Lepelletier**, or **Le Peletier**, de Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel (1760-1793), French regicide; assassination, **12**, 292.
- Lepidus**, Marcus, Roman guardian of Ptolemy V, **4**, 573.
- Lepidus**, Marcus **Æmilius**, Roman consul 79 B.C.; rebels, and is defeated by Catulus, **5**, 457.
- Lepidus**, Marcus **Æmilius**, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Cæsar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586-587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
- Lepreatæ**, Greek tribe, **3**, 362, 363, 586, 587.
- Lepsius**, Karl Richard (1810-1884), German Egyptologist; deciphers hieroglyphics, **1**, 253.
- Lerdo de Tejada y Correal**, Sebastian (1825-1889), Mexican statesman; succeeds to presidency, **23**, 636.
- Lerida**, city in Spain; siege of (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
- Lerma**, Francisco de Sandoval y Rojas, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish courtier; prime minister of Philip III, **10**, 261; disgraced, **10**, 262.
- Leroux**, Pierre (1797-1871), French socialistic writer; teachings of, **13**, 205.
- Lesches** (b. ca. 700 B.C.), Greek epic poet, **3**, 493.
- Lesina**, an island in the Adriatic Sea; captured by Venetians (998), **9**, 31.
- Leslie**, Alexander (1580-1661), first earl of Leven, Scotch general; invited by Covenanters to command army, **19**, 576; in first Bishop's War, **19**, 576; in second Bishop's War, **19**, 581; nominal commander-in-chief (1648), **20**, 102.
- Leslie**, David (d. 1682), first Lord Newark, Scotch soldier; directs army under nominal command of earl of Leven, **20**, 102; defeated at Dunbar, **20**, 102-105; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109.
- Leslie** or **Lesley**, John, see **Ross**.
- Lesseps**, Viscount Ferdinand de (1805-1894), French diplomatist and engineer; inaugurates Suez canal enterprise, **13**, 137; **24**, 456; in Panama scandal, **13**, 195; **23**, 604.
- Lessing**, Gottfried Ephraim (1729-1781), German dramatist and critic, **15**, 335 seq.
- Lestocq**, Count Johann Hermann (1692-1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
- Leszczinska**, Maria, see **Leczinska**.
- Leszczynski**, see **Stanislaus**.
- Leszek I**, king of Poland ca. 800 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek II**, king of Poland 804 A.D.; reign, **24**, 2, 5.
- Leszek III**, king of Poland 810 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek IV**, king of Poland 892 A.D.; reign, **24**, 8.
- Le Tellier** or **Letellier**, Michel (1603-1685), French statesman; war secretary (1661), **11**, 525.
- Leto**, see **Latona**.
- Letts**, branch of Letts-Lithuanian group of Aryan family; influence of Christianity on, **17**, 90.
- Leuchtenberg**, Charles Augustus Eugène Napoléon, Duke of (1810-1835), candidate for Belgian crown, **14**, 54.
- Leuco Syrians**, Greek name for the inhabitants of Cappadocia, *q. v.*
- Leuctra**, village of Greece; battle of (371 B.C.), **3**, 1; **4**, 157-160, 165.
- Leuenberger**, Nicholas (d. 1653), Swiss patriot; leads peasants in revolt of 1652-1653, **16**, 655, 656.
- Leuthar**, duke of the Alamanni; invades Italy (554 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Leuthen**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 203; **16**, 402.
- Leutivain**, Theodore (1849-), German governor-general of Southwest Africa; administration, **15**, 562.
- Leuvigild** or **Leovigild** (d. 586 A.D.), king of Spain; reign, **10**, 21-23.
- Leven**, Earl of, see **Leslie**, Alexander.

Levenhaupt or **Lewenhaupt**, Count Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382–384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384–386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.

Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.

Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.

Lévis, Duke François de (1720–1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.

Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131–132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.

Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.

Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.

Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **18**, 380, 381.

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.

Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803–1806), **23**, 371.

Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.

Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.

Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242–245.

Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446–451.

Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.

Leyva, Antonio de (1480–1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.

Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.

Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.

L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.

Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.

Liaotung, peninsula in southern Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1894), **24**, 559.

Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.

Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.

Libani (314–393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.

Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham

(1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869–1874), **21**, 635–639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880–1885), **21**, 643–647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892–1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894–1895), **21**, 650–651.

Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.

Liberation, War of (1813–1815), see War of Liberation.

Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.

Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.

Libo, Caius Poetelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.

Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.

Libo, Marcus Poetelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.

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- Licinius** (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus), Roman emperor 307–324 A.D.; made emperor by Galerius, **6**, 439; marriage, **6**, 441; persecutes relations and friends of Maximin, **6**, 442; struggle with Constantine, **6**, 442–448; imprisonment and death, **6**, 449.
- Licinius**, Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; political reforms of (376 B.C.), **5**, 170–174.
- Liebert**, Colonel, German colonial governor of East Africa; administration of, **15**, 558.
- Liebertwolkwitz**, a village in Saxony, near Leipsic; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
- Liebknecht**, Wilhelm (1826–1900), German politician and journalist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms Social Democratic party, **15**, 533.
- Lief Ericson** (eleventh century), a Scandinavian explorer; plants colony in Vinland, **16**, 48–49; adopts Christianity, **16**, 65.
- Liège**, a city in Belgium; insurrection in (1409), **11**, 166; surrenders to Charles the Bold (1466), **13**, 356; Prussia's share in revolt of (1789), **15**, 268–269.
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- Lifford**, a town in Ireland; Shane O'Neill defeated at, **21**, 407.
- Ligarius**, Quintius (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; in conspiracy against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 581, 584.
- Light Brigade**, Charge of the, charge made under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava (Oct. 25th, 1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.
- Lights**, a Jewish festival, **2**, 150.
- Ligny**, a village in Belgium; Napoleon defeats Blücher at (1815), **12**, 625; **14**, 580; **15**, 329–331; **21**, 481.
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- Ligonier**, John, Earl Ligonier (1680–1770), English soldier; at battle of Lauffeld (1747), **20**, 569.
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- Liliuokalani**, last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; revolt against (1893), **23**, 484.
- Lima e Silva**, Francisco de (1785–1853), Brazilian general and statesman; member board of regency (1830), **23**, 658.
- Limbus**, a tribe, northern India, **2**, 490.
- Limerick**, a city in Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; **21**, 423; (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 432.
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- Limetanus**, C. Mamilius, Roman tribune (110 B.C.); investigates Jugurtha's bribery, **5**, 387.
- Limigantes**, name assumed by rebelling Sarmatian slaves; success of, **6**, 464; extinction of, **6**, 479.
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Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641-644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.

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- Lomonosov**, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711-1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.
- Lonato**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.
- Londinium**, Roman name for London, *q. v.*
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- London Company**, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587-589.
- Londonderry**, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.
- Londonderry**, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.
- London Protocol**, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.
- Longa**, Mariano de Renvalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Longaspada**, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.
- Longbeard**, see Fitzosbert, William.
- Longchamp**, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315-316.
- Longinus**, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210-273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.
- Long Island**, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.
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- Longjumeau**, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.
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- Longstreet**, James (1821-1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.
- Longsword**, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.
- Longueville**, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619-1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazou maligns, **11**, 492-493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.
- Longueville**, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640-1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.
- Longueville**, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.
- Longus**, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.
- Long Walls of Athens**; construction of, **3**, 425-427; demolition of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy**, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Lookout Mountain**, battle of, see Chattanooga.
- Lopez**, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795-1862), president of Paraguay 1844-1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez**, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826-1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez**, Narciso (ca. 1798-1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.
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- Lorges**, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630-1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.
- Lorient**, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45-46.
- Loris-Melikov**, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826-1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.
- Lorraine** (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

- Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), **11**, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), **11**, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, **11**, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), **13**, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), **13**, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), **11**, 342-343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), **11**, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), **15**, 529.
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- Lorraine, Charles of (1571-1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendancy of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.
- Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643-1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683-1687), **14**, 396-398; **24**, 391, 395.
- Lorraine, Charles of (1712-1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38-39; **14**, 431-432; **15**, 169, 173-174; in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179; in third Silesian War, **15**, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.
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- Lorraine, Claude of (1496-1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352-353.
- Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafre" (1519-1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at capture of Calais, **11**, 347-348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354-355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357-358; **19**, 329-330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.
- Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafre" (1550-1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 373-374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383-384; in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384-387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388-389; assassination, **11**, 390-391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.
- Lorraine, Henry II of (1614-1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.
- Lorraine, Henri de, see Harcourt.
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- Lorraine, Louis of (1555-1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.
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- Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840-855 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 557-561, 565-578; interference of, in papal election, **8**, 566; death, **7**, 578-579.
- Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133-1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602; **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90; in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.
- Lothair (941-986), king of France 954-986 A.D.; reign of, **11**, 19-20.
- Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.
- Lotus, plant sacred to Hindus, **2**, 487.
- Loubet, Émile (1838-), French statesman; premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.
- Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705-1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.
- Loudoun Hill, Scotland; battles of (1679), **21**, 305; (1807), **18**, 424; **21**, 93.
- Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.
- Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778-840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814-840 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 557-565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557-559; sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561-562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq.; last years and death, **7**, 563-565.
- Louis "the German" (ca. 804-876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843-876 A.D.; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566-568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571-573; reign of, **7**, 575-582.
- Louis II (ca. 822-875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855-875 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 578-581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.
- Louis III (ca. 880-924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901-905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels against father, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585; routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

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- Louis (I) "the Great"** (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.
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- Louis (I) of Anjou** (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.
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- Louis of Nassau** (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.
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- Louis (II) "the Iron"** (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.
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- Louis Philippe** (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67-68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81-82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.
- Louis William I** (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.
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- Louvain**, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.
- Louvain, University of**, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.
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Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.

Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.

Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaïse at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.

Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.

Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.

Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.

Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.

Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Lucina, see Juno.

Lucio, Paolo, see Paoluccio.

Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.

Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.

Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

- recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
- Lucka**, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
- Luckner, Count Nikolaus** (1722–1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
- Lucknow**, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
- Lucretia** or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
- Lucretius, Spurius** (ca. 510 B.C.), father of **Lucretia**; succeeds **Brutus** as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
- Lucretius, Titus Carus** (96–55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647–649.
- Lucrezia Borgia**, see **Borgia**.
- Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus"** (ca. 110–57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of **Sulla** in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with **Mithridates**, **5**, 467–471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats **Tigranes**, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by **Pompey**, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks **Pompey**, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
- Lucullus, Marcus**, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of **Spartacus**, **5**, 461.
- Lucumo** (753–716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids **Romulus**, **5**, 62.
- Lucy, Godfrey de**, fights for de Montfort at **Lewes** (1264), **18**, 381.
- Luddites**, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810–1816), **21**, 484, 489–490.
- Ludi Francici**, games celebrated at **Augusta Trevirorum** (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
- Ludlow**, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of **Yorkists** from, **18**, 574.
- Ludlow, Edmund** (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of **Charles I**, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds **Henry Cromwell** in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
- Ludolf**, duke of **Carinthia** 1085–1089; at war with **Henry IV**, **7**, 654.
- Ludwell, Philip**, colonial governor of **South Carolina** (1693), **23**, 58.
- Ludwig**, see **Louis**.
- Ludwig Ernst**, duke of **Brunswick**, see **Brunswick**.
- Lueger, Karl** (1844–), Austrian politician; leader of **Christian socialists**, **15**, 58–60.
- Lugaid**, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
- Lugaid**, son of **Loegaire**, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of **Ocha**, **21**, 342.
- Lugalanda**, patesi of **Shirpurla** ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kigubni-dudu**, king of first dynasty of **Ur**, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kisali**, king of first dynasty of **Ur**, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-shuggur**, king of **Shirpurla** ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
- Lugaltarsi** (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of **Kish**; builds **Bad-Kisal**, **1**, 357.
- Lugal-ushumgal**, patesi of **Shirpurla** ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
- Lugal-zaggisi**, patesi of **Gishban** ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
- Lugdunum Batavorum**, Roman name for **Leyden**, *q. v.*
- Luise** or **Louise, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie** (1776–1810), queen of **Prussia**, wife of **Frederick William III**; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299–300; death, **15**, 300.
- Luise Henriette, of Orange** (1627–1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
- Luitgarde** (tenth century A.D.), wife of **Arnold of Holland**, **13**, 286.
- Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis** (1821–), prince regent of **Bavaria**; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.
- Luiz**, king of **Portugal**; see **Louis**.
- Lulubi**, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
- Lulumi**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
- Lumley, Richard** (d. 1721), Viscount **Lumley**, 1st earl of **Scarborough**, English nobleman; signs invitation to **William of Orange** (1689), **20**, 405.
- Lummadur** (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of **Shirpurla**, **1**, 352, 356.
- Lummagirnuntashagazagipadda**, a small canal in **Babylonia**; **Eannatum** builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Luna**, Greek goddess; worshipped in **Egypt**, **1**, 224.
- Luna, Alvaro de** (1388–1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of **Castile** and **Leon**, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over **Juan II**, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
- Lund**, city in **Sweden**; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
- Lundin, Sir Richard**, Scotch knight; joins and deserts **Wallace** (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
- Lundy's Lane** (**Bridgewater** or **Niagara**), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Lunéville**, a city in **France**; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
- Lupercalia**, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74, 579.
- Lupus, Virius**, Roman governor in **Britain** (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the **Maetæ** and **Caledonians**, **18**, 320.
- Luscinus, C. Fabricius**, Roman consul 282 B.C.; **Lucanian War**, **5**, 199.
- Lusitania**, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern **Portugal**, *q. v.*; **Phœnician** trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the **Alans** occupy, **10**, 15.
- Lusitanians**, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient **Lusitania**; at war with **Rome**, **5**, 317–319, 501; **10**, 8.
- Lusignan, Amalric** or **Amaury de**; see **Almeric II**.
- Lusignan, Guy de**; see **Guy**.
- Lussigny, Baron de**; see **Concini**.

- Lust Eland**, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.
- Lutetia Parisiarum**, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.
- Luther, Martin** (1483–1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252–254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98–100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolts, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 284–288.
- Lutherans**, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.
- Lutter am Barenberge**, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.
- Lutz, Johann, Baron von** (1826–1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.
- Lützen**, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357–361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601–603; **14**, 572–574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.
- Lux, Adam** (1766–1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.
- Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de** (1628–1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.
- Luxembourg, House of**; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
- Luxemburg, Henry, Count de**; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Luxemburg**, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
- Luxemburg**, capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
- Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de** (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.
- Luxor**, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also Thebes.
- Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de** (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**, 444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445–447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447–448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.
- Lycaonia**, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.
- Lyceum**, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.
- Lyceus**, see Apollo.
- Lycia**, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417–419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **5**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170–171.
- Lycidas** (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356–357.
- Lycius**, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.
- Lycomedes**, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.
- Lycomedes** (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169–188.
- Lycon**, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
- Lycophron** (fourth century B.C.), a Phææan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
- Lycopolitana**, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
- Lycurgus** (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
- Lycurgus**, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
- Lycurgus** (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
- Lydia**, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
- Lydiades** (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
- Lydius**, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Lydus**, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
- Lyford, John** (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Lygdamis** (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tuktammu, **2**, 585.
- Lygdamis** (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
- Lygonia**, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
- Lyman, Phineas** (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, **9**, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99–101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

M

- Ma** (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.
- Ma**, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.
- Maetæ**, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.
- Maanen**, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.
- Maanistuiro**, see **Manishtusu**.
- Maat-ka-Ra**, see **Hatshepsu**.
- Macabre**, Danse, see **Danse Macabre**.
- MacAlpine**, Kenneth, see **Kenneth I.**
- MacArthur**, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.
- Macartney**, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.
- Macatus**, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.
- Macbeth** (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.
- Maccabæan War** (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.
- Maccabees** (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also **Alexander Jannæus**, **Aristobulus**, **John Hyrcanus**, **Jonathan**, **Judas**, **Mattathias**, and **Simon Maccabæus**.
- MacCainech**, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.
- Macchiavelli**, see **Machiavelli**.
- McClellan**, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.
- McClernand**, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.
- Macclesfield**, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.
- Macclesfield**, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.
- McClure**, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.
- McCook**, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.
- McCook**, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.
- McCulloch**, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.
- Macdonald**, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Macdonald**, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.
- Macdonald** (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.
- Macdonald**, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.
- Macdonald**, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.
- Macdonald**, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.
- Macdonald**, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.
- MacDonald** Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIain of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- M'Donnel**, Randal, earl of Antrim, see **Antrim**.

- McDonough, Thomas** (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macdougall (John of Lorn)**, see **John of Lorn**.
- Macdougall, Roland**, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
- McDougall, William** (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.
- McDowell, Irvin** (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
- Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife**, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
- Macduff**, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
- Macedonia**, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
- Macedonian Committee**, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
- Macedonian Empire**, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see **Greece**.
- Macedonian Party**, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
- Macedonian Phalanx**, see **Phalanx**.
- Macedonian Wars**, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynoscephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
- Macer, Clodius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- McFergus, Angus**, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
- McGregor, Captain**, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
- McGregory, Major**, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
- Macchar** (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
- Machares**, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **0**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
- Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste** (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
- Machemba**, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
- MacHeth, Kenneth** (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
- Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo** (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
- Maciel, Antonio**, “Conselheiro,” Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
- Macistius**, see **Masistius**.
- Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl** (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- McKail (M'Kail), Hugh**, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
- Mackay, Hugh** (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
- Mackenzie, Sir Alexander** (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
- Mackenzie, Alexander** (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
- Mackenzie, George**, see **Cromarty, Earl of**.
- Mackenzie, William Lyon** (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails “Family Compact,” **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
- McKinley, William** (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
- McKinley Bill**, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

Mackintosh, Sir James (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.

McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.

McLean, John (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.

McMurrrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.

Macmurrrough, Dermot (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.

McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.

McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.

Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.

Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.

Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.

Macrinus, Marcus Ophellius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.

Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), praetorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.

Macron, see Ptolemy.

Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.

Mada, see Medes.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in,

10, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.

Madain, see Ctesiphon.

Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.

Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.

Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.

Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.

Madoc or Madog (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.

Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.

Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.

Madraha, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.

Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.

Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.

Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.

Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.

Mæander (modern **Mendere**), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.

Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.

Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.

Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.

Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.

Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.

Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.

Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

Magalhães, Fernão de, see **Magellan**.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as **Benjamin Constant** (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.

Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or **Fernão de Magalhães** (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 350–357; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.

Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.

Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Phæra (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.

Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.

Magnus (I) “the Good,” king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **15**, 104.

Magnus (III) “the Barefoot,” king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.

Magnus (IV) “the Blind,” king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinated by Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.

Magnus V, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.

Magnus (VI) “the Legislator,” king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.

Magnus VII, king of Norway, see **Magnus II**, king of Sweden.

Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.

Magnus II (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as **Magnus VII**, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.

Magnus Ferratus, see **Le Grand Ferré**.

Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.

Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.

Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

- Maguire**, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- Maguire, John Francis** (1815-1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
- Magyars**, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also Hungary.
- Mahabharata**, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
- Mahan, Alfred Thayer** (1840-), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
- Maharbaal** (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.
- Maharbal** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255-256.
- Mahasena**, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Mahdi, The**, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392-393.
- Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed)** (1842-1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
- Mahendra Gupta**, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
- Mahenkal**, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
- Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great**, sultan of Gazni 997-1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22-23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
- Mahmud I**, sultan of Turkey 1730-1754; reign, **24**, 407-412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
- Mahmud II**, sultan of Turkey 1808-1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425-426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
- Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur**, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
- Mahmud Medim Pasha** (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
- Mahmud Tchelebi**, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
- Mahmud Yelvaj** (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
- Mahon**, see Mathgamain.
- Mahram**, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
- Mahrattas**, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778-1779), **22**, 91-93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803-1805) **22**, 117-121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
- Maid of Norway**, see Margaret, queen of Scotland.
- Maid of Orleans**, see Joan of Arc.
- Maignet**, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
- Maillard, Jean** (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
- Maillard, Stanislas** (1745-1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
- Maille-Brézé, Urbain de** (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
- Maille, Clémence de** (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
- Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis** (1682-1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
- Maillotins**, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
- Maily, Louise Julie, Countess of** (1710-1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
- Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of** (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
- Maine**, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
- Maine**, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635-637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
- Maine**, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
- Maine**, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner** (1822-1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
- Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de** (1670-1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
- Maine**, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
- Main Plot, The** (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
- Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron)** (1635-1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

- career, **11**, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
- Mainwaring, Doctor** (seventeenth century). English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
- Mainz**, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
- Maipo** (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
- Maison, Nicolas Joseph** (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
- Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de** (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
- Maitland, John**, see *Lauderdale*.
- Maitland, Sir Peregrine** (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
- Maitland of Lethington, William** (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
- Majestas Carolina**, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
- Majo** (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
- Majorca**, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
- Majorianus, Julius**, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 605-610; laws, **6**, 606-607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608-609; abdication, death, **6**, 609-610.
- Majuba Hill**, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
- Makar**, see *Melkarth*.
- Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch** (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
- Makarov**, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.
- Malacca**, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
- Malachi**, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
- Malachy, St.** (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
- Malachy I**, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
- Malachy II**, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
- Malacon of Heraclea**, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
- Malaga**, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149-151.
- Malakov, Duke of**, see *Pélissier*.
- Malaskerd**, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
- Malespina, Ricordana** (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
- Malatesta, House of**, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Malatesta, Florentine general**; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161-162.
- Malatesta, Carlo** (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
- Malay Peninsula**, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
- Malazo**, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
- Malchus**, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
- Malchus** (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
- Malchus**, see *Porphyry*.
- Malcolm I**, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
- Malcolm II**, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
- Malcolm (III) Canmore**, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219-220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
- Malcolm IV** (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
- Maldivé Islands**, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
- Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de** (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's *Encyclopædia*, **12**, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
- Malespina, Spinetto** (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

- Malestroit**, Truce of, between French and English (1343-1346), **11**, 110.
- Malet**, Claude François de (1754-1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
- Maleville**, Jacques de (1741-1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
- Malfatti**, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
- Malians** (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
- Malichus**, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
- Malik as-Salik** (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174-1181; reign, **8**, 369-370.
- Malik ben Anas** (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299-300.
- Malik Shah**, Seljuk sultan 1072-1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
- Mallet du Pan**, Jacques (1749-1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
- Malli**, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362-363, 366.
- Mallius the Fæsulan** (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
- Malmesbury**, Lord, see **Harris**, James, earl of Malmesbury.
- Malmö**, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
- Malmö**, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448-450.
- Malo-Iaroslavetz**, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
- Malouet**, Victor (1740-1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
- Malplaquet**, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624-626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
- Mals**, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
- Malsch**, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
- Malta**, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
- Malthus**, Thomas Robert (1766-1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
- Maltravers**, Sir John de (1290?-1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445-446.
- Malvern Hill**, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
- Mamæa**, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400-401, 404-405.
- Mamai** (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151-152.
- Mamelukes**, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250-1517), **8**, 231-232, 443-444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250-1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268-1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464-465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
- Mamers**, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
- Mamertines**, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319-320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320-321; **5**, 218.
- Mamilii** (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
- Mamilius**, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94-95.
- Man or Minni**, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398-399, 428; **2**, 584-585.
- Man**, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- Man**, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87-89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
- Man with the Iron Mask**, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
- Manahem** (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
- Manassas**, battles of, see **Bull Run**.
- Manasseh**, king of Judah 697-642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116-117, 210.
- Manasseh**, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Manasseh**, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72-73.
- Manasseh Ben Israel** (1604-1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161-162.
- Manazas**, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
- Manchester**, Earl of, see **Montagu**, Edward.
- Manchester Massacre** (1819), **21**, 509.
- Manchuria**, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621-622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622-625; **24**, 658-660.
- Manchurian Convention**, treaty between Russia and China (1901), **24**, 573.
- Manchus** or **Manchoos**, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271-272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendancy in China, **24**, 566.
- Mancinus**, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317-318.
- Mancinus**, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
- Mancinus**, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318-319.
- Manco Capac II** (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500-1544), Inca chief 1533-1544; declared

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarins**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Aetolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Aetolia; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilius**, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
- Manilius** (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see Manly.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Catiline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
- Manly** (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see Man.
- Manneans**, see Man.
- Manners and Customs**, see Social Conditions.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Babili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see Sonnini.
- Mans**, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mansel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

- Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
- Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont**, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
- Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of** (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
- Mansura**, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
- Manteo** (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
- Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of** (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
- Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron** (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.
- Mantineia**, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnese; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
- Mantua**, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
- Mantua, Treaty of** (1681), **11**, 594 seq.
- Mantua, Dukes of**; see Gonzaga.
- Manu**, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code**.
- Manuel (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Serbia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.
- Manuel (II) Palæologus** (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
- Manuel, Pierre Louis** (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
- Manufactures and Industry**; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phoenicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 435; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also **Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff**.
- Manu's Code**, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also **Vedas**.
- Manuza**, see **Othman ben Abi Neza**.
- Manzicert**, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.
- Maoris**, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
- Maps**, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.
- Mar**, Earls of, see **Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart**.
- Marabastad**, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.
- Marat, Jean Paul** (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.
- Marathon**, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.

Marbodius (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76-77.

Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.

Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.

Marcel, Etienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137-138.

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.

Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611-612.

Marcellus Epirus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thrasesas, **6**, 205, 206.

Marcellus, Granius, Roman praetor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258-262, 271-273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264-266; death of, **5**, 273.

March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.

March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.

March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.

March, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.

Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.

Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.

Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.

Marchiali, see Man with the Iron Mask.

Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces

Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.

Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.

March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623-633.

Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.

Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183-193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381-382, 385.

Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.

Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., **7**, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.

Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-430; removed from command, **13**, 439.

Marco Kralevitich, king of southern Serbia 1371-1394; popularity, **24**, 193.

Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296-298, 619.

Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462-463.

Marco Polo, see Polo, Marco.

Marcus Aurelius (M. Aelius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161-180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294-306; border wars of, **6**, 296-299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310-311.

Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.

Marcy, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.

Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.

Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285-288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348-350; invades Boeotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Plataea, **3**, 363-373.

Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.

Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.

Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

- Marduk-bel-iddin, see **Merodach-baladan**.
Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, **1**, 332, 389.
Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.
Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, **1**, 329, 378.
Marduk-nadin-shun, king of Assyria ca. 852–840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), **1**, 389.
Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, **1**, 329, 331, 378.
Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, **1**, 334.
Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), **20**, 170.
Mareb or **Arem**, early capital of Yemen, **8**, 106; inundated, **8**, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, **8**, 102.
Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), **12**, 502–504; **14**, 532.
Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758–1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, **12**, 498.
Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763–1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, **12**, 363; meets Napoleon, **12**, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), **12**, 624.
Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), **11**, 472.
Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, **16**, 197–205; opposes guilds, **16**, 143; marriage, **16**, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, **16**, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–205; death, **16**, 205.
Margaret, the “Maid of Norway” (1283–1290), queen of Scotland 1286–1290; accession, **21**, 55–56, 62; proposed marriage and death, **16**, 119; **18**, 401; **21**, 63.
Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), **16**, 117, 119.
Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, **18**, 178; **21**, 24; character sketch, **21**, 34; commerce in Scotland and, **21**, 123.
Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), **21**, 54; death, **21**, 55.
Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), **11**, 567.
Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; marriage (1559), **11**, 350.
Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, **2**, 306.
Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples; becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), **9**, 234.
Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), **16**, 289.
Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alençon, or of Navarre (1492–1549), queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans; visits her brother Francis I in his captivity, **11**, 321; negotiates for freedom of Francis, **9**, 450; writings, **11**, 330.
Margaret of Anjou (1430–1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, **18**, 558; character, **18**, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, **18**, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, **18**, 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, **18**, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, **18**, 576–577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, **18**, 577–579; battle of Towton, **18**, 580–582; seeks aid in France, **18**, 582; flight, **18**, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, **18**, 589; capture after battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 597; imprisonment, **18**, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, **18**, 601; see also **Wars of the Roses**.
Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480–1530), regent of Netherlands 1506–1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, **11**, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, **11**, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, **10**, 165; **14**, 237; regent of Netherlands, **13**, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, **19**, 40 seq.; death, **13**, 369 note.
Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V; see **Margaret of Parma**.
Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, **18**, 585–586; active in Yorkist plot, **19**, 22, 22 note.
Margaret of Calais, daughter of Edward III, king of England; birth (1347), **18**, 467.
Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I; marries James III of Scotland (1469), **16**, 218; **21**, 190.
Margaret of Flanders, wife of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; death (1204), **7**, 287.
Margaret of Flanders (“Black Margaret”), daughter of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; war with her son, John of Avennes (1252), **13**, 293–294.
Margaret of Flanders (fourteenth century), wife of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 328, 351.
Margaret of France, see **Margaret of Valois**.
Margaret of Hainault (d. 1356), wife of emperor of Germany; claims Netherlands at death of her brother William III (1345), **13**, 335–336; death, **13**, 339.
Margaret of Hungary, joins fourth crusade (1195), **8**, 411; marries Boniface II, marquis of Montferrat (1204), **7**, 284.
Margaret of Lorraine (seventeenth century), wife of duke of Orleans; marriage, **11**, 467.
Margaret of Navarre (d. 1314), queen of Louis X of France; imprisonment and death, **11**, 86, 89.
Margaret of Navarre, see **Margaret of Angoulême**.
Margaret of Parma or **Austria** (1522–1586), regent of Netherlands 1559–1567, illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V;

- main treatment, **13**, 387–419; early life, **13** 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 24; **13**, 388; summons council of state, **13**, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, **19**, 334; resigns regency, **13**, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, **13**, 486.
- Margaret of Pomerania** (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174–175.
- Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence**, wife of Louis IX of France, **11**, 64, 65.
- Margaret of Savoy**, see **Margaret of Austria**.
- Margaret of Scotland** (1425?–1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.
- Margaret of Valois or of France** (1553–1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.
- Margaret Plantagenet**, see **Salisbury**.
- Margaret Tudor** (1489–1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 88; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.
- Margarita**, see **Margaret**.
- Margary, A. R.**, British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.
- Margites**, character in a Greek burlesque poem, **4**, 266.
- Marguerite**, see **Margaret**.
- Marguerite, Auguste** (1823–), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 159.
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- Maria II (Maria da Gloria)** (1819–1853), queen of Portugal 1834–1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551–556; death, **10**, 556.
- Maria** (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccaccio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.
- Maria**, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.
- Maria Amalia** (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.
- Maria Anna**, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), **10**, 520.
- Maria Christina**, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 478–479.
- Maria Christina** (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96–99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.
- Maria Christina** (1858–), queen regent of Spain 1885–1902; regency, **10**, 418–421.
- Maria Elizabeth** (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.
- Maria Josepha of Bavaria** (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.
- Maria Josepha**, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.
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- Maria of Antioch** (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 268–269.
- Maria Theresa** (1638–1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.
- Maria Theresa or Theresia** (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461–465.
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- Mariamne** (first century B.C.), wife of Herod I, king of the Jews, **2**, 165–167.
- Mariandyni**, people of Asia Minor, **2**, 449; **3**, 205.
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- Marie, Pierre Thomas** (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.
- Marie Antoinette, Joséphe Jeanne** (1755–1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, **12**, 123–143; 316–324; marriage, **12**, 96, 123; early years of, **12**, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, **12**, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, **12**, 127, 128;

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- Marie Feodorovna** (d. 1828), consort of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443, 444, 508.
- Marie Louise** (1662-1689), queen of Spain, daughter of Philip of Orleans; marries Charles II of Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 596.
- Marie Louise** (1870-1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; marriage (1893), **24**, 185.
- Marie Louise or Maria Louisa** (1791-1847), daughter of Francis I of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, and duchess of Parma after his downfall; spared by Napoleon in siege of Vienna (1809), **12**, 572; marries Napoleon, **12**, 579, 581; **14**, 562; receives duchies of Parma and Plaisance, **12**, 613; flees from Parma (1831), **9**, 586.
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- Marignano or Melegnano**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1515), **9**, 441 seq.; **16**, 618.
- Marignano or Melegnano**, Gian Giacomo, marquis de Medecino (1497-1555), Italian soldier; takes Siena, **9**, 464-465.
- Marigny, Enguerrand de** (1260-1315), prime minister of France; condemned to death by Philip the Fair, **11**, 89.
- Marillac, Louis de** (1573-1632), French soldier; in league with Marie de' Medici, **11**, 463; trial and death of, **11**, 464.
- Marinus, Carvilius**, Roman centurion; proclaimed emperor in Moesia (249 A.D.), **6**, 413.
- Marinus of Tyre** (second century A.D.), Greek geographer; first to construct maps mathematically according to latitude and longitude, **2**, 303.
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- Marion, Francis** (1732-1795), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina, **23**, 274-275.
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- Marius, Caius** (ca. 155-86 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; main treatment, **5**, 389-432; marriage, **5**, 477; chosen consul, **5**, 390, 394, 402-405; war with Jugurtha, **5**, 391; war with Cimbri, **5**, 394-399; opposes patricians, **5**, 401; in the Social War, **5**, 415-416; rivalry with Sulla, **5**, 420-430; reorganises government, **5**, 430; death and estimates, **5**, 430-432.
- Marius, Caius, "the Younger"** (109-82 B.C.) nephew and adopted son of Marius; Sulla proscribes, **5**, 424-425; consul (82 B.C.), war with Sulla, **5**, 435; suicide of, **5**, 437.
- Marius, M. Aurelius**, Roman armourer; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419.
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- Mark** (fourth century), an Egyptian gnostic; makes disciples in Spain (380 A.D.), **10**, 14.
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- Markham, William** (ca. 1635-1704), American colonial governor; agent of William Penn in Pennsylvania, **23**, 33, 38; appointed deputy-governor, **23**, 45.
- Marlborough, John Churchill, 1st Duke of** (1650-1722), English soldier and statesman; deserts James II (1688), **20**, 409; commands royal guards, **20**, 389; reduces Cork and Kinsale, **20**, 427; first manifestation of great military genius, **20**, 427 note; secret relations with James II, **20**, 431, 433, 439, 441, 455; betrays James II, **20**, 441; made earl of Marlborough, **20**, 423, 441; accused of treason, **20**, 441; William III ignores his treachery, **20**, 442, 470; commander-in-chief, **14**, 408; **20**, 470; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 471; dissensions with Dutch deputies, **13**, 648; **20**, 475; leader of league against Louis XIV, **11**, 614; **13**, 650, 651; at battle of Donauwörth, **14**, 410; bold descent upon Bavaria, **11**, 617; **20**, 473; at battle of Blenheim, **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **20**, 473; becomes popular hero in Germany, **14**, 410; created duke of Marlborough and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 619; **20**, 474; intimacy with Queen Anne, **20**, 470, 473; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; captures Namur, **20**, 475; rejects Louis XIV's proposals for peace (1707), **11**, 623; **20**, 476; at battle of Oudenarde, **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; takes Lisle (Lille), **20**, 477; at battle of Malplaquet, **11**, 624; **14**, 414; **20**, 477;

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- Marlowe, Christopher** (1564-1593), English dramatist; estimate of, **19**, 464, 467.
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- Marmion, William**, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
- Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de** (1774-1852), duke of Ragusa, French soldier; returns to France from French expedition into Egypt (1799), **12**, 481; directs artillery of Napoleon's army in Switzerland (1800), **12**, 498; at battle of Marengo (1800), **12**, 502 seq.; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; administration of, in Dalmatia (1807), **17**, 462; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; succeeds Massena (1811), **10**, 358; **12**, 582; defeated at Salamanca (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; concludes capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 488; commands government forces in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.
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- Marnix, John van** (sixteenth century), lord of Toulouse, Dutch soldier; in rebellion of 1566, **13**, 409.
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- Marolles, General de** (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
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- Maro-sar**, Hittite king, **1**, 143-144.
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- Marozia** (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, **7**, 592-593; **8**, 581-582.
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- Marquette, Jacques** (1637-1675), French Jesuit, missionary and explorer; explorations in America, **23**, 72-74.
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- Marsaglia**, town in Belgium; battle of (1693), **9**, 508; **11**, 606.
- Marschall, Von**, minister of duchy of Nassau; disciple of Metternich, **15**, 379.
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- Marsden, Samuel** (1764-1838), English clergyman; establishes first mission in New Zealand (1814), **22**, 259.
- Marseillaise, La**, patriotic French hymn by Rouget de Lisle (1792), **12**, 260.
- Marseilles**, seaport of southern France; besieged by Emperor Charles V (1536), **14**, 274; aroused by Barbaroux (1792), **12**, 259-260; revolt at (1848), **13**, 103.
- Marseilleuse**, a French revolutionary band led by Barbaroux; formation of (1792), **12**, 259-260; capture the Tuileries, **12**, 262; massacre prisoners, **12**, 272.
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- Marshall, Humphrey** (1812-1872), American Confederate general; at battle of Prestonburg, **23**, 425.

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Martin I (d. 655 A.D.), pope 649–653 A.D.; deposed by Constans II, **7**, 183–184; **8**, 540–541.

Martin II or **Marinus I**, pope 882–884 A.D., **8**, 577.

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Martin IV (**Simon de Brion**) (1210–1285), pope 1281–1285; excommunicates Michael VIII, **7**, 313, 316–317; election of, **8**, 617; **9**, 113.

Martin V (**Otto Colonna**) (d. 1431), pope 1417–1431; elected by council of Constance, **8**, 635; opposes church reform, **8**, 637; enmity to Florence, **9**, 286; forbids slave trade, **9**, 321; sanctions marriage of John of Bavaria, **13**, 342.

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Marx, Karl (1818–1883), German Socialist; founds International Workingmen's Association in London (1864), **15**, 500.

Mary I (**Mary Tudor**) "**Bloody Mary**" (1516–1558), queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon; main treatment, **19**, 233–266; person of, **10**, 235; **19**, 243; parliament illegitimatizes, **19**, 144; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 177; accession, **19**, 232; exultation in Rome on accession, **19**, 234; matrimonial projects of, **19**, 236; overtures to marriage with Philip of Spain, **19**, 236, 237; marriage of, with James V of Scotland sought by Henry VIII, **21**, 234; courageous conduct in Wyatt's Rebellion, **19**, 237, 238; signs Lady Jane Grey's death warrant, **19**, 238, 239; imprisons Elizabeth, **19**, 241–243; marries Philip II, **10**, 233, 234; **11**, 346; **19**, 243; expectation of an heir, **10**, 235; **19**, 245; reunites English Church to Rome, **19**, 244; relations with Irish Catholics, **21**, 403, 404; inaugurates policy of planting English colonists in Ireland, **21**, 405, 406; persecutions of Protestants under, **19**, 246–259, 262; furthers Philip's projects, **19**, 259, 260; arbitrary taxation of, **10**, 235; **19**, 260; unpopularity of, **10**, 235; **19**, 261; death, **19**, 261; estimates of her character, **19**, 262–266; **10**, 235.

Mary II (1662–1694), queen of England, daughter of James II, and wife of William of Orange; main treatment of, **20**, 420–448; marries William of Orange, **11**, 588; **13**, 581, 640; declared joint sovereign of England, **20**, 415; attitude toward her father, **20**, 428, 488; reprints James II's manifesto, **20**, 434; invested with administration during William's absence, **20**, 428; tactful treatment of suspected naval officers, **20**, 435; death, **20**, 447; William's affection for, **20**, 448, 469; character, capacity, and popularity of, **20**, 429, 447, 448, 468.

Mary Queen of Scots (**Mary Stuart**) (1542–1587), daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise; main treatment, **19**, 292–381; **21**, 226–266; birth, **19**, 195; **21**, 235; betrothed to dauphin, Francis II, **11**, 341; **19**, 221; marries dauphin, **21**, 246; ascends French throne, **21**, 253; as queen of France, **11**, 352; early rivalry with Elizabeth, **19**, 282–283, 286–289; claim of, to throne of England, **19**, 283; **21**, 254; returns to Scotland, **11**, 356; **19**, 289–290; **21**, 262–263; religion of, **19**, 293; **21**, 263; marries Lord Darnley, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; suitors of, **19**, 299; revolt of James Murray against, **19**, 302; quarrels with Darnley, **19**, 303–304; **21**, 266; gives birth to James Stuart, **19**, 304; **21**, 266; alleged part in murder of Darnley, **19**, 305–309; **21**, 266; marries Bothwell, **19**, 309–311; **21**, 266; insurrection against, **19**, 312–314; **21**, 266; resigns crown in favour of James VI, **19**, 314; defeated at battle of Langside, **19**, 315–316; flees to England, **19**, 315–318; charged with murder of Darnley, **19**, 319–322; estimates of her guilt, **19**, 322–327; imprisoned in Bolton Castle, **19**, 317; plot

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- Mary**, daughter of Isabella and Conrad; becomes queen of Jerusalem (1217), **11**, 422; marries Jean de Brienne, **8**, 423.
- Mary** (1505-1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome, wife of Louis II of Hungary; regent of Netherlands for Charles V, **13**, 369 note, 387.
- Mary of Burgundy** (1457-1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268-269; **13**, 359-360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.
- Mary of Guelders**, queen of James II of Scotland, niece of Philip the Good of Burgundy; marriage (1449), **21**, 184; as queen-regent, **21**, 189; feud with Archbishop Kennedy, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 189.
- Mary of Lorraine or Guise** (1515-1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), **21**, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, **21**, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, **21**, 245; strife with religious reformers, **21**, 248-253; furthers her brothers' schemes, **21**, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, **21**, 253; death, **21**, 256; character and talents of, **21**, 244, 251, 252, 256.
- Mary Adelaide of Savoy** (d. 1711), duchess of Burgundy, **11**, 625.
- Mary Tudor or Mary of France** (1496-1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.
- Mary**, see also *Maria* and *Marie*.
- Marye's Heights**, see *Fredericksburg*, battle of.
- Maryland**, state of the United States; Charles I grants to Lord Baltimore (1632), **22**, 599; made first proprietary colony, **22**, 599; St. Mary's settled (1634), **22**, 600; first assembly convened (1635), **22**, 601; trouble with Clayborne (1634-1638), **22**, 601; Indian War (1642), **22**, 602; Clayborne and Ingle's Rebellion (1645-1646), **22**, 602; Act of Toleration passed (1649), **22**, 602-603; authority of the Commonwealth established (1652-1658), **22**, 605-608; Act of Toleration repealed (1654), **22**, 607; proprietary government restored (1658), **22**, 608; from the Restoration to the Revolution (1660-1688), **23**, 136-137; boundary disputes
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- Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi** (1401-ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronises, **9**, 360.
- Masæsylians**, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), **5**, 295.
- Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello)** (1622-1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.
- Mascames**, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.
- Mascara**, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.
- Mascarenhas**, see *Réunion*.
- Mascarenhas, José**, see *Aveiro*.
- Mascarenhas, Pedro**, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.
- Mascezel** (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.
- Maser (Maserfeld)**, place in England; battle (642 A.D.), **13**, 51.
- Masham, Lady (Abigail Hill)** (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), **20**, 481, 485.
- Mashauasha (Maxyes)**, Libyan tribe; location, **1**, 85; in army of Ramses II, **1**, 144; invade Egypt (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 163, 168-169; form corps of mercenaries called Ma, **1**, 169, 172.
- Masinissa** (ca. 238-149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 281-282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, **5**, 284-285; proclaimed king of Numidia, **5**, 286; at battle of Zama, **5**, 287-291; conquers Carthaginians, **2**, 324-325; **5**, 304-305; death, **5**, 308.
- Masistes** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377-378.
- Masistius or Macistius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, **3**, 360-361.
- Maslama** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, **8**, 183-185.

Mason, Charles (1730–1787), English astronomer; surveys Mason and Dixon's Line, **23**, 43.

Mason, George (1725–1792), American politician; refuses to sign Federal Constitution, **23**, 293.

Mason, James Murray (1798–1871), American politician; Confederate commissioner to England and France; seized on steamship *Trent*, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.

Mason, John (1586–1635), American colonial statesman, founder of New Hampshire; receives, with Gorges, grant of land between Merrimac and Kennebec rivers (1622), **22**, 636; divides grant with Gorges, naming his share New Hampshire (1635), **22**, 636; death, **23**, 111.

Mason, John (1600–1672), American colonial soldier; destroys Pequots, **23**, 106.

Mason, John Young (1799–1859), American politician and diplomat; as American minister to France assists in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (*q. v.*), **23**, 393.

Mason and Dixon's Line, see **Mason, Charles**.

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Masos (eleventh century), a Pole; revolt of, in Poland, **24**, 13; Casimir I of Poland defeats, **24**, 15.

Maspero, Gaston Camille Charles (1846–), French Egyptologist, **1**, 253.

Maspian, Iranian tribe, **2**, 569, 578.

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- Dundee (1651), **20**, 121.
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Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B.C.), **5**, 386, 387.
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Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.
Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308, 383.
Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.
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Matilda or **Maud** (1080-1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

Matilda or **Maud**, English wife of David I, king of Scotland 1093–1124, **21**, 36.

Matilda (1046–1115), countess of Tuscany; aids Gregory VII, **7**, 649; incurs enmity of Germany, **7**, 654; bequeaths all to the holy see, **7**, 658; extent of dominions, **8**, 600; death ends Tuscan supremacy, **9**, 38.

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Matius, **Caius** (Calvena) (ca. 90–40 B.C.), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher; friend of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 576; attachment to Cæsar's memory, **5**, 602.

Mattaki, caliph of Baghdad 940–994; reign, **8**, 219; death, **8**, 220.

Mattan (d. 836 B.C.), high priest of Baal; death, **2**, 111.

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Mattathias (d. 166 B.C.), Hebrew high priest and father of the Maccabees; leads orthodox Jews into wilderness, **2**, 145, 147; resists Antiochus, **4**, 560; death, **2**, 148.

Matthews, **Samuel** (d. 1660), governor of Virginia 1658–1660; administration of, **22**, 596–597.

Matthews, **Stanley** (1824–1889), American jurist; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.

Matthias, Byzantine emperor 1354–1357; accession, **7**, 329.

Matthias (1557–1619), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1612–1619; reign, **14**, 327–328.

Matthias (I) **Corvinus**, "the Great" (1443–1490), king of Hungary 1458–1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222.

Matthias, **Archduke**, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.

Maubeuge, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617.

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Maupéau, **René Nicolas Charles** (1688–1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743–1768, **12**, 94; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq.; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128.

Maupertius, **Pierre Louis Moreau de** (1698–1759), French mathematician; expedition of, to Arctic regions, **12**, 122; summoned to Berlin by Frederick the Great, **15**, 157.

Maurepas, **Jean Frédéric Philippe**, Count of (1701–1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 45; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124; policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.

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Maurice (**Flavius Tiberius Mauricius**) (ca. 539–602), Byzantine emperor 582–602; main treatment, **7**, 142–153; early life and character, **7**, 142; relations with

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Maurice, **Prince** (d. 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine; joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39; death, **20**, 123.

Maurice of Dessau, **Prince**, in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.

Maurice (1521–1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq.; made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308–309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311; war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq.; death, **14**, 312.

Maurice (1567–1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587–1625; main treatment, **13**, 522–573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527–528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530–531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecœur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534–535; defeats Spaniards at Nieupoort, **13**, 535–537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 544, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.

Maurice (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.

Maurice of Saxony, see **Saxe, Marshal de**.

Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.

Maurocordatos or **Mavrocordatos**, **Constantine** (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.

Mauromichales or **Mavromichales**, **George**, known also as **Pietro Bey** (1775–1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.

Maurya, East Indian dynasty (312–178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.

Mausolus (d. ca. 353 B.C.), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417.

Maverick, **Samuel** (ca. 1602–1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628–1629), **22**, 640.

Mavrocordatos, see **Maurocordatos**.

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306-313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438-441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339-341.

Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286-305 and 306-308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433-439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438-439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459-1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493-1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237-247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270-272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221-222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74-75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364-365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241-242; **16**, 613-614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245-247.

Maximilian II (1527-1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564-1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317-320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318-319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756-1825), king of Bavaria 1806-1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811-1864), king of Bavaria 1848-1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573-1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333-334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662-1726), duke of Bavaria 1679-1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727-1777), duke of Bavaria 1745-1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458-459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832-1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864-1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756-1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235-238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408-411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308-313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437-439.

Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393-394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurgus (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409-411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566-567.

Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190-192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

Maxyes, see **Mashauasha**.

Maybach, Albert von (1822-), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554-1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

- to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.
- Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of** (1578–1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.
- Mayflower**, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625–626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626–630.
- May Laws**, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.
- Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of** (1822–1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.
- Mayor of the Palace**, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521–522.
- Maypu**, see **Maipo**.
- Mazaces** (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.
- Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio** (1602–1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.
- Mazdak** (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialist leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.
- Mazeppa, Ivan** (1644–1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278–279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.
- Mazzini, Guiseppe** (1805–1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.
- Meade, George Gordon** (1815–1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.
- Meadows (Medows), Sir William** (1738–1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.
- Meareredsburn**, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.
- Measures**, Greek, **3**, 465–472.
- Meaux**, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.
- Mecca**, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-Islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177–178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180–181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.
- Mechanicsville**, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Mechereki**, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.
- Mechlin**, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.
- Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence** (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.
- Méda**, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.
- Medea**, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.
- Medicino**, Marquis of, see **Marignano**.
- Medes** (*Mada* or *Amada*), people of *Media*, *q. v.*
- Medeus**, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.
- Media**, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573–586; people of, confused with *Manda*, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442–444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.
- Mediach**, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.
- Mediation**, Act of, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30–35.
- Medici**, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349–390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

- stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder"** (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II)**, see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429)**, Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461)**, son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere"** (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453–1478)**, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479–1516)**, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de' (1511–1535)**, Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent"** (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492–1519)**, duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de' (1573–1642)**, queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
- Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469)**, son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471–1503)**, son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388)**, gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866)**, **15**, 27.
- Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder,"** **9**, 354.
- Medicine:** practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb)**, a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco**, see Rio Seco.
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393–402.
- Mediolanum**, see Milan.
- Mediterranean Race, origin,** **1**, 77; **4**, 208; theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
- Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great,** **4**, 390, 391.
- Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens,** **3**, 162, 163.
- Medontids, descendants of Medon,** **3**, 162.
- Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth,** **3**, 486.
- Medway, a river in southeastern England;** Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier;** taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858),** **22**, 170.
- Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander;** commands Persian fleet against Greece, **3**, 304.
- Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander,** **3**, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier;** as satrap in Syria, **2**, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, **3**, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, **2**, 291, 616; **3**, 429.

- Megacles** (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also *Alcmæonidæ*.
- Megara**, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
- Megaris (Megarid)**, district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also *Megara*.
- Megasthenes**, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.
- Megiddo**, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.
- Megistias**, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.
- Mehemet Ali** (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **8**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.
- Meherdates**, see *Mithridates*.
- Meiengrim**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.
- Meigs, Return Jonathan** (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.
- Meigs, Fort**, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.
- Meiones**, see *Mæonians*.
- Mejia, Tomas** (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.
- Mekong Valley Dispute**, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.
- Melanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp** (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **19**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.
- Melander**, see *Holzapfel, Peter*.
- Melas, Michael von** (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.
- Melazzo**, see *Milazzo*.
- Melbourne**, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.
- Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount**, see *Lamb*.
- Melcher of Falkenberg** (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.
- Melchi, Temelek** (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.
- Melchites**, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.
- Meleager** (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdicas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.
- Melegnano**, see *Marignano*.
- Melendez**, see *Menendez*.
- Meles**, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.
- Meletus**, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.
- Melians**, see *Malians*.
- Melicerates**, see *Melkarth*.
- Méline, Félix Jules** (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.
- Meli-Shipak**, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.
- Melitene**, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.
- Melkarth**, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicerates; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.
- Mello, Custodio José de** (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.
- Meloria**, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.
- Melukhkha**, see *Cush*.
- Melun**, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **13**, 540.
- Melun, Treaty of**, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.
- Melusina** (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.
- Melville, Andrew** (1545–1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.
- Melville, Sir James** (1535–1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.
- Melville, Viscount**, see *Dundas, Henry*.
- Melzi, Count Francesco** (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.
- Mem, or Men, de Sa**, see *Sa*.
- Memel**, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.
- Memmi**, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.
- Memmius, Caius** (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

- eries, **5**, 384-386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius, Caius Gemellus**, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Caesar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, over-ruled, **4**, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah)**, early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men, Phrygian divinity**; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 424.
- Menabrea, Louis Frédéric, Count** (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem, king of Israel** 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540-541, 543.
- Menander, king of Bactria** (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander, an Athenian officer**; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii, a people in Gallia Belgica**; Caesar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard, General**, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20-21.
- Mencheres, see Men-kau-Ra.**
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeleev or Mendeleeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch** (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere, see Mæander.**
- Mendoza, Lopez de, see Mondijar.**
- Mendoza, Pedro de** (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de** (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene, see Ma.**
- Menelaus, mythical king of Sparta**; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter**; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
- Menelaus, see Onias.**
- Menelek or Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.
- Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro** (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Menepthah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
- Menes, king of Egypt** ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90-91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius, governor of Ilium**; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus, son of Socrates**, **3**, 466.
- Menezes, Dom Pedro de** (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas, general of Alexander the Great**; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.**
- Men-kau-Hor, king of Egypt** ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Chirinus), king of Egypt** ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer, see Memphis.**
- Menon of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War** (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Menon the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa** (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti, Ciro** (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou")** (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer, see Sem-en-Ptah.**
- Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch** (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

- 328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.
- Menshikov, Prince Alexander Sergevitch** (1787–1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566–570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.
- Mentana**, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.
- Menteith, Sir John**, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79–80.
- Mentiu (Mentu)**, nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.
- Mentor of Rhodes** (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, **3**, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, **2**, 292; treachery of, **2**, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), **2**, 627–629.
- Mentu**, robber-tribe of Asia, **1**, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.
- Mentu**, see **Mentiu**.
- Mentuhotep I**, king of Egypt, **1**, 107.
- Mentuhotep II (Neb-tau-Ra)**, king of Egypt, **1**, 70, 107.
- Mentuhotep III (Neb-kher-Ra)**, king of Egypt; patronises art, **1**, 70, 107, 108.
- Menyllus**, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.
- Mephibosheth**, see **Meribaal**.
- Merab** (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul; king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.
- Merbaal**, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.
- Merbaal**, king of Tyre, see **Maharbaal**.
- Merbalos**, see **Maharbaal**.
- Mer-ba-pen (Miebidos)**, king of Egypt, **1**, 68, 90.
- Mercer, John**, a Scotch adventurer: defeated by alderman Philpot, **18**, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), **18**, 486.
- Mercia**, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), **18**, 39; under Penda, **18**, 49–53; under Northumbrian dominion, **18**, 53, 54; supremacy of, **18**, 56–61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, **18**, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), **18**, 76.
- Merciless Parliament**, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, **18**, 500–501.
- Merck, Johann Heinrich** (1741–1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe, **15**, 347.
- Mercury**, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelagic origin of, **3**, 114; see also **Hermes**.
- Mercy, Claudius Florimond, Count** (1666–1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, **12**, 29.
- Mercy, Baron Franz von** (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turenne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), **11**, 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen, **11**, 495.
- Merdawij** (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhan, **8**, 219.
- Mer-en-Ra I (Methesuphis)**, king of Egypt, **1**, 102–104.
- Mer-en-Ra II**, king of Egypt, **1**, 104.
- Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu**, king of Egypt, **1**, 171.
- Meribaal (Mephibosheth)**, son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 92, 93, 95–96.
- Mérida**, city in Spain, capital of ancient Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans; taken by Saracens (713), **8**, 194, 195.
- Meri-mut**, wife of Ramses II, **1**, 154.
- Merinids**, Arab dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
- Meri-Ra**, see **Pepi I**.
- Merlin de Douai, Count Philippe Antoine** (1754–1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, **12**, 290; publishes decree, **12**, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, **15**, 276–278.
- Mermnadæ**, Lydian dynasty (700–546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, **2**, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, **2**, 423, 430–433, 446–448; see also **Ardys**, **Sadyattes**, **Alyattes**, and **Cresus**.
- Mer-nifer-Ra Ai**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.
- Mernitchevitch**, dynasty of, in southern Serbia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.
- Merodach**, see **Marduk**.
- Merodach-baladan or Marduk-bel-iddin** (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, **1**, 177; submits to Assyria, **1**, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, **1**, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, **1**, 411.
- Mérode, John Philip Eugène, Count of** (1674–1732), Belgian soldier, **14**, 36.
- Merovæus or Merowig** (d. 458 A.D.), Frankish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–466.
- Merovingians**, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466–507, 521.
- Merrimac**, Confederate war vessel; fight with *Monitor* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Mersch, Jean André van der** (1734–1792), Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 488.
- Mersen**, a town in the Netherlands; edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3; Partition Treaty of, between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A.D.), **7**, 580.
- Mertitefs**, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; historical portrait, **1**, 96.
- Merton, Walter de** (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, **18**, 390.
- Merula, Lucius Cornelius** (d. 87 B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 427, 429.

Merv or **Merve**, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.

Merwan (I) **ben Hakem** (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684-685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744-750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see **Mushke**.

Meshhed-Hussein, see **Kerbela**.

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Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers **Cretans**, **5**, 466; in **Catiline War**, **5**, 485, 491.

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- Mettius Pomposianus** (first century A.D.), Roman senator; Vespasian raises to consular rank, **6**, 243.
- Metuastarte**, king of Tyre ca. 950 B.C., **2**, 283.
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- Meungke**, emperor of China 1252–ca. 1260; accession, **24**, 289; reign, **24**, 290.
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- Midea**, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.
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- Milo**, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B.C.), Roman tribune 57 B.C.; impeaches Clodius, **5**, 507; kills Clodius, **5**, 512; exile of, **5**, 513, 535; death of, **5**, 552.
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- Minden**, city in Prussia; battle of (1759), **12**, 76; **15**, 212; **20**, 588.
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- Minghetti, Marco** (1818-1886), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 625-626.
- Minglig**, Mongolian saint; marries mother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Ming-ti**, emperor of China; wars against Turks (72 A.D.), **24**, 265.
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- Minin Kozma**, Russian patriot; administration with Pojarski (1612), **17**, 236.
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- Minucius**, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
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- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580-1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
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- Miramón**, Miguel (1832-1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
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- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see La Valière, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see Chattanooga, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12-17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32-33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347-348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421-422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or **Mitania** (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramean state; relations with

- Egypt, **1**, 60; wars with Egypt, **1**, 132, 137-138, 144, 150; Hittite supremacy in, **1**, 142; accepts Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 311; in alliance with Babylonia, **1**, 364.
- Mitara, Sancho**, see **Sancho Mitara**.
- Mitare**, city in Russia; siege of (1704), **17**, 273.
- Mitchel, John** (1815-1875), Irish revolutionist; policy of, **21**, 448.
- Mithra**, Persian deity; position in Zoroastrian system, **2**, 566.
- Mithridates I**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces VI**.
- Mithridates (II) "the Great,"** king of Parthia; see **Arsaces IX**.
- Mithridates III**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XIII**.
- Mithridates (VI) Eupator** (131-63 B.C.), king of Pontus; kingdom and character of, **5**, 421, 473; opposes Rome, **2**, 375; first war with Rome (88-84 B.C.), **5**, 421-422, 432-434, 449; negotiates with Sertorius, **5**, 459, 467; second war with Rome (83-81 B.C.), **5**, 467, 468; third war with Rome (74-66 B.C.), **5**, 467-472; death, **5**, 473.
- Mithridates or Meherdates VI**, brother of **Osroes** (**Arsaces XXV**), king of Parthia; disputes throne with brother (ca. 112 A.D.), **8**, 72.
- Mithridatic Wars**, between **Mithridates VI** and Rome; first (88-84 B.C.), **5**, 421-422, 432-434, 449; second and third (74-63 B.C.), **5**, 467-472.
- Mixco**, fortress in Guatemala; siege of (1524), **23**, 646.
- Mixed Commissions** (*Commissions mixtes*), French tribunals (1852); **13**, 124.
- Mizraim**, Hebrew name for Egypt; confounded with **Mizrim** in Arabia, **2**, 5, 23.
- Mizrim** (**Muzri**, **Mizzur**), region in northern Arabia; alleged early home of **Moses**, **2**, 5; relations to **Solomon**, **2**, 13; wars with Jews, **2**, 17, 21, 23; name confounded with **Mizraim** (Egypt), **2**, 23.
- Mnasippus** (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian admiral; expedition to **Coreyra** (373 B.C.), **4**, 144-147.
- Mnemon**, see **Artaxerxes II**.
- Mnesicles** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian architect; designs **Propylæa**, **3**, 480.
- Mnesilochus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Mnesiphilus**, an Athenian; counsels **Themistocles** (480 B.C.), **3**, 342.
- Mnester** (d. 48 A.D.), Roman actor, **6**, 174.
- Mnesthides**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Mnevis**, sacred bull of **Osiris**; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 229, 231 seq., 284.
- Mniszek, George**, palatine of **Sandomir**; receives **False Dmitri** (1603), **17**, 225, 233.
- Mnoetæ**, Dorian serfs, **3**, 126.
- Moab**, a Semitic tribe of the Dead Sea region; relations with Israel, **2**, 15, 17, 52, 70, 72, 79, 106, 109-110, 112, 208; origin and language, **2**, 51-52, 67.
- Moabite Stone**, a stele, bearing Semitic inscriptions, discovered in 1868, **2**, 4, 15, 34, 109-110.
- Moawiyah I** (d. 680 A.D.), caliph 660-679 A.D., founder of **Omayyad** dynasty, **8**, 16, 175; rebellion of, against **Ali**, **8**, 170 seq.; becomes caliph, **8**, 174; makes caliphate hereditary, **8**, 176; Carthage subject to, **2**, 325-326; in wars with Rome, **7**, 184-189.
- Moawiyah II** (d. ca. 684 A.D.), eighth caliph; reign of, **8**, 178.
- Moheds**, Magian caste in Persia, **2**, 638.
- Mobile**, city in Alabama, U. S. A.; settled (1702), **23**, 81.
- Mobile Bay**, battle of (1864), **23**, 445.
- Mobilier**, see **Grelle Mobilier**.
- Mocenigo, Tommaso** (d. 1423), doge of Venice; prosperity under, **9**, 304-305.
- Möckern**, suburb of **Leipsic**; battle of, part of battle of **Leipzig** (October, 1813), **15**, 317.
- Möckern**, town in Saxony; battle of (April 5th, 1813), **15**, 316.
- Modder**, a river in South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 275, 307.
- Modderfontein**, town in Cape Colony; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 275.
- Modena**, a province, former duchy, of northern Italy; in seventeenth century, **9**, 498; makes armistice with **Napoleon**, **9**, 551; annexed to **Cispadane Republic** (1796), **12**, 435; insurrection of 1831, **9**, 586; treaty with Austria (1847), **14**, 617; united to Italy (1860), **9**, 606-607.
- Modigisus**, see **Godigisclus**.
- Moens, Anne de**, mistress of **Peter the Great**, **17**, 315, 316.
- Moens de la Croix** (d. 1724), lover of **Catherine I** of Russia, **17**, 315; executed, **17**, 316.
- Moerocles** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator, **4**, 273.
- Mœsians**, ancient tribe of lower Danube, **2**, 419.
- Moez**, caliph, see **Muiz**.
- Mogador**, seaport of Morocco; siege of (1844), **13**, 76.
- Moguls**, see **Mughals**.
- Mohács**, town in Hungary; battle of (1526), **24**, 347, **14**, 270; battle of (1687), **14**, 398; **24**, 391.
- Mohammed or Mahomet** (ca. 570-632 A.D.), founder of Islam; main treatment, **8**, 10-12, 111-144; **7**, 492; childhood, **8**, 113; marriage with **Khadija**, **8**, 113-115; first appearance as prophet, **8**, 115-116; made an outlaw, **8**, 116-117; leaves Mecca for Medina, **8**, 117-120; at battle of **Bedr**, **8**, 120-121; at battle of **Ohod**, **8**, 121-123; hostile relations to Jews, **8**, 123-125; sends envoys to foreign rulers, **8**, 125 seq.; conquers Mecca, **8**, 126-128; establishes first Arabic community with sovereign powers, **8**, 291; last years and death, **8**, 130-132; estimate of, **8**, 132 seq.; liberality regarding earlier prophets, **8**, 136 seq.; miraculous stories concerning, **8**, 138 seq.; precepts of, **8**, 139 seq.; teaching concerning life after death, **8**, 141 seq.; permanency of religion preached by, **8**, 143; Semitic

- monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221-222.
- Mohammed**, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see **Muhammed**.
- Mohammedans**, followers of Mohammed, also called **Mussulmans** or **Moslems** (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325-328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191-208, 233-259; **10**, 36-62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179-182; (eleventh century), **2**, 377; (972-976), **7**, 241; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21-39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also **Arabia**, **Egypt**, **Persia**, and **Religion**, **A**.
- Mohawks**, tribe of North American Indians, one of the Iroquois confederacy (*q. v.*); relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Delliuss to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.
- Mohegans** (**Mohicans**), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.
- Moirra**, Earl of, see **Hastings**.
- Mokan Khan** (Greek, *Dizabul*), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266-268.
- Mokawkas**, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.
- Molay**, Jacques de (d. 1314), last grandmaster of the Templars 1298-1314; execution of, **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.
- Moldavia**, a former principality, now a part of Rumania; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130-131; becomes subject to Turkey (1529), **24**, 349.
- Moldowandji**, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.
- Molé**, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781-1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70-71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.
- Molé**, Matthieu (1584-1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503-504.
- Molesworth**, Robert, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.
- Molino del Rey**, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
- Möllendorf**, Wichard Johann Heinrich von (1721-1816), Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273-276.
- Mölln**, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.
- Mollwitz**, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162-163.
- Moloch**, Phœnician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580-581.
- Molon** (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.
- Molossians** (**Molossi**), Greek tribe in Epirus; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **4**, 398.
- Molossus**, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in Epirus, **4**, 502.
- Moltke**, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (1800-1891), Prussian field-marshal and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180-181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.
- Molucca Islands**, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.
- Molyneux**, William (1656-1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
- Momylus**, see **Augustulus**.
- Monaco**, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.
- Monaldeschi**, Giovanni (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331-333.
- Monasticism**; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.
English: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Æthelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165-167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279-280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483-484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297-298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148-151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535-1536), **19**, 159-161.
Greek: influence of monks in Byzantine politics, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.
Irish: monastic constitution of Irish church (431-550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious septs, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340-343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.
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- 600 A.D.), **7**, 444; Benedictines spread in Italy and Germany (ca. 715 A.D.), **8**, 544; defenceless against Saracens (ca. 800 A.D.), **8**, 577; influence in early Swiss history (ca. 800 A.D.), **16**, 535-538; monkish reform of Christendom under Hildebrand (eleventh century), **11**, 28; foundation of Cistercians, Carthusians, and Premonstrants (ca. 1050), **14**, 92; reforms of St. Bernard (ca. 1120); monks sway the Church (twelfth century), **11**, 42; their power in France (1147), **11**, 36; mendicant orders of Friars founded (ca. 1100), **8**, 614; friars become butresses of papacy (thirteenth century), **8**, 614; protected by Alexander IV (1254), **8**, 616; Dominican friars and the inquisition, **10**, 568, 569, 570, 573, 587, 588, 595; **11**, 52; Luther's relations with monks (1505), **14**, 252-254.
- Russian: influence of, in Russian church, **17**, 73, 167-168; monks persecuted (1569), **17**, 204.
- Scotch: description of monastic Celtic Church, **21**, 9; influence of monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; religion taught by Celtic monks (sixth century), **21**, 9; influence of, in fusing races (eighth century), **21**, 12; in Paschal dispute, **21**, 12; foundation of greater Scotch monasteries under David I (ca. 1130), **21**, 40; decline of Scotch monasteries (ca. 1121), **21**, 42; reform of (1124-1153) (1471), **21**, 42-43, 224; Scotch monasteries devastated by Reformers (ca. 1560), **21**, 261.
- Moncey**, Bon Adrien Jeannot de (1754-1842), duke of Conegliano, French soldier; in French campaign in Spain, **12**, 386.
- Monchy**, Charles de, see Hoequincourt.
- Monck**, see Monk.
- Monckton**, Robert (1726-1782), English general; in expedition against Quebec, **23**, 217.
- Moncontour**, town in France; battle of (1569), **11**, 364; **19**, 346.
- Mondejar**, Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of (sixteenth century), Spanish soldier; in wars against the Moors (1568), **10**, 249-250.
- Mondragon**, Christopher (d. 1596), Spanish general; campaign of, in Netherlands, **13**, 445, 464, 470.
- Monge**, Gaspard (1746-1818), French mathematician; returns from Egypt with Napoleon, **12**, 481.
- Monghyr**, town in India; siege of (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mongkut**, king of Siam 1851-1868; reign and advanced views of, **24**, 515.
- Mongols**, Asiatic race, now chiefly resident in Mongolia; affinity of, to Hittites, **2**, 393; Scythians related to, **2**, 403; ravages of, in Islam, **8**, 22; under leadership of Jenghiz Khan, invade Western Asia (1219), **8**, 230-232, 455; westward advance checked by battle of Liegnitz (1241), **14**, 118; domination of, in Russia (1235-1462), **17** 133-165; in China, **24**, 273; conquered by Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; unity of, established by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277; conquests of, in Europe, **24**, 287-289; unsuccessfully invade Japan (1274), **24**, 291, 588; expeditions of, against Indo-China, **24**, 291; empire of, at beginning of fourteenth century, **24**, 294-295; conversion of, in Persia, **24**, 492; types of, in Japan, **24**, 579, 580; military customs of, **2**, 652, 654-655; characterisation of, **24**, 524; **17**, 133-134; see also **Mughals**.
- Monheur**, town in France; siege of (1621), **11**, 448.
- Mofino**, José, see Florida-Blanca.
- Moniteur**, Le, Napoleon's official organ; Napoleon's articles in (1802-1803), **12**, 529.
- Monitor**, Federal iron-clad; fight with *Merimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Monk** or **Monck**, George (1608-1670), first duke of Albemarle and earl of Torrington, English soldier; surrenders to Inchiquin, **20**, 96, 97; victories in Scotland, **20**, 120-121; **21**, 295; commands in Dutch War (1653), **13**, 620-622, 629; **20**, 127, 128; in Second War with Dutch, **13**, 625-630; **20**, 147, 148; purges army of parliamentarians, **20**, 204; marches on London, **20**, 204, 205; denies intention to restore Charles, **20**, 206; made general-in-chief, **20**, 207; negotiations with Charles, **20**, 209; receives Charles at Dover, **20**, 213; part of, in Stuart restoration, **20**, 214, 215; honours showered upon, **20**, 215; betrays Argyll, **20**, 215, 242; **21**, 297; in Third Dutch War, **20**, 247, 248; bars Thames against Dutch fleet, **20**, 260, 261; palatine of Carolina, **23**, 50; sketch of career, **20**, 203.
- Monmouth**, battle of (1778), **23**, 268; Lee's conduct at, and Washington's rebuke, **23**, 268.
- Monmouth**, James Fitzroy, Duke of (1649-1685), natural son of Charles II of England and Lucy Walters; doubtful parentage of, **20**, 272, 295; person and character, **20**, 295, 296; Buckingham's efforts to legitimize, **20**, 272; popular belief in legitimacy, **20**, 295, 296; great popularity of, **20**, 295, 296; commands English troops in Netherlands, **20**, 295; favours lavished upon, **20**, 295; marries Countess of Buccleuch, **20**, 272, 295; agent of king in assault on Sir John Coventry, **20**, 273, 295; suppresses Scotch rising, **21**, 305; goes into exile, **20**, 304; rebellion, **20**, 363-366; declares James II a usurper, **20**, 364; proclaims himself king, **20**, 364; defeated at Sedgemoor, **20**, 365; throws himself on king's mercy, **20**, 365; relations with Lady Wentworth, **20**, 366; execution, **20**, 366; effect of rebellion on American colonisation, **23**, 134, 153, 154.
- Monmouth**, Lord, see Mordaunt, Charles.
- Monomakh**, Vladimir, see Vladimir Monomakh.
- Monophthalmus**, see Antigonus.

- Monroe, James** (1758-1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816-1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.
- Monroe Doctrine**, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815-1826), **23**, xx-xxi, 350-351; the French in Mexico (1862-1867), **23**, xxiii, 466-467, 630-635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484-485, 599-600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.
- Mons**, city in Belgium; captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434-435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.
- Mons-en-Pévèle (Mons-en-Puelle)**, village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.
- Monsieur**, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.
- Montagu, Edward** (1602-1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614-616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25-27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.
- Montagu, John**, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.
- Montagu, Richard** (1577-1641), bishop of Winchester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.
- Montague, Charles** (1661-1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460-461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.
- Montague, Edward** (1625-1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.
- Montague, Sir Edward** (d. 1556), English statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227-228.
- Montague, Sir James**, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.
- Montague, John Nevil**, Lord, see Nevil, John.
- Montague, Thomas de** (1388-1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.
- Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de** (1553-1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427-431.
- Montalivet, Camille de** (1801-1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.
- Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de**, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.
- Montana**, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.
- Montaperti**, town in Italy; battle (1260), **9**, 102-104; **14**, 125.
- Montargis**, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189-190; **18**, 550.
- Montauban**, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.
- Montauban**, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.
- Montauban, Jean, Sire de** (ca. 1412-1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241.
- Mont Avron**, see Avron, Mont.
- Montbazou, Madame de**, see Chevreuse, Duchess de.
- Montbélard or Montbéliard, Philibert Guéneau de** (1720-1785), French naturalist, **12**, 121.
- Montcalm (Montcalm de Saint Vêran)**, Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712-1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Fort Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219-221.
- Montclar, General**, French commander; military governor of Alsace, **11**, 594; lieutenant-general under the dauphin, **11**, 599; devastates Palatinate (1688), **11**, 603; **14**, 400.
- Montcorvin, Jean de**, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.
- Monteagle, William Parker**, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.
- Montebello**, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
- Montecatini**, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.
- Montecuculi or Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo** (1608-1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

- 24**, 386; joins German troops against Louis XIV (1672), **11**, 578; **13**, 636; **14**, 392.
- Montefeltro, Frédéric de**, duke of Urbino 1444-1482, Italian soldier; commanded papal troops in war with Florence (1478), **9**, 371.
- Montemar, Duke of**, Spanish general; in War of the Austrian Succession (1742), **9**, 533, 534 seq.; **10**, 300; **14**, 432.
- Monte Marciano, Duke of**, see Piccolomini.
- Montemarisco (Mountmaurice)**, Hervey de (twelfth century), English adventurer; invades Ireland (1169), **21**, 369; ambassador to Henry II (1171), **21**, 374.
- Montenegro**, principality in Balkan Peninsula, formerly part of Roman prefecture of Illyricum; main treatment, **24**, 207-211; part of Servian confederation (900 A.D.), **24**, 207; seized upon by Balcha, **24**, 207; inauguration of theocratic government, **24**, 208; struggle against Turks, **24**, 208-211; Russian influence in, **24**, 208, 209; independence of, recognised, **24**, 210; recent additions to territory, **24**, 211.
- Montenotte**, village in the Appenines, Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 425 seq.; **14**, 512.
- Montereau**, village near Fontainebleau, France; siege of (1420), **18**, 540; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
- Montereau, Pierre de** (d. 1266), French architect; builds Sainte Chapelle (1245-1248), **11**, 67.
- Monterey**, town in Mexico; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Monte Rotondo**, mountain in province of Rome; battle of (1869), **9**, 618.
- Montespan, Françoise Athénais de Rochechouart, Marquise de** (1641-1707), mistress of Louis XIV; influence of, over king, **11**, 555 seq.; retirement of, **11**, 557 seq.
- Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de** (1689-1755), French author and statesman; literary works of, **12**, 115; theory of mixed government, **12**, 115 seq.; his criticism of the age, **12**, 24.
- Montevideo**, capital of Uruguay; taken by the English, **23**, 579; relation to revolution in Argentina, **23**, 591-593.
- Montez, Lola (Marie Dolores Eliza Rozanna Gilbert)** (1818-1861), adventuress and dancer; causes abdication of King Ludwig of Bavaria, **15**, 433.
- Montezuma II** (1477-1520), emperor of Mexico; reign, **23**, 506-515; conquests, **23**, 507; commands Cortes to leave country, **23**, 510; meets Cortes, **23**, 514; Cortes imprisons, **23**, 516; death, **23**, 520.
- Montfaucon**, town in France; battle of (887 A.D.), **11**, 14.
- Montferrand, Bénédict de**, bishop of Lausanne 1477; Bernese complain to, **16**, 623.
- Montferrat**, duchy in northwestern Italy; disputed succession, **9**, 499 seq.
- Montferrat, Dukes of**, see Gonzaga.
- Montferrat, Boniface, Marquis of** (d. 1207), Italian nobleman; aids Alexius, **7**, 276, 277; conquests of, in Greece, **7**, 278-279; **24**, 223; candidate for emperorship of Latin Empire, **7**, 283, 284; becomes king of Thessalonica, **7**, 285-290; **8**, 416; death, **7**, 296.
- Montferrat, Longaspada, Marquis of** (d. 1177), vicerent of Jerusalem; reign, **8**, 371.
- Montferrat**, see Conrad.
- Montfort, Joan de**, wife of John de Montfort; encourages French army, **11**, 107; defends castle of Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108; **18**, 458.
- Montfort, John de** (1293-1345), duke of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany, **11**, 107; Edward III aids, **18**, 458; makes expedition to Brittany, **18**, 487; imprisonment, **11**, 107.
- Montfort, Simon Count de** (d. 1218), earl of Leicester, French soldier; leads Albigensian crusade (1208-1213), **8**, 461; **10**, 566; **11**, 53-54.
- Montfort, Simon de** (1208-1265), earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, English soldier and statesman; marriage, **18**, 376; hatred of Henry III for, **18**, 376; quarrel with Gloucester, **18**, 378-380; leads barons against Henry III, **18**, 380-383; captures the king, **18**, 381; at the head of government, **18**, 381; reforms of, **18**, 384, 386; fall, **18**, 382; character, **18**, 383-385; death, **18**, 383.
- Montfort, Simon de** (1240-1271), son of the earl of Leicester; resists Henry III, **18**, 387.
- Montgomery, Archibald** (1726-1796), 11th earl of Eglinton; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), **20**, 583.
- Montgomery, Gabriel** (ca. 1530-1574), French commander; mortally wounds Henry II in tournament, **11**, 350.
- Montgomery, Colonel John** (d. 1731), colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166.
- Montgomery, John** (1722-1808), American soldier; commands expedition against Cherokees (1760), **23**, 222.
- Montgomery, Richard** (1736-1775), Irish-American soldier; captures St. Johns and Montreal (1775), **23**, 250; death of, at siege of Quebec, **23**, 250.
- Montgomery, Sir Robert** (1809-1887), British administrator in India; represses rebels of Oudh (1857), **22**, 202.
- Montgomery Convention** (1861), meeting of representatives from "Cotton States" to form provisional Confederate government; proceedings of, **23**, 409.
- Montholon, Count Charles Tristan de** (1783-1853), French soldier; in alliance with Louis Philippe (1840), **13**, 74.
- Montiel**, town in Spain; battle of (1369), **10**, 90; **11**, 149.
- Montijo**, town in Spain; battle of (1644), **10**, 515.
- Montijo, Eugénie**, see Eugénie.
- Monthléry**, town in France; battle of (1465), **11**, 250.

Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (ca. 1503-1577), French marshal; at siege of Siena (1554-1555), **9**, 466; **11**, 346.

Montmirail, town in France; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.

Montmorency (Burchards), Lords of; efforts of Louis VI against, **11**, 30.

Montmorency or **Montmorenci**, Anne de (1492-1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Écouen and Chantilly, **11**, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, **11**, 341; commands army in Low Countries, **11**, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; relieved from office, **11**, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, **11**, 361.

Montmorency, Henri II, Duke of (1595-1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, **11**, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, **11**, 465; execution of, **11**, 465 seq.

Montmorency, Philip de, count of Horn, see Horn.

Montpellier, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), **11**, 122.

Montpellier, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), **11**, 448.

Montpellier, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, **8**, 280.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, **11**, 513.

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824-1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), **13**, 78.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, **11**, 393-394; estimate of, **11**, 394.

Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), **11**, 398.

Montpensier, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), **11**, 412.

Montreal, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), **23**, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), **22**, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, **23**, 187; English capture (1760), **23**, 222.

Montreuil, town in France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.

Montreuil, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, **11**, 23.

Montreuil, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), **20**, 42.

Montreuil, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), **18**, 418.

Montrichard, Joseph Élie Désiré Perruquet (1760-1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), **17**, 28.

Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612-1650), Scottish soldier and states-

man; victories in Scotland, **20**, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, **20**, 39; **21**, 294; retires to the Continent, **20**, 45; returns to Scotland, **20**, 94; capture and execution, **20**, 94-95; **21**, 295; characterisation, **20**, 95.

Mont-Saint-Jean, town near Waterloo; battle of, see Waterloo.

Mont-Saint-Michel, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), **18**, 215-216.

Montsorel, town in England; siege of (1217), **18**, 365.

Montt, Jorge (1847-), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), **23**, 611.

Montt, Manuel (1809-1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), **23**, 610.

Monuments, see Archæology and Inscriptions.

Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), **13**, 446.

Moon, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, **2**, 207; identified with Astarte, **2**, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, **2**, 446; worshipped in Persia, **3**, 297; see Astarte.

Moor, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 652.

Moore, James (ca. 1640-1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, **23**, 59; in Indian War of 1703, **23**, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, **23**, 190.

Moore, James (1737-1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), **23**, 250.

Moore, Sir John (1761-1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343-348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.

Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126-127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223-225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249-250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also Moriscos.

Mophis, king of Takahasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479-480.

Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844-), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.

Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

- Mora Stone**, a stone on which the ancient kings of Sweden were proclaimed, **16**, 204.
- Morat**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1476), **11**, 267; **13**, 360; **16**, 602.
- Moravia**, district in Austria-Hungary; colonies of Roman soldiers settled in, **6**, 77; war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 581, 591; revolts from Mieczyslaw II of Poland, **24**, 12.
- Moravians**, German religious sect; colony of, in Georgia (1735), **23**, 62.
- Moray**, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1297), Scottish noble; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; sole baron adhering to Wallace, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; death, **18**, 411; **21**, 74.
- Moray**, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.
- Moray or Murray**, 2nd Earl of, see Stuart, James.
- Moray**, Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of, see Randolph.
- Morazan**, Francisco (1792-1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.
- Morbeine**, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.
- Morcar or Morkere**, Saxon warrior, son of Ælfgar, brother of Edwin, and brother-in-law of Harold; succeeds to portion of father's earldom (1059), **18**, 139; chosen earl of Northumbria, **18**, 143; Harold confirms in earldom of Northumbria, **18**, 144; joint-commander of army against William the Conqueror, **18**, 170; submits to William, **18**, 171; revolts against William, **18**, 177; William ravages lands of, **18**, 181; William restores estates to, **18**, 182; joins Hereward, **18**, 184; release ordered by William on his death bed, **18**, 198.
- Mordaunt**, Charles (1658-1735), earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, English military and naval commander; characterisation of, **10**, 285; created Earl of Monmouth, by William III (1689), **20**, 423; disgraced by Fenwick's revelations, **20**, 455; campaign in Spain, **13**, 650; **20**, 474-476; takes Barcelona, **10**, 285, 286; **20**, 475; guerrilla warfare of, **20**, 476.
- Mordaunt**, John, 1st Baron and Viscount Mordaunt (1627-1675), English royalist leader; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
- Mordaunt**, Sir John (1697-1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.
- Morden**, Lord, see Yorke, Charles.
- More**, Sir Anthony (Attoni Moro) (1512-1578), Dutch painter; visits England, **19**, 524.
- More**, Sir Thomas (1478-1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.
- Morea**, modern name of the ancient Peloponnesus; Venetians conquer (1687), **9**, 521; reconquered by Hassan Pacha (1778), **24**, 421; insurrection against Turks in, **24**, 417.
- Moreau**, Jean Victor (1761-1813), French soldier; in command under Pichegru, **12**, 384; **14**, 19; replaces Pichegru, **12**, 424; retreat of, through Black Forest, **12**, 432; beginning of rupture with Napoleon, **12**, 441; exposes Pichegru, **12**, 449; deprived of command, **12**, 449; defeated by Suvarov, **17**, 433; succeeds Joubert at Novi, **12**, 473; **17**, 435; recalled, **12**, 475, 483; flattered by Napoleon, **12**, 483; compromised by Napoleon, **12**, 485; despatched to the Rhine, **12**, 496; Napoleon's jealousy of, **12**, 504, 505, 533; campaign in Germany (1800), **12**, 505-507; wins Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; implicated in plot against Napoleon, **12**, 533 and note, 534; arrested, **12**, 534; exile in United States, **12**, 535; in service of allies against France, **12**, 603 and note; **15**, 315; killed at Dresden, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485; character, **12**, 449, 507, 508, 533; **15**, 315; military capacity of, **12**, 424, 431, 432, 449, 504, 505; **17**, 433, 434.
- Morelos y Pavon**, José Maria (1765-1815), Mexican patriot; successes of, **23**, 622; defeated and shot, **23**, 622.
- Moreno**, Gabriel Garcia (1821-1875), Ecuadorian politician; president three times, **23**, 614, 615.
- Moreno**, Juan (1743-1817), Spanish admiral; defeated by English, **12**, 513.
- Moreton Bay**, Queensland, Australia; penal colony planted at, **22**, 249.
- Morfontaine**, Treaty of (1800), **17**, 439.
- Morgan**, Daniel (1736-1802), American soldier; accompanies Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206; at battle of Saratoga (1777), **23**, 265; victory at battle of Cowpens, **23**, 278.
- Morgan**, Sir Henry (1635?-1688), English buccaneer; appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, **23**, 56.
- Morgan**, John Hunt (1826-1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

- Morgan, Sir Thomas** (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.
- Morgarten**, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.
- Morgen, Kurt Ernst** (1858-), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.
- Morale or Monreal, Fra** (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.
- Morillo, Pablo** (1777-1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.
- Morini, Gallic tribe**; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.
- Morino, Mariana**, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.
- Moriscos**, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, from Spain, **10**, 261 seq.; see also **Moors**.
- Mornay, Philippe de**, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549-1623), Huguenot leader; at the battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Mörner, Count Gustav von**, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.
- Mornington, Earl of**, see **Wellesley**.
- Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de** (1811-1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.
- Moro, Attoni**, see **More, Sir Anthony**.
- Morocco or Marocco**, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469-476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103-1146), **8**, 242-245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859-1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473-476.
- Morocco or Marocco**, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.
- Morone, Girolamo** (ca. 1450-1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.
- Morosini, Francesco** (1618-1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667-1669), **9**, 520-521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.
- Morosov, Boris**, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.
- Morosov** (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
- Morrill, Justin Smith** (1810-1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morrill Tariff Act**, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morris, Gouverneur** (1752-1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.
- Morris, Lewis** (1671-1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.
- Morris, Robert** (1734-1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.
- Morristown**, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.
- Mortara**, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.
- Mortemar, Athénais de**, see **Montespan, Mme. de**.
- Mortemer**, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.
- Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph** (1768-1835), duke of Trévis, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
- Mortimer, Edmond** (1390-1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.
- Mortimer, Sir Edmond** (1376-1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.
- Mortimer, Roger** (1287-1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443-445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448-450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.
- Mortimer, Roger** (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395-1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.
- Mortimer's Cross**, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.
- Mortmain, Statute of** (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.
- Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of** (1530-1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

- 21, 274; codifies laws, 21, 275; resigns regency, 21, 275; character, 19, 349; 21, 273; execution, 19, 356; 21, 276.
- Morton, John** (1420-1500), English cardinal; flees from England to escape Richard III (1683), 18, 617; made archbishop of Canterbury by Henry VII, 19, 16; ingenious method of raising money, 19, 47.
- Morton, Levi Parsons** (1824-), American banker and politician, vice-president of United States 1889-1893; election of, 23, 481.
- Morton, Thomas** (1590-1645), English colonist in America; obtains control of Mount Wollaston colony, 22, 634; seized by Standish and sent to England (1628), 22, 634.
- Morveau, Louis Bernard, Guyton de** (1737-1816), French scientist, 12, 121.
- Moschi**, see **Mushke**.
- Moscoco de Alvarado, Luis** (ca. 1505-ca. 1560), Spanish soldier; succeeds De Soto, 22, 483.
- Moscow, Grand Principality of**, a principality out of which grew the Russian empire; beginnings of, 17, 144; increased importance of, 17, 160; development of, during Tatar period, 17, 160; at war with Novgorod, 17, 172; accession of the house of Romanov, 17, 237.
- Moscow (Kutchkovo)**, city of Russia; captured by Mongol Tatars (1237), 17, 136; rise of, 17, 144 seq.; two sieges of (1380), 17, 151; destruction of, by Tatars (1382), 17, 153; pre-eminence consecrated by famous ikon, 17, 157; devastated by Tatars (1408), 17, 157; siege of (1612), 17, 236; taken and burned by French (1812), 12, 589 seq.; 17, 473 seq.
- Moscow, University of**, founded (1755), 17, 359.
- Moselekatse**, Zulu chief; founds Matabele state (1838), 22, 282.
- Moses**, lawgiver and organiser of Israelitish nation; founds priesthood, 2, 58; traditions of, 2, 60, 76, 117; biblical account of, 2, 61-63; wives of, 2, 70; laws of, 2, 119, 131, 160, 204, 340-341, 344; type of Messiah, 2, 168.
- Moshesh**, chief of Basutoland; defeated by Boers (1866), 22, 278.
- Moskva**, see **Borodino**.
- Moslems**, see **Mohammedans**.
- Moslemah**, Saracen general (717 A.D.); besieges Constantinople, 7, 201-204.
- Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano** (1798-1878), Colombian general and politician; dictatorship of, 23, 602.
- Moss, Convention of**, agreement signed in 1814 by which Norway and Sweden arrived at a basis of union, 16, 470.
- Mostyn, Savage** (d. 1757), British admiral; deports Acadians (1755), 23, 204.
- Mother of the Camp**, name given by soldiers to Aurelia Victoria, *q. v.*
- Motien-ling Pass**, in Manchuria; battle of (1904), 17, 624.
- Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de la**, see **La Motterouge**.
- Moulins, Auguste** (1752-1810), French soldier; appointed to Directory, 12, 472; favours Napoleon, 12, 482; duped by Napoleon, 12, 483; refuses to resign, 12, 485.
- Moultrie, Fort**, see **Fort Moultrie**.
- Moultrie, William** (1731-1805), American soldier; defends Fort Sullivan against British, 23, 255.
- Mounier, Jean Joseph** (1758-1806), French legislator and author; at National Assembly, 12, 166; in Women's Insurrection, 12, 217-219, 222.
- Mountain, The**, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France; origin, 12, 281; fall, 12, 397-398; see also **Jacobins**.
- Mountjoy, Charles Blount, 8th Lord** (1563-1606), favourite of Queen Elizabeth; rivalry with Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, 19, 410; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 21, 407.
- Mountmaurice**, see **Montemarisca**.
- Mount Phœnix**, a mountain in Lycia; naval battle between Romans and Mohammedans near (658 A.D.), 7, 184.
- Mourzoufle**, see **Alexius V**.
- Mousa**, see **Musa**.
- Moustier, L. D. M. François René, Marquis de** (1817-1869), French diplomat; in Franco-Prussian dispute over Luxemburg (1867), 13, 142, 143; 15, 503.
- Mouton, Georges**, see **Lobau**.
- Mouton-Duvernay, Barthélemy, Baron** (1769-1816), French soldier; execution, 13, 17.
- Mowbray, John**, Scottish nobleman; consulted by Edward I as to government of Scotland (1305), 21, 84; joins Moray in rebellion (1334), 21, 134.
- Mowbray, Sir Philip de**, English governor of Sterling Castle (1314), 18, 434; 21, 97-98; in battle with Bruce (1306), 21, 90.
- Mowbray, Robert de**, earl of Northumberland (d. ca. 1125), English baron; defeats Malcolm, king of Scotland, 18, 220; 21, 33; heads insurrection against William II, 18, 221; imprisoned, 18, 222.
- Mowbray, Thomas** (1366-1399), earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk, English noble; banishment and death of, 18, 505.
- Mowbray, Thomas**, earl of Nottingham (1386-1405), English baron; revolts against Henry IV, 18, 524.
- Moys**, town in Silesia; battle (1757), 15, 202.
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus** (1756-1791), German composer, 15, 361; patronised by Emperor Joseph II, 14, 471.
- Mstislav**, joint-ruler of Russia with Iaroslav (1019), 17, 109.
- Mstislavski, Feodor**, Russian prince; in war against Sweden (1590), 17, 216.
- Mucia**, wife of Caius Pompeius; Cæsar's relations with, 5, 590.
- Mucianus, Licinius** (first century A.D.), Roman statesman; minister of Vespasian, 6, 229, 231.
- Mudhar**, group of Arabs, 8, 16.
- Mudki or Moodkee**, town in the Punjab, India; battle of (1845), 22, 154.

- Muffawaka**, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216–218.
- Muffling**, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775–1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
- Mughal** or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21–39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.
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- Muhammed** (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280–282.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia 1834–1848; reign, **24**, 494.
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- Muhammed I**, sultan of Turkey 1413–1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.
- Muhammed (II) "the Great"** (ca. 1430–1481), sultan of Turkey 1451–1481; main treatment, **24**, 326–336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339–340, 344–356; **24**, 327–328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223–226, 329, 330; invades Servia, **24**, 329–330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358; **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.
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- Muhammed** (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235–236.
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- Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii** (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.
- Muhammed ben Jehwar**, emir of Cordova 1044–1060, **8**, 239.
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- Muhammed Mirza Ali** (d. 1850), called "the Bab" (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493–494.
- Muhammed Sakkoli**, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.
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- Nabu-bel-shume**, king of Chaldea (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 431, 433–434.
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Naxos, island in the Ægean; battle of (376 B.C.), **4**, 142-143.

Naylor or Nayler, James (1618-1660), English Puritan fanatic; persecution of, **20**, 164-165.

Nazareth, town in Galilee; home of Christ, **2**, 169; taken by Prince Edward (1272), **8**, 452.

Neapolitan Revolt, The, a general rebellion of Austrian provinces in Italy (1820), **9**, 583-585; **14**, 587-588.

Nearchus, Macedonian soldier, general of Alexander the Great; commands fleet in expedition to India, **4**, 362, 366-367, 371, 2, 504; marriage, **4**, 377, 423; governor of Lycia and Pamphylia, **4**, 428.

Nebbegaard, Treaty of, between Denmark and Holstein (1348), **16**, 182.

Neb-ka (Neb-ka-Ra, Mesochris, Set'es), king of Egypt, **1**, 92-93, 100.

Neb-kher-Ra, see **Mentuhotep III**.

- Nebraska**, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.
- Neb-tai-Ra**, see Mentuhotep II.
- Nebuchadrezzar** or **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylonia 605-562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286-287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 447-451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.
- Nebuchadrezzar III** (Nadintabaira), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521-519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.
- Necherophes**, see Seker-nefer-ka.
- Necker**, Jacques (1732-1804), French statesman and financier; appointed director of the treasury, **12**, 130; issues loan to pay deficit, **12**, 131; advocates peace with England, **12**, 135; creates provincial assemblies, **12**, 137; resigns, **12**, 137; recalled, **12**, 147; convokes States-General, **12**, 147-148; third ministry and emigration, **12**, 149; attachment to popular cause, **12**, 161; dismissal from second ministry, **12**, 169; reassumes ministry, **12**, 214; plan to uphold national credit, **12**, 214.
- Necker**, Susanne Curchod (1739-1794), wife of Jacques Necker; salon of, **12**, 130.
- Necklace Affair**, Diamond, see Diamond Neck-lace Affair.
- Nectanebo I** (Nekt-Hor-heb), king of Egypt 378-364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622-624.
- Nectanebo II** (Nekt-neb-ef), king of Egypt 361-340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625-628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.
- Neerwinden**, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.
- Neferhotep**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.
- Nefert-ari**, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124-125; reign, **1**, 127-130; mummy, **1**, 156.
- Nergal-ushezib** or **Uzub**, king of Babylon 694-692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1**, 412.
- Negapatam**, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.
- Négrier**, François Marie Casimir (1788-1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.
- Negropont**, see Eubœa.
- Nehavend**, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.
- Nehemiah**, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130-133.
- Neipperg**, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684-1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.
- Neisse**, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 234.
- Nejm ad-Din** (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.
- Nekht-Hor-heb**, see Nectanebo I.
- Nekht-neb-ef**, see Nectanebo II.
- Neku I**, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671-664 B.C., **1**, 178-179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426-427.
- Neku or Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610-594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187-188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.
- Neleides**, legendary Greek race; defeated by Dorians, **3**, 117, 122.
- Neleus**, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.
- Nelson**, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.
- Nelson**, Horatio (1758-1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9**, 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12**, 466; **21**, 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12**, 510; **16**, 421; **21**, 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12**, 514-515; follows Villeneuve, **21**, 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10**, 322; **12**, 544; **21**, 466-469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12**, 351.
- Nelson**, Samuel (1792-1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23**, 466.
- Nelson**, William (1825-1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.
- Nelson**, Dr. Wolfred (1792-1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.
- Nemanya Dynasty**, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.
- Nemanya**, Stephen, see Stephen (I) Nemanya.
- Nemean Games**, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.
- Nemedians**, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.
- Nemours**, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.
- Nemours**, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see Foix.
- Nemours**, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437-1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269-270.
- Nemours**, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814-1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.
- Nenephes**, see Ata.
- Neocæsar**, see Cæsarion.
- Neocles**, Theban ruler; captures Platæa (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.
- Neolithic Age**, division of the Stone Age; in the Ægean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

- Neoptolemus** or **Pyrrhus**, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.
- Neoptolemus** (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313.
- Nepal**, or **Nipal**, or **Nepaul**, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510-512; religion, **2**, 538-540; at war with England (1814-1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.
- Nephercheres**, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.
- Nepos, Julius** (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474-475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614-615; rules Dalmatia (475-480), **6**, 622.
- Nepos, Marcus Manilius**, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305-308.
- Neptune, Neptunus**, or **Poseidon**, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157-158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.
- Nérac**, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446.
- Nergal**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.
- Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer**, or **Neriglissor** (ca. 624-556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560-556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454-455.
- Nergal-shar-usur**, son of Sennacherib, see **Sharezer**.
- Nergal-ushezib**, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.
- Neri**, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118-123.
- Neri, Pompeo** (1707-1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.
- Nergilus**, see **Sharezer**.
- Nermanes**, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.
- Nero** (7-29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147-148.
- Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus** (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**) (37-68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54-68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178-179; main treatment, **6**, 184-224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Poppæa and puts Octavia to death, **6**, 196-198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199-202; puts Seneca to death, **6**, 203-204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206-214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215-218; triumph, **6**, 218-219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321-324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223-224.
- Nero, Caius Claudius**, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273-278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273-276; triumph, **5**, 277-278.
- Nero, Tiberius Claudius**, father of Emperor Tiberius, **5**, 630.
- Neropolis**, Nero's proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.
- Nerva, Marcus Cocceius** (32-98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96-98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267-268, 306.
- Nervii**, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by Julius Cæsar (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.
- Nesle, Raoul de** (ca. 1250-1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.
- Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert** (1780-1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487-489.
- Nestor**, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.
- Nestorians**, followers of Nestorius; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.
- Nestorius** (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428-431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.
- Netad**, battle waged by rival successors of Attila (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.
- Neter-ba-u** or **Be-t'a-u** (**Bœthos**), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.
- Netherlands**, the **Low Countries**, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267-654; **14**, 1-85; early peoples, **13**, 267-277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.-843 A.D.), **13**, 268-279, 308-311; rise of the counts of Holland (843-1299 A.D.), **13**, 283-305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299-1436), **13**, 331-349; under Burgundy (1436-1493), **13**, 350-362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493-1609), **13**, 362-374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375-384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564-1648), **13**, 381-589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559-1581), **13**, 384-505; duke of Alva in (1567-1573), **13**, 412-443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584-1625), **13**, 509-575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585-1587), **13**, 517-524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625-1647), **13**, 576-582; under William II (1647-1650), **13**, 582-589, 610-612; wars with England (1651-1674), **13**, 610-644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672-1701), **13**, 636-648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702-1715), **13**, 649-652; becomes a republic (1715-1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1-18; conquered by France (1792-1795), **14**, 16-20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795-1806), **14**, 20-23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806-1810), **14**, 23-24; absorption into French Empire (1810-1813), **14**, 24-26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26-28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814-1830), **14**, 28-31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49-54; recent history (1830-1904), **14**, 59-67; review of science, literature, and

- art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590-609; chronological summary, **14**, 75-85.
- Rulers:
- William I 1813-1840, **14**, 26-31, 59.
 - William II 1840-1849, **14**, 59-61.
 - William III 1849-1890, **14**, 61-65.
 - Wilhelmina 1890-, **14**, 65-67.
- Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713-1714), see **Belgium**.
- Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present **Belgium**, *q. v.*
- Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.
- Neuchâtel, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre**.
- Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.
- Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.
- Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686-1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.
- Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.
- Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442-444.
- Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI**.
- Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474-1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
- Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
- Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.
- Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.
- Nevers, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy**.
- Nevers, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga**.
- Nevers, Louis of, see **Louis of Nevers, count of Flanders**.
- Nevil or Neville, Anne, see **Anne Nevil**.
- Nevil, George (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.
- Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.
- Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 350.
- Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.
- Nevil, Richard, see **Warwick, Earl of**.
- Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.
- Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.
- Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.
- Nevitta (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.
- New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.
- New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York**.
- Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.
- Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.
- Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.
- New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.
- Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.
- New Carthage, see **Cartagena**.
- Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.
- New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.
- Newcastle, Dukes of, see **Cavendish, William, and Pelham, Thomas**.
- Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.
- New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
- New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90-120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139-151,

- 156-160, 169-178; in King William's War, **23**, 184-185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190-193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232-245, 246-250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337-338; see also separate states comprising this region.
- New Forest**, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.
- Newfoundland**, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.
- New France**, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534-1629), **23**, 65-66; compared with New England, **23**, 66-71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668-1679), **23**, 68-80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67-71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685-1699), **23**, 80-84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721-1748), **23**, 84-86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisbourg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.
- New Granada**, see Colombia.
- New Gueux**, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieupoort (1600), **13**, 534.
- New Hampshire**, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635-639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177.
- New Hampshire Grants**, see Vermont.
- New Haven**, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.
- New Hope Church**, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
- New Jersey**, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26-27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28-29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29-30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153-154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.
- New London**, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.
- New Madrid**, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.
- Newman, John Henry** (Cardinal Newman) (1801-1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.
- New Mexico**, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485-491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846-1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.
- New Model**, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.
- New Netherlands**, see New York.
- New Orleans**, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.
- Newport**, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68-69.
- Newport**, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.
- Newport, Christopher** (ca. 1565-1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.
- New Ross**, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.
- New South Wales**, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235-237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822-1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239-240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253-254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.
- New Spain**, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see Mexico.
- New Sweden**, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.
- Newton, Sir Isaac** (1642-1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.
- Newtown-Butler**, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264.

Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

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Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

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Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

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Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

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- Nicholas I**, "the Great," pope 858-867; pontificate, **8**, 568-571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.
- Nicholas II** (Gerard), pope 1058-1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.
- Nicholas III** (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277-1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111-114.
- Nicholas IV** (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288-1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.
- Nicholas V** (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447-1455; pontificate, **8**, 639-642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.
- Nicholas V** (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.
- Nicholas, son of Valdemar II king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.
- Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.
- Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.
- Nicholas of Pisa (1207?-1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206-207.
- Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.
- Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.
- Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831-1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.
- Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860-; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.
- Nicholas von der Flühe** (1417-1487), Swiss hermit; brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.
- Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard** (1624-1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.
- Nicholson, Sir Francis** (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686-1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694-1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690-1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.
- Nicholson, John, or John Lambert** (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.
- Nicias** (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582; Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601-616; death of, **3**, 615.
- Nicias, Peace of** (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.
- Nicocles**, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.
- Nicocles**, tyrant of Sicily; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.
- Nicocles** (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482-484.
- Nicolet, Jean**, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.
- Nicolochus** (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121-122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Nicomedes I**, king of Bithynia 278-250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.
- Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes**, king of Bithynia 149-91 B.C., **2**, 387.
- Nicomedes (III) Philopator**, king of Bithynia 91-74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.
- Nicon**, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.
- Nicopoli or Nikopoli**, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.
- Nicostratus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.
- Nicuesa, Diego de** (1465-1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.
- Niebuhr, Barthold Georg** (1776-1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303.

Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) **I**, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.

Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhist sacred writings, **2**, 542.

Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.

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Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **3**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428.

Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.

Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.

Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678-1679); series of treaties between France and Holland,

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Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see **Calah**.

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Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444-445; **2**, 575-576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.

Ninib-apal-escharra, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.

Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.

Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.

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Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.

Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.

Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.

Nish or **Nissa**, city of Serbia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.

Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.

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- Nit**, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; **1**, 86; identified with Minerva, **1**, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyses, **1**, 192; **2**, 602; Darius aids cult of, **2**, 612.
- Nit-aqert**, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
- Nitētis**, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyses, **2**, 600.
- Nitocris**, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, **1**, 475; tomb of, **1**, 475-476.
- Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra)**, Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, **1**, 103; beauty of, **1**, 104.
- Nitta**, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, **24**, 588.
- Niu-tchi**, see **Manchus**.
- Nizam al-Mulk**, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
- Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin)** (ca. 1141-1202), Persian poet; composes his *divan*, **24**, 492.
- Nizib**, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), **24**, 453.
- Nizza**, Marcos de (ca. 1495-ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), **22**, 486.
- Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke de** (1678-1766), French marshal; president of the council of finances (1718), **12**, 12; at battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38-39; **14**, 432; temporary disgrace of, **12**, 57.
- Noailles, Antoine de** (1504-1562), French admiral and diplomat; ambassador to England (1554), **19**, 237.
- Noailles, Vicomte Louis Marie de** (1756-1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, **12**, 212.
- Noailles, Philippe de, duc de Mouchy** (1715-1794), French marshal; execution of, **12**, 338.
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- Nobel, Alfred** (1833-1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist; institutes "Nobel Gift," **16**, 493.
- Nobilior, Marcus Fulvius**, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
- Noboa, Diego**, see **Naboa**.
- Nodzu, Michitsura**, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), **17**, 624.
- Nogaret, Guillaume de** (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, **11**, 81-82.
- Nogi, Baron M.**, Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), **24**, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), **17**, 624.
- Noir, Victor (Yvan Salmon)** (1848-1870), French journalist; shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, **13**, 145.
- Noizé**, castle of France; capture of (1560), **11**, 354.
- Nombre de Dios**, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), **19**, 384.
- Nomothetæ**, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), **3**, 456, 458.
- Nonjurors**, name applied to members of party in England who refused oath of allegiance to William III (1689), **20**, 421.
- Noot, Henry Van der** (1750-1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, **14**, 498.
- No-Popery Riots**, see **Gordon Riots**.
- Nopu**, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, **1**, 110.
- Norbanus, Vibius** (d. 82 B.C.), Roman tribune; prosecutes Servilius Cæpio (95 B.C.), **5**, 401; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 435, 436.
- Norbart of Xanten** (1092-1134), German priest; founds order of Premonstrants, **14**, 92.
- Norby, Severin** (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lübeck, **16**, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), **16**, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, **16**, 240-241; made governor of Gothland (1524), **16**, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, **16**, 245.
- Nordheim**, town in Germany; battle of (1545), **14**, 282.
- Nördlingen**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1634), **14**, 365-366; (1645), **11**, 495.
- Nordo Squavi**, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), **7**, 505.
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- Norfolk, Earl of**, see **Bigod**.
- Norham Castle**, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), **19**, 33; (1513), **19**, 65.
- Norman Conquest**, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror, compared with the conquest of Sicily, **9**, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, **18**, 152-156; history of conquest, **18**, 168-198; gradual nature of, **18**, 202-205; lasting results, **18**, 205-212; institutional and legal innovations, **18**, 205; links England to the Continent, **18**, 206; effect on administrative system, **18**, 208-210; effect on judicial system, **18**, 209; changes idea of kingship, **18**, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, **18**, 211; fusion of races caused by, **18**, 211, 256, 425.
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- Normann-Ehrenfels, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht** (1784-1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.
- Normans**, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, **2**, 330; invade Eastern empire, **7**, 260-262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63-65, 72-76; in France, **9**, 65-68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68-69, 76-80; superseded by the house of Hohen-

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Norris, Sir Henry (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.

Norris, Sir John (1547-1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.

Norris, Sir John (1689-1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.

North, Francis (1637-1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.

North, Frederick, Lord North (1732-1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.

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Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.

Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.

Northampton, Treaty of (1328), **21**, 116.

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Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826-1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872-1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.

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North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.

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North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.

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Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, **23**, 371.

Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.

Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576-1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585-1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595-1596), **13**, 548-549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498-499.

Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.

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- teenth century (1677-1814), **16**, 412-439; in the nineteenth century (1814-1904), **16**, 451-493; chronology, **16**, 510-513; bibliography, **16**, 497-505.
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- Norwich, George Goring, Earl of, see Goring.
- Nostitz, Johann Nepomuk, Count of (1768-1840), Austrian general; in Austerlitz campaign, **17**, 448-449.
- Notaras, Lucas (d. 1453), last grand duke of Eastern Empire; patriotism of, **7**, 341-342.
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- Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
- Notre Dame, Schools of, theological schools in Paris in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
- Nott, Sir William (1782-1845), English military officer; in Afghan War, **22**, 144; **24**, 502.
- Nottingham, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of, see Mowbray, Thomas.
- Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of, see Finch, Daniel.
- Noureddin, see Nur-ad-Din.
- Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), **10**, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), **10**, 486.
- Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French (1500), **9**, 427; battles (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659-660.
- Novart, town in France; battle (1870), **13**, 156.
- Nova Scotia, province of Canada; alleged visit of Northmen, **22**, 322; discovered by Cabot (1497), **22**, 455; De la Roche attempts settlement (1598), **22**, 554; first settlement in, by French (1604), **22**, 555; granted to Sir William Alexander by James I (1621), **22**, 637; English capture Port Royal (1710), **23**, 193; ceded to England (1713), **20**, 488; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
- Novgorod, ancient Russian principality; rebels against Tatar rule (middle thirteenth century), **17**, 141-144; at war with Moscow (1472-1478), **17**, 172-174; devastated by Ivan the Terrible (1570), **17**, 203-204; emporium of Hanseatic League, **14**, 138; revolt of military settlement of (1831), **17**, 550.
- Novi or Novi Ligure, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 473; **14**, 531; **17**, 435.
- Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovitch (1744-1818), Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlüsselburg (1792), **17**, 421.
- Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761-1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
- Noy, William (ca. 1577-1634), English lawyer; defends liberty of the subject under Charles I, **19**, 545.
- Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced at Nantes by Carrier (1793-1794), **12**, 330, 330 note.
- Noyon, battle of, see Brenneville.
- Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles I of Spain and Francis I of France (1516), **9**, 445.
- Nub, king of Egypt eighteenth century B.C., **1**, 120.
- Nubar Pasha (1825-1899), Egyptian statesman; prime minister (1878-1888), **24**, 458, 464; attitude towards English rule, **24**, 463, 464.
- Nübel, town in Schleswig, Germany; battle (1848), **15**, 448.
- Nubia, region in northeastern Africa; becomes Egyptian province, **1**, 59; Egyptian expeditions against, **1**, 110; neglected by Egypt, **1**, 129; opening of gold mines in, **1**, 111; see also Cush and Ethiopia.
- Nub-kheper-Ra, see Antef V.
- Nugent, Count Laval de Westmeath (1777-1862), Austrian general of Irish birth; campaign against Italy (1848), **14**, 643.
- Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl Nugent (d. 1788), British politician and poet; opposes marriage act in parliament (1753), **20**, 573; opposes Savile's motion for investigation of royal pension list (1780), **20**, 634.
- Nugñez or Nuñez, Blasco (ca. 1490-1546), governor of Peru; deposed and imprisoned by Pizarro, **23**, 559; killed in campaign against Pizarro, **23**, 560.
- Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), **23**, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), **23**, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825-1829), **23**, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), **23**, 356-358.
- Numantia, ancient city of Spain; Scipio Africanus the Younger takes (133 B.C.), **5**, 317-322; **10**, 8.
- Numa Pompilius, legendary king of Rome; reign, **5**, 75-76; alleged discovery of religious books of, **5**, 107; influence of laws of, **5**, 118.
- Numatianus, see Rutilius.
- Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome 284 A.D., **6**, 431-432.
- Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, **2**, 326-327.
- Numidicus, see Metellus Numidicus.
- Numisius, Lucius, of Circæii, Latin prætor 340 B.C.; defeated by Romans, **5**, 185.
- Numismatics: Egyptian, **2**, 624-625; Hebrew, **2**, 29, 159; Phœnician, **2**, 269, 319, 349; **4**, 570; Asia Minor, **2**, 415, 416, 433; Indian, **2**, 491, 496, 497, 499, 501; Persian, **2**, 609; Syracusan, **4**, 581, 585; Macedonian, **4**, 221, 508, 568; early British, **18**, 7; Parthian, **8**, 62, 71-72, 75.
- Numitor, legendary king of Rome (ca. 753 B.C.), grandfather of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.

- Numitoria**, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133–134, 136–137.
- Numitorius**, Publius (449 B.C.), uncle to Virginia, **5**, 133–135, 137–138.
- Nuncomar**, see **Nandkumar**.
- Núñez, Rafael** (1825–1894), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880–1882, 1884–1894, **23**, 603.
- Núñez, Ægidius**, see **Clement VIII**, antipope.
- Nur ad-Din or Noureddin** (ca. 1116–1173), sultan of Syria 1145–1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.
- Nuremberg**, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), **14**, 172; (1357), **11**, 133; (1522), **14**, 259; (1524), **14**, 259; at height of prosperity, **14**, 277; sieges of (1632), **14**, 355–366; (1795), **15**, 281.
- Nuremberg, Peace of** (1532), a religious truce between Charles V and the Protestants, **14**, 271.
- Nushirvan**, see **Chosroes, I**.
- Nusk (Nusku)**, Phœnician divinity, **1**, 313.
- Nyborg**, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.
- Nymphenburg, Alliance of** (1741), **15**, 168.
- Nymphidius, Sabinus**, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.
- Nymphius**, Samnite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.
- Nymphodorus**, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.
- Nyon**, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.
- Nysæus**, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
- Nystad, Peace of** (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304.

O

- Oak**, Synod of the (403 A.D.); deposes Chrysostom, **7**, 40.
- Oannes**, Babylonian divinity; identified with Ea, *q. v.*
- Oarses**, see **Arses**.
- Oatazes**, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth century, **11**, 252.
- Oates**, Titus (1649–1705), English impostor; “popish plot,” **20**, 288, 290; raised to power, **20**, 290; accusations against the queen, **20**, 291; trial and conviction, **20**, 362 seq.; William III rewards, **20**, 423.
- Obaidah ben Zehad**, Mohammedan soldier; sides with Merwan in civil war (683 A.D.), **8**, 178.
- Obaid Allah**, founds Fatimite dynasty (908), **8**, 222.
- Obando**, José Maria (1797–1861), New Grenadan (Colombian) soldier; revolt against liberal government (1839), **23**, 602; assists in establishing constitution of 1853, **23**, 602.
- Obdam van Wassenaar** (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedish squadron (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; commands Dutch fleet in war with England (1665), **13**, 624; death of, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.
- Obelisk**, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 369, 388–389, 484.
- Obelisk of Luxor**, taken to Paris, **1**, 147.
- Obelisk of Nimrud**, **2**, 111.
- Oberalpsee**, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), **17**, 435.
- Oberg**, Count, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), **12**, 76.
- Obermeilen**, hamlet in Switzerland; remains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.
- Oblivion**, Act of, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), **22**, 602.
- Obotrites**, see **Abodriti**.
- Obrenovitch**, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under **Milosh**, **Michael**, **Milan**, and **Alexander**.
- O'Brien**, William Smith (1803–1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted of high treason, **21**, 609.
- Ocampo**, Sebastian de (ca. 1465–1509), Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba (1508), **22**, 468.
- Ocaña**, town in Spain; French defeat Spaniards at (1809), **10**, 351.
- Ocha**, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
- Ochs**, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.
- Ochsenbein**, Ulrich (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.
- Ochus**, see **Artaxerxes III**.
- Ochus**, see **Darius II**.
- Ockley**, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
- O'Connell**, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called “The Liberator,” **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
- O'Connor**, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
- O'Connor**, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
- O'Connor**, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
- Octavia** (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.
- Octavia** (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
- Octavian**, see **Augustus**.
- Octavian**, Cardinal, see **Victor IV**.
- Octavius**, Caius, see **Augustus**.
- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
- Octavius**, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
- Octavius**, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Octavius**, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
- October Diploma**, The, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.
- Oda Nobunaga**, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
- Odart**, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

- Oddo Arrighi**, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88–89.
- Odenathus** (Othenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Galienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418–419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin** (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1–4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13–17; in history, **16**, 17–22; worship, **16**, 27–29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar, Hvide**, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo** (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see **Eudes**.
- Odo** (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer** (Odoacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434–493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616–618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377–385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
- Odontantes**, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769–1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe** (1571?–1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo** (1809–1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick** (1575–1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan** (1755–1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
- O'Donovan Rossa**, see **Rossa**.
- Odoric**, Saint (ca. 1286–1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odoacar**, see **Odoacer**.
- Odrisians**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **5**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76–77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Oecolampadius** (Hausschein) (1482–1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder, George L.** (1728–1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Œdipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Œneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Œnomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Œnophyta**, town in Boeotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Œnotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Œobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Œtæans** (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Œtosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella**, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757–794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59–61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet; in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdai** (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229–1241; reign, **24**, 285–288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier, Robert**, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see **Holger Danske**.
- Ogle, William**, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward** (1696–1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish** (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara, Charles** (1740?–1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo** (1776–1842), Chilean

- soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
- Ohio**, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811-1812), **23**, 325-326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
- Ohio, Army of the**, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
- Ohio Company**, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
- Ohio River**, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
- Ohod**, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121-122.
- Ohrmazd I**, king of Persia, see **Hormuzd I**.
- Ojeda**, Alonso de (1468-1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
- Ojibwas**, see **Chippewas**.
- Oka**, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
- Okad**, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
- Okba ben al-Hajjaj** (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
- Okba ben Nafi** (Sidi Okba), see **Achbar ben Nafi**.
- Oken** or **Ockenfuss**, Lorenz (1779-1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
- Okkodai** (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135-136.
- Oklahoma**, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
- Okra**, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
- Oku**, Hokyo, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
- Okuma**, Count Shigenobu (1837-), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
- Olaf "the White"**, king of Dublin 849-ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
- Olaf (I) "Hunger"**, king of Denmark 1086-ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
- Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), king of Denmark, see **Olaf V**, king of Norway.
- Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason"** (956-1000), king of Norway ca. 996-1000; main treatment, **16**, 56-77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56-57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
- Olaf (II) "the Saint"** (995-1030), king of Norway ca. 1015-1030, son of Harold Gränske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72-73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practices in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
- Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet"** (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068-1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96-97.
- Olaf IV** (1098-1116), king of Norway 1103-1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105-106.
- Olaf V** (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380-1387, and, as **Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), king of Denmark 1376-1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
- Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter")** (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
- Olaf, "the Lap King,"** (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993-1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
- Olaf**, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97-98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
- Olaf** (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
- Olaf** (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147-148.
- Oldcastle**, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
- Olden Barneveld**, see **Barneveld**.
- Oldenburg**, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
- Old French War**, see **French and Indian War**.
- Old Man of the Mountain**, chief of order of assassins, see **Hassan Sabba**.
- Old Testament**, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
- Oleg**, emperor of Russia 879-913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.

Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945-964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99-101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.

Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.

Ogliato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.

Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.

Olinda, Marquis of, see **Aranjo Lima**.

Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303-1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.

Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.

Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587-1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270-271.

Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.

Oliver, Andrew (1706-1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.

Ollivier, Emile (1825-), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144-146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.

Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.

Olney, Richard (1835-), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895-1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.

Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.

Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484-488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also **Olympic Games**.

Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes,

4, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.

Olympias (third century B.C.), sister and wife of Alexander II of Epirus, **4**, 462.

Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lyeurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172-174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 585; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.

Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.

Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.

Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.

Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); superseded Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.

Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.

Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383-379 B.C.), **4**, 129-132.

Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.

Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.

O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.

Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634-644; caliphate, **8**, 150-167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13-15, 151-155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156-159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160-162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.

Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717-720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.

Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.

Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.

Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.

Omar Pasha (1806-1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

Omayyads or **Ommiads**, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **2**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; great empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

Ommiads, see **Omayyads**.

Omnibus Bill, see **Compromise of 1850**.

Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

Oñate, **Juan de** (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421; death, **21**, 424.

O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, **4**, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.

Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.

Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

Ophir, in Hebrew tradition a country especially famous for its gold; Egyptian Ophir, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 104; probable location of, **2**, 333.

Opici, see **Oscans**.

Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; elected consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383–384; exiled, **5**, 387.

Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

Oppenheim, town in Germany; burned by French (1689), **11**, 603.

Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); introduces law on woman's dress, **5**, 260.

Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

Opritschnina, see **Strelitz**.

Oracle, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

Oracles, shrines where dieties were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libya, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; consulted by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Ly-sander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; consulted by Cræsus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; consulted by Spartans, **4**, 80; consulted by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339

- B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.
- Oran**, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
- Orange**, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.
- Orange Free State** (formerly Orange River Sovereignty or Orange River Colony), former republic of South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 276-282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280-281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; expels British subjects, **22**, 282; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313.
- Orangemen**, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
- Orange River Colony**, see Orange Free State.
- Oratory (Rhetoric)**:
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- Orbilius**, Pupillus (113-12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
- Orcheni**, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
- Orchies**, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
- Ord**, Edward Otho Cresap (1818-1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
- Ordaz**, Diego de (ca. 1480-1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
- Ordinance of 1784**, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
- Ordinance of 1787**, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.
- Ordinances of July**, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
- Ordóñez**, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
- Ordoño I** (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-866; reign of, **10**, 42.
- Ordoño II** (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914-923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
- Ordoño III** (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950-955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44-45.
- Ordoño IV**, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
- Ore Thing**, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
- Oregon**, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Oregon Boundary Dispute**, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.
- O'Reilly**, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503.
- Orellana**, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
- Orestes** (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
- Orestes** (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
- Orestes**, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
- Orestes**, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Orestes**, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
- Orford**, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.
- Orgetorix**, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
- Oribe**, Manuel (1802-1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
- Original Men**, see Delawares, Tribe of.
- Orik**, see Ourique.
- Oriskany**, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Oritæ**, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
- Orithya**, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
- Orkhan**, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314-318.
- Orléans**, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428-1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **13**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
- Orléans**, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.
- Orléans**, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

- Orleans, Charles, Duke of** (1391-1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.
- Orléans, Charles Paris d'**, duke of Longueville, see Longueville.
- Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of** (1810-1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.
- Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of** (1814-1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85-86; escape, **13**, 87.
- Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of** (1608-1660), ■ younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464-466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.
- Orleans, Louis, Duke of** (1371-1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.
- Orleans, Louis, Duke of** (1703-1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of**, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of** (1725-1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703-1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
- Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of**, called Philippe Egalité (1747-1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158-161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 154; votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292; execution, **12**, 160.
- Orléans, Mademoiselle d'**, niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596.
- Orleans, Maid of**, see Joan of Arc.
- Orleans, Philip I, Duke of** (1640-1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.
- Orleans, Philip II, Duke of** (1674-1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17-22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.
- Orlov, Alexis** (1737-1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771-1774), **17**, 227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.
- Orlov, Alexis Feodor** (1787-1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.
- Orlov, Gregory**, Russian count (1734-1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.
- Ormais, battle of** (1808), **17**, 458.
- Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d'** (1751-1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143.
- Ormesby, William** (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.
- Ormia**, see Thebarma.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of**, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), **21**, 386.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of** (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.
- Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of** (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.
- Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of** (1532-1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of** (1610-1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96-97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of** (1665-1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487-488; impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522-523.
- Ormuzd**, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636-637.
- Ornano, Jean d'** (1583-1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.
- Orodes I** (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV.
- Orodes II**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

- Oroetes**, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.
- Orontes**, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.
- Orontobates**, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292-293, 297.
- O'Rourke**, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280-281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.
- Orpheus**, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.
- Orpheus of Crotona**, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.
- Orsba**, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
- Orseolo, Pietro II**, doge of Venice 991-1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29-32.
- Orsini**, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.
- Orsini, Bertoldo** (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.
- Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria** (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.
- Orsini, Felice** (1819-1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132-133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.
- Orsini, Giacinto**, see Celestine III.
- Orsini, Giovanni Gattano**, see Nicholas III.
- Orsini, Niccolò**, see Pitigliano.
- Orsova**, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
- Orthogoras or Andreas**, tyrant of Sicily; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.
- Orthodoxy**, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.
- Ortoadistes**, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.
- Orus**, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.
- Orxines**, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372-373.
- Osborne**, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.
- Oscans or Opici**, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.
- Oscar I** (1799-1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.
- Oscar II** (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482-493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.
- Osceola**, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.
- Osgood, Samuel** (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.
- Oshima**, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.
- Osiander, Andreas** (1498-1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.
- Osiris**, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.
- Osius** (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.
- Osman I or Othman** (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312-314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312-313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.
- Osman II** (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618-1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.
- Osman III**, sultan of Turkey 1754-1757; reign, **24**, 412.
- Osman Digna** (ca. 1836-), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
- Osman Pacha** (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.
- Osman Pacha (Topal Osman)** (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.
- Osman Pacha** (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.
- Osman Yegen** (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.
- Osmanli**, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.
- Osnabrück**, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.
- Ospak** (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.
- Osroes**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).
- Ossory, Earl of**, see Butler, Piers.
- Osten, Prokesch von**, see Prokesch-Osten.
- Osten-Sacken, Dmitri**, Count of (1790-1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.
- Ostend**, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), **13**, 538-539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.
- Ostend Manifesto**, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.
- Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch** (1686-1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345-346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.
- Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch** (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

- Ostracism**, ■ method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245-251.
- Ostrogoths**, ■ division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see **Goths**.
- Ostrolenka**, see **Austrolenka**.
- Ostrovski, Constantine** (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
- Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz** (1739-1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
- Oswald** (ca. 604-642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50-51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
- Oswego**, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
- Oswin or Oswy**, king of Northumbria 642-670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
- Oswine** (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
- Otanes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.
- Ota Nobunaga** (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
- Otchakov**, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
- Othgar or Ottokar** (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
- Othman** (ca. 575-656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644-656; reign, **8**, 167-170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154-155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
- Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza** (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.
- Othman ben Hayyan**, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
- Othman**, sultans of Turkey, see **Osman**.
- Othniel**, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
- Otho, Marcus Salvius** (ca. 32-69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
- Otho**, see **Otto**.
- Otilo**, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503-506.
- Otis, Elwell Stephen** (1838-), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
- Otis, James** (1725-1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
- Otranto**, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
- Otrepiev, Grishka**, see **Dmitri, The False**.
- Ott, Charles, Baron** (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Ottawas**, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
- Otter, F. W. von**, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
- Otterburn**, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155-157.
- Otto or Otho (I) "the Great"** (912-973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962-973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583-586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583-585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585-586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
- Otto II** (955-983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973-983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44-45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
- Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World"** (980-1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983-1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.
- Otto IV** (ca. 1174-1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209-1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
- Otto I** (1848-), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886-; accession, **15**, 539.
- Otto** (1815-1867), king of Greece 1832-1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
- Otto de la Roche**, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
- Otto** (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.
- Otto**, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180-181.
- Otto of Gelderland** (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258-1271; administration, **13**, 300-301.
- Otto**, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
- Otto**, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216-217.
- Otto III**, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.
- Otto von Nordheim** (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061-1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.

Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.

Ottocar, see **Odoacer**.

Ottoman Empire, see **Turkey**.

Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.

Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.

Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 202.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767-1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791-1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.

Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.

Outram, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.

Ouverture, Toussaint P', see **Toussaint**.

Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.

Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.

Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.

Owen, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.

Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.

Oxenstierna (**Oxenstjerna**, **Oxenstiern**), Count **Axel** (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.

Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214-215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.

Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376-378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299-300.

Oxford, Earls of, see **Harley** and **Vere**.

Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.

Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.

Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.

Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.

Oxydracæ (**Sudracæ**), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362-366.

Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.

Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at battle of Shakhe River, **17**, 624.

Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.

Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

- Paardeberg**, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.
- Pacheco**, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.
- Pacific**, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.
- Pacification of Ghent**, see **Ghent**.
- Pacorus**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXIV**.
- Pacorus** (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.
- Pacta Conventa**, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.
- Pactyas**, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.
- Padi**, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.
- Padilla**, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.
- Padua**, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.
- Padua**, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.
- Paducah**, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.
- Pæonius of Mende** (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.
- Pæti**, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.
- Pætus**, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.
- Pætus**, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243.
- Paez**, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.
- Paget**, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see **Anglesey**.
- Paget**, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.
- Pahlavi**, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.
- Pahlen**, Petroff, Count of (1746–1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.
- Paine**, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.
- Painet^{em} I** (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.
- Painet^{em} II**, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.
- Painet^{em} III**, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.
- Painting**, see **Art**.
- Paita**, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.
- Paix des Dames**, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see **Cambray**.
- Paix perpétuelle**, see **Perpetual Peace**.
- Pakenham**, Sir Edward Michael (1778–1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.
- Pa-Kerer**, see **Pakruru**.
- Pakht**, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.
- Pakruru** or **Pa-Kerer**, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.
- Palacio**, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.
- Palacky**, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.
- Palæologus**, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see **Andronicus**, **Constantine**, **Joannes**, **Manuel**, and **Michael**.
- Palæologus**, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
- Palæologus**, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.
- Palæologus**, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.
- Palæologus**, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
- Palafox y Melzi**, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.
- Palais Royal**, palace built by Richelieu in

- Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.
- Palatinate**, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322-323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.
- Paleography**, see **Writing and Inscriptions**.
- Palermo**, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
- Palestine** ("Land of the Philistines") or **Canaan**, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45-48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 91, 281; the two kingdoms Judah and Israel, **2**, 106-107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304-306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also **Israel**, **Jews**, **Crusades**.
- Pali**, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542-543.
- Palikao**, Count of, see **Cousin-Montauban**, **Antoine**.
- Palikao**, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.
- Palladius** (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.
- Palladius**, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
- Pallas**, see **Minerva**.
- Pallas** (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.
- Pallas**, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.
- Pallavicini della Priola**, Emilio, Marquis of (1823-), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.
- Palm**, Johann Philip (1766-1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.
- Palm**, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.
- Palma**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.
- Palmary Synod**, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.
- Palmella**, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.
- Palmer**, Barbara, see **Villiers**.
- Palmer**, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.
- Palmerston**, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784-1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619-621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628-630; death, **21**, 632.
- Palmyra** (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422-426.
- Palnatoke**, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Palo Alto**, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Palus**, mythical ancestor of Palians, **2**, 444.
- Pamæotia**, ancient Boeotian festival, **3**, 187.
- Pammenes**, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
- Pamphilus** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.
- Pamphylia**, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Croesus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.
- Pamplona**, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.
- Pan**, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.
- Panætius** (180-111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.
- Panama**, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859-1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602-603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.
- Panama Canal**, history of, **23**, 604-605.
- Pan-American Congress**, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889-1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.
- Pan-American Exposition**, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.
- Panasagorus**, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.
- Panathenæa**, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.
- Panciatichi**, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancellieri (1300), **9**, 119.

- Pandects, The**, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **7**, 131-136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.
- Pandion**, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.
- Pandionis**, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.
- Pando, José Manuel**, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.
- Pandulf or Pandulph, Cardinal** (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **18**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **18**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **18**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **18**, 350.
- Pandulf, "Ironhead"** (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.
- Paneas**, ancient name *Cæsarea Philippi*, now called *Banias*, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Pangani**, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Pange**, battle of, see **Borny**.
- Panhellenia**, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.
- Panics and Crises, Financial**:
 Argentina: panic of 1883-1884, **23**, 617.
 England: South Sea Bubble (1720-1722), **20**, 525-530; financial crisis of 1797, **21**, 458; crisis of 1826, **21**, 529-531; panic of 1847, **21**, 609.
 France: Mississippi Bubble (1716-1720), **12**, 12-17; crisis following revolution of 1848, **13**, 94.
 United States: 1837, **23**, 364; 1857, **23**, 401; 1873, **23**, 473-474; 1893-1894, **23**, 485-486.
- Panin or Pamin, Count Nikita Ivanovitch** (1718-1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.
- Panipat**, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.
- Panis, Étienne Jean** (1757-1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.
- Panjab**, see **Punjab**.
- Panætolum**, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.
- Pansa, Caius Vibius** (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.
- Pantaleon**, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.
- Pan-Tchav**, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.
- Pantheon**, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.
- Panthialæans**, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.
- Panyasis** (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.
- Paoli, Pasquale** (1725-1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.
- Paoluccio**, doge of Venice, see **Anafesto**.
- Papacy, The**, history of, in outline, **8**, 503; rise of bishops of Rome (42-590 A.D.), **8**, 519-531; under Gregory the Great (590-604), **8**, 531-539; conflict with Eastern Empire (604-741), **8**, 539-548, 556; Frankish domination (741-891), **8**, 555-577; Pepin founds temporal power of (755), **8**, 557; period of anarchy (891-1046), **8**, 577-591; period of ascendancy (1047-1305), **8**, 591-622; election of pope vested in college of cardinals (1059), **8**, 592; sway of Hildebrand (1049-1086), **8**, 592-601; culmination of power under Innocent III (1198-1216), **8**, 607-614; exile in Avignon (1305-1378), **8**, 622-630; the Great Schism (1378-1417), **8**, 630-637; strife of popes and councils (1417-1463), **8**, 637-643; Alexander VI to Julius II (1492-1513), **8**, 642-650; struggle with the empire (963-1271), **7**, 619-659; **9**, 43-112; **14**, 89-131; and the Bohemian reformation (1309-1434), **14**, 195-213; dominant in Germany (1450-1500), **14**, 227-230; corruption of, in fifteenth century, **14**, 237; Reformation and (1519-1546), **14**, 248-318; Napoleon and (1796-1814), **9**, 551-556, 564, 570-577; temporal power restored (1814-1870), **9**, 579, 585, 586, 591-598, 606, 621-623; papal infallibility proclaimed (1869), **9**, 621; Pius IX retires to Vatican (1870), **9**, 623, 624; recent history (1871-), **9**, 626-634; for list of popes see chronology, **8**, 503-518; see also **Roman Catholic Church**.
- Papal States**, see **States of the Church**.
- Papak, Pabak**, Persian king ca. 228 A.D., **8**, 76.
- Paphlagonia**, ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; outline of history, **2**, 387, 419, 449, 597, 629; Greek colonies in, **2**, 420; submits to Alexander, **4**, 296.
- Papineau, Louis Joseph** (1786-1871), French-Canadian politician; Lord Dalhousie refuses to sanction election, **22**, 332; speaker of Assembly, **22**, 333; banished, **22**, 338; character, **22**, 332.
- Papinian (Papinianus), Æmilius** (d. 212 A.D.), illustrious Roman jurist; Septimius Severus makes pretorian-prefect, **6**, 389, 390, 391; slain by Caracalla, **6**, 392.
- Papirian Law**, Roman balloting law (131 B.C.), **5**, 320 note.
- Papirius, Caius**, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.

Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.

Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Cæsar and Crassus through author of Lex Papia, **5**, 479.

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Paratacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, **4**, 339.

Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), **9**, 242.

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Paralotæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 404.

Paralus, Athenian galley, **3**, 640.

Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 357.

Paravæi, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, **3**, 561.

Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, **17**, 403.

Pardo, Manuel (1834-1878), president of Peru; administration, **23**, 606.

Paré, Ambroise (1517-1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 374.

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Parker, Alton Brooks (1852-), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), **23**, 491.

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Parker, Sir Hyde (1738-1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), **20**, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), **12**, 512; **16**, 421; at Boulogne, **12**, 515; in war with Holland, **14**, 12; commands expedition against Danes, **21**, 461.

Parker, Matthew (1504-1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, **19**, 279; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 345; death, **19**, 451.

Parker, Sir Peter (1721-1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), **23**, 255; takes Newport, **23**, 259.

Parker, Samuel (1640-1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, **20**, 388.

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- sessions of Emperor Charles VI, **9**, 533; granted to Don Philip, **9**, 536.
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- Parmenides** (b. ca. 515 B.C.), Greek philosopher; teacher of monistic philosophy, **4**, 21, 23, 24, 25; old age, **3**, 507.
- Parmenion** (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian general; defeats Dardaniens, **4**, 218; opens passage to Asia, **4**, 258, 279–280; at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286–287; in Lydia and Phrygia, **4**, 293; discovers plot against Alexander, **4**, 294; enters Syria, **4**, 296; at Jerusalem (332 B.C.), **2**, 135; advice to Alexander at Arbela, **4**, 322–324; in Media, **4**, 331, 339; death of, **4**, 342–345.
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- Paroja**, Spanish general; defeated by revolutionists in Chili (1813), **23**, 585.
- Parr, Catharine** (ca. 1512–1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England; marries Henry VIII (1543), **19**, 194; marries Lord Seymour (1547), **19**, 211; death, **19**, 211.
- Parrhasius** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), Greek painter; elegance of, **3**, 490–491.
- Parsons or Persons, Robert** (1546–1610), English Jesuit; Jesuit agent in England (1580), **19**, 355.
- Parsu**, identified with Persians, **2**, 589, see also **Persia**.
- Parsua**, Armenian district, home of ancient Persians; conquered by Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388–389; see also **Persia**.
- Partakka**, Median kingdom; asks help from Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.
- Parthamasiris** (d. 114 A.D.), Parthian prince; made king of Armenia, **6**, 275; executed by Trajan, **8**, 72.
- Parthaspates**, king of Parthia; accession (117 A.D.), **8**, 73.
- Parthenon**, Athenian temple; erected (437 B.C.), **3**, 453; description of, **3**, 479, 480; spoliation of, **3**, 479; **9**, 521, 522.
- Parthenopean Republic**, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples; establishment of (1799), **9**, 558; **14**, 529.
- Parthians**, Asiatic nation, inhabitants of the region or empire of Parthia; origin, **6**, 401; **8**, 47; main treatment, **8**, 47–75; subdued by Alexander, **4**, 381; Arsacid dynasty founded, **8**, 49, 54; cast off yoke of Syria (250 B.C.), **6**, 401; **8**, 49; wars with Syria (323–125 B.C.), **4**, 552, 558, 560; **5**, 625; **6**, 294; wars with Rome, **5**, 152; **6**, 263–270; embassy to Lucullus (68 B.C.), **5**, 470; alliance with Rome (1 B.C.), **6**, 119; divide world with Romans, **8**, 47; acquire Bactria, **8**, 55; kingdoms of, **8**, 59–60; conquests of, **8**, 57–59; defeated Crassus (53 B.C.), **5**, 509–511; defeated by Ventidius, **5**, 627; defeat Antony, **5**, 630; occupy Armenia, **6**, 138; restore eagles to Rome, **6**, 30; attacked by Corbulo (54–60 A.D.), **6**, 186–187; attacked by Trajan (106, 117 A.D.), **6**, 274–276; Caracalla invades (217 A.D.), **6**, 393; subdued by Sapor (228 A.D.), **6**, 619; language and customs, **8**, 48, 55; cavalry, **2**, 654–655; religious influence, **4**, 611.
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- Patricians, persons of noble birth in Rome; struggles with plebeians, **5**, 123-129, 140-141, 169-172, 633-639.
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- Paulus, Julius (second and third centuries A.D.), Roman jurist; appointed assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389.
- Paulus, L. Æmilius, Roman consul 219 B.C.; war in Greece, **5**, 237; war with Hannibal, **5**, 254-256; death at Cannæ, **5**, 256.
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- Pausanias (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian noble; revolts against Ptolemæus (368 B.C.), **4**, 214-215.
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Pedro (I) "the Cruel" (1334-1369), king of Castile and Leon 1350-1369; character at accession, **10**, 73-74; puts to death mistress of his father, **10**, 74; enamoured of Maria de Padilla, **10**, 75; marries Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 76; imprisons Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 77; mock marriage with Juana de Castro, **10**, 78; copes with rebellion, **10**, 78-79; wars against Aragon, **10**, 80; murders Fadri-

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Peel, Arthur Wellesley (1829-), son of Robert Peel, speaker of the house of commons since 1884; decides Bradlaugh question, **21**, 644.

Peel, Jonathan (1799-1879), English soldier and politician, brother of Robert Peel; opposes English Reform Act, **21**, 633.

Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850), reforms in the criminal law (1823), **21**, 528; anti-Catholic leader, **21**, 532; police reforms, **21**, 539; opposes repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; opinion on Catholic question, **21**, 541; opposes reform bill, **21**, 554; opposes reform bill of 1832, **21**, 560; first ministry, **21**, 571; moderator in dispute between houses of parliament, **21**, 576; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; requested to form ministry, **21**, 592, 599; opposes penny post, **21**, 597; second ministry (1841-1846), **21**, 600; Irish policy, **21**, 601; temporary resignation (1845), **21**, 603; free trade, **21**, 604; closing speech of ministry, **21**, 605; advocates Lord John Russell's ministry, **21**, 611; death, **21**, 611.

Pegu, town in British Burma; battle of (1856), **22**, 161.

Peiho Fortifications, at mouth of River Peiho, China; battle (1859), **21**, 626.

Peithagoras, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander (323 B.C.), **4**, 386.

Peiwar Kotal, a pass in Afghanistan near Kābul; battle of (1879), **24**, 503.

Peixoto, Floriano (1842-1895), Brazilian statesman; assumes presidency (1891), **23**, 664; administration of, **23**, 664.

Pekah, king of Israel 736-734; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 39, 114.

Peking or Pekin, capital of Chinese Empire; siege of (1860), **13**, 138; **24**, 552; siege of legations at (1900), **24**, 568 seq.; flight of Chinese court from, **24**, 571; negotiations of allies in, **24**, 572; peace protocol signed at (1901), **24**, 575.

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Pekod or Pekud, Aramaic-Chaldean tribe; subdued by Hoshea, king of Assyria, **1**, 394.

Pelagianism, religious doctrines of Pelagius; dissensions concerning, **8**, 527.

Pelagius (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, **21**, 337.

Pelagius (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, **7**, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, **8**, 427, 428.

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Pelagus, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelagasi, **3**, 102, 106, 122, 210.

Pelavicini or Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis (d. 1269), Italian general; leader of the Ghibellines, **9**, 108.

Pelayo (d. 737 A.D.), king of Visigoths, founder of Spanish monarchy; elected king of Asturias (718), **10**, 38; defeats Arabs at Covadonga, **10**, 39, 40; defeats Manuza, **10**, 40; death, **10**, 40.

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Peleus, legendary king of the Myrmidons, father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, **3**, 255.

Pelham, Henry (1696-1754), English statesman, brother of duke of Newcastle; a supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541; prime minister, **20**, 561; aids in forcing Pitt into office, **20**, 567; death, capacity, and character, **20**, 573, 599.

Pelham, Thomas (1693-1768), duke of Newcastle, English statesman; early parliamentary career, **20**, 574; forces advancement of Pitt, **20**, 567; ignorance and corruption of, **20**, 576; as a speaker, **20**, 574; relations with Fox and Pitt, **20**, 574-576; on the disgrace of Byng, **20**, 580; resigns, **20**, 582; returns to

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Pelias, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, **3**, 107.

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Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, duke of Malakof (1794-1864), French marshal and diplomat; conquers in Algeria, **24**, 484; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 579-584; plants French flag among ruins of Sebastopol, **17**, 584; governor-general of Algeria, **24**, 484.

Pellegrini, Carlos, president of Argentine Republic 1890-1892, **23**, 617.

Pelletan, Eugene (1813-1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.

Pelletier, Claude de, French court favourite; minister of finance 1683-1689, **11**, 538.

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Pellisson (Pellison-Fontanier), Paul (1624-1693), French author; friend of Fouquet, **11**, 529; involved in Fouquet's fall, **11**, 531; director of funds for converting Protestants, **11**, 545; character and career of, **11**, 531; writings of, **11**, 530, 531, 532, 575.

Pelloux, Luigi, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898-1900), **9**, 633.

Pelopia, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.

Pelopidæ, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.

Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Bœotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.

Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508-644; cause, **3**, 510-517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588-589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606-610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638-640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640-642.

Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern **Morea**); invasion of the

- Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115-117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128-151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126-153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542-546.
- Pelops**, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
- Pe-lu**, see **Sungaria**.
- Pelusium**, see **Farmah**.
- Pemaquid**, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
- Pemauqid**, Peace of, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
- Pemberton**, John Clifford (1814-1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
- Pembroke**, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.
- Pembroke**, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
- Pembroke**, Richard Marshal, Earl of (d. 1234), English baron; leader of barons against Henry's foreign favourites, **18**, 372 note; murder, **18**, 372.
- Pembroke**, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
- Pembroke**, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
- Pembroke**, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146-1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 350; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365-366; death, **18**, 368.
- Pembroke**, Earl of, see **Tudor**, Jasper.
- Pemmo**, duke of Friuli ca. 701-ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449-450.
- Peña**, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830-), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891-1895, **23**, 617.
- Penal Transportation**: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582-584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242-244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
- Penates**, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
- Penda** (ca. 575-654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627-654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49-53.
- Pendleton**, George Hunt (1825-1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act** (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
- Penelope**, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
- Penestæ** or **Penests**, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
- Peninsular Campaign**, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March-July, 1862), **23**, 430-432.
- Peninsular War**, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808-1814); main treatment, **10**, 336-374, 537-541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474-478.
- Penjdeh**, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
- Penn**, William (1644-1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34-37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38-40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45-46.
- Pennsylvania**, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17-18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693-1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

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- Pennus, Marcus Junius**, Roman tribune 126 B.C.; introduces Alien Act, **5**, 372.
- Penobscots**, a tribe of North American Indians; have a French mission, **23**, 81.
- Penrose, Sir Charles Vinicombe** (1759-1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.
- Pensacola**, town in United States; fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83; British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1814), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 346.
- Pentadius**, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.
- Pentapolis**, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720-730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.
- Pentateuch or Torah**, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.
- Pentathlus**, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.
- Pen-ta-ur**, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.
- Pentaur or Pentaurit**, Egyptian priest and poet, **1**, 148; **2**, 394.
- Pentecost**, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.
- Penthesilea**, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.
- Penthièvre, Joan de**, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.
- Pentilids**, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.
- Pentland Hills**, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.
- Pepi I**, or Philos, or Meri-Ra, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101-102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.
- Pepin "the Short"** (714-768 A.D.), king of Franks 751-768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502-519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carolingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511-512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514-515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516-518; relations with pope, **7**, 507-517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518-519.
- Pepin** (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817-838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.
- Pepin II** (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle of Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.
- Pepin or Carloman** (777-810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.
- Pepin of Heristal** (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482-488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Tetry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
- Pepin of Landen** (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480-481.
- Pepin**, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.
- Pepoli, Taddeo de**, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.
- Pepperell, Sir William** (1696-1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.
- Pepys, Charles Christopher**, see Cottenham, Earl of.
- Pepys, Samuel** (1633-1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253-254.
- Pequots**, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636-1638), **23**, 106-107.
- Peræa**, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.
- Percy, Algernon**, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602-1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

- Perceval, Spencer** (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
- Pertarrit**, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
- Percy, Sir Henry** (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.
- Percy, Henry** (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.
- Percy, Henry**, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
- Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur)** (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
- Percy, Henry** (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
- Percy, Hugh** (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.
- Percy, Sir Ralph**, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
- Percy, Thomas** (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
- Percy, Thomas** (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
- Percy, Thomas**, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), brother of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; espouses cause of Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; joins in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.
- Perdiccas I**, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.
- Perdiccas II** (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaeans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
- Perdiccas III** (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

- Perdiccas** (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **3**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.
- Peredeo**, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
- Père Duchesne**, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
- Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de** (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
- Perego, Leo da**, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
- Pereiaslavl**, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
- Perennis**, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
- Pereyra**, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.
- Perez, Antonio** (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.
- Perez, José Joaquín** (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.
- Perez, Juan de Marchena** (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
- Perez, Santiago** (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
- Pergamus**, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
- Periander**, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the “Seven Sages,” **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
- Pericanii**, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.
- Pericles** (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

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- Pericles** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles; brief career of, **3**, 634.
- Périer, Casimir** (1777-1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note; in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37; policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61-62; death, **13**, 61.
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- Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de** (1754-1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
- Périgord**, see **Talleyrand**.
- Periodonicus**, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.
- Periplus of Hanno**, account of voyage of exploration (fifth century B.C.); text, **2**, 356-357; opinions as to authenticity, **2**, 358.
- Peristrello, Bartolomeo Munnis** (fifteenth century), Italian navigator; Columbus marries daughter of, **22**, 415.
- Perizzites**, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
- Péronne, Treaty of** (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
- Peroz**, Sassanian king of Persia 459-484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
- Perperna, M.** (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
- Perperna, M. Vento** (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Perpetual Parliament, Act for the** (1641), **19**, 598.
- Perpetual Peace (Paix perpétuelle)**, between France and the Swiss Confederation (1515), **9**, 445.
- Perra, Aquileo**, president of Colombia; accession (1876), **23**, 602.
- Perrers, Alice** (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
- Perrhæbi**, Thessalian tribe; own Dodona, **3**, 105; join Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; submit to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 314, 318; revolt against Alexander (333 B.C.), **3**, 410, 412.
- Perron**, French officer serving in India 1802-1803; directs military affairs of Sindhia, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
- Perrott, Sir John** (ca. 1527-1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422.
- Perry, Matthew Galbraith** (1794-1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609-620.
- Perry, Oliver Hazard** (1785-1819), American naval officer; at battle of Lake Erie, **23**, 331.
- Perryville, Kentucky, United States; battle of** (1862), **23**, 434.
- Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di** (1806-1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27-28.
- Persephone (Proserpine)**, Greek goddess, also called Core; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
- Persepolis**, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
- Perseus or Perses**, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68-70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
- Perseus** (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536-538; **5**, 302-303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
- Persia**, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559-661; land and people, **2**, 565-572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573-586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587-604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605-633; civilisation, **2**, 634-661; chronology, **2**, 559-564; war with Macedon (334-331 B.C.), **4**, 284-289, 301-305, 319-328; fall, **4**, 329-354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76-99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488-495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492-493; chronology, **24**, 496-499.
- Persian Gulf**, question of, **24**, 495.
- Persian Wars**, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500-449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264-430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264-267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272-279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320-329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330-352; battle of Plataea (479 B.C.), **3**, 362-373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376-377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408-409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
- Persius Flaccus, Aulus** (34-62 A.D.), Roman satirist, **6**, 105.
- Personal Liberty Laws**, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
- Persidæan Dynasty**, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
- Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of** (1808-1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
- Pertev Pasha**, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473.
- Perth**, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
- Perth, Treaty of** (1573), **21**, 274.
- Pertinax, P. Helvius** (126-193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192-193; governor of Mæsia,

6, 303; watchword of, **6**, 327; reign, **6**, 377, 382-383; deified by Severus, **6**, 386.

Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536-561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880-1899), **23**, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius. IX (1859), **9**, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

Pescennius Niger, see Niger.

Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

Pestilence, see Plague.

Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petadius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97-98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, **24**, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.

Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

Peter II, prince of Montenegro 1830-1851; reign of, **24**, 209.

Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, **17**, 249-327; childhood of, **17**, 251-253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256-257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz

conspiracy, **17**, 258-259; travels, **17**, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, **17**, 260 seq.; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, **17**, 264; executes rebels, **17**, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, **16**, 371-372; **17**, 265; **24**, 68; intrigues in Poland, **24**, 73-74; reverse at Narva, **16**, 373-376; **17**, 266-267; victory near Dorpat, **17**, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, **17**, 269-272; renewed hostilities, **17**, 272-273; gains possession of all Ingria, **17**, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, **17**, 275; revolt of the Cossacks, **17**, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, **17**, 280; **24**, 383-387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, **17**, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, **17**, 281; war with Turkey, **17**, 281-283; **24**, 405-406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, **17**, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, **17**, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, **17**, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Aland, **17**, 286; at zenith of power, **17**, 287-289; second European trip of, **17**, 289-294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, **17**, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, **17**, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, **17**, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, **17**, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, **17**, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, **16**, 397-398; **17**, 304; as an administrator, **17**, 304-309; church and aristocracy, **17**, 309-311; abolishes old order of nobility, **17**, 311; commerce with the East, **17**, 311; war with Persia, **17**, 312-314; last years, **17**, 317; infidelity of Catherine, **17**, 315-316; death, **17**, 317; estimates of, **17**, 318-326.

Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, **17**, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353-354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361-362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367-368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

- Peter III**, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see **Stephen the Little**.
- Peter (I) Karageorgevitch** (1846–), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.
- Peter**, Saint (originally **Simon**), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ; escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.
- Peter** (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
- Peter**, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.
- Peter** (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263–1268; reign, **9**, 503.
- Peter**, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.
- Peter of Amiens** or **Peter the Hermit** (ca. 1050–1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330–331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.
- Peter**, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.
- Peter of Castelnau**, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.
- Peter de Montaigu**, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.
- Peter of Pisa** (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.
- Peter de Pratelles**, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.
- Peter**, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.
- Peterborough**, Earl of, see **Mordaunt**, Charles.
- Peter Martyr** or **Pietro Vermigli** (1500–1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.
- Peter Martyr** or **Saint Pietro of Verona**, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
- Peters** or **Peter**, Hugh (1599–1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.
- Peters**, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815–1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.
- Petersburg**, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.
- Petersfield**, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.
- Peter's Pence**, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.
- Peterwardein**, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.
- Petillius**, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.

- Petillius Spurinus**, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.
- Petines** (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
- Pétion de Villeneuve**, Jérôme (1753–1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.
- Petit**, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.
- Petition of Right** (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.
- Petrarch**, Francesco (1304–1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.
- Petre**, Edward (1631–1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.
- Petreus**, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491–493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.
- Petri**, Olaus or Olaf (1493–1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280–281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.
- Petrie**, William Matthew Flinders (1853–), English Egyptologist; archæological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.
- Petrik**, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.
- Petronella**, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.
- Petronilla**, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

- by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
- Petronius, Caius**, "Elegantiae Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.
- Petronius, Publius**, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.
- Petronius Maximus**, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600.
- Petropavlovsk**, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Petrov, Anton**, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
- Petrus de Vinea**, see Vinea, Petrus de.
- Pettigrew, James Johnston** (1828-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439.
- Petty, Sir William** (1623-1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
- Petty, William**, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.
- Petty-Fitzmaurice**, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.
- Peucestas**, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
- Peucestas**, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.
- Peucetii**, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.
- Pevensey**, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.
- Pexodarus**, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.
- Peyronnet, Charles Ignace**, Count of (1778-1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.
- Pezet, Juan Antonio** (1810-1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.
- Pfaffenbrief, The**, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.
- Pfaffenhofen**, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 514.
- Pflug, Julius** (1499-1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Phæax**, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
- Phædra**, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
- Phædrias**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2.
- Phædrus** (ca. 1-60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.
- Phæneas** (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532.
- Phagita, Cornelius**, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596-597.
- Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan**, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.
- Phalæcus** (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.
- Phalain, Madame de** (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.
- Phalanx, Macedonian**, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.
- Phalanx, Roman**, **5**, 111.
- Phalanx, Theban**, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.
- Phalaris** (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.
- Phalces** (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
- Phaleus**, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.
- Phanariots**, see Fanariots.
- Phanes of Halicarnassus**, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.
- Phanomachus**, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 544.
- Phaon**, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
- Pharamond**, legendary king of Franks 420-428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463-464.
- Pharaoh of the Oppression**, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.
- Pharaoh of the Exodus**, Egyptian king; identified with Menepthah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.
- Pharax**, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.
- Pharax**, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.
- Pharisees**, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160-162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.
- Pharnabazus** (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82-108, 115-117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.
- Pharnabazus** (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316-317.
- Pharnaces I**, king of Pontus 190-156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

- Pharnaces II** (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551–552.
- Pharnaces** (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
- Pharnuches** (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **5**, 303–304.
- Pharsalia**, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.
- Pharsalus**, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.
- Phasael** (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.
- Phaya Takh** (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.
- Phaya-Uthong** (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.
- Phayllus** (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Boeotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.
- Phayllus**, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.
- Phelles** (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.
- Phenicia**, see **Phœnicia**.
- Pheretima**, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.
- Pherendates**, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.
- Pherendates**, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.
- Phidias** (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.
- Phidippides**, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.
- Phido**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Phidon** (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.
- Phila**, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.
- Phila-Aphrodite**, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.
- Philadelphia**, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teasships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.
- Philadelphus**, see **Ptolemy II**.
- Philarete**, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.
- Philetærus** (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.
- Philibert of Châlons** (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.
- Philip** (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.
- Philip I** (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071–1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.
- Philip (II) Augustus** (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.
- Philip (III) "the Bold"** (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.
- Philip (IV) "the Fair"** (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.
- Philip (V) "the Tall"** (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.
- Philip VI** (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquant, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382-336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359-336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208-255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216-217, 220, 245-246, 254; court of, **4**, 217-218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230-232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251-253; character, **4**, 218, 253-255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

Philip V (229-179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220-179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529-536; **5**, 296-302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see **Philip II**, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see **Philip III**, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see **Philip IV**, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478-1506), king of Castile 1504-1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178-185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

Philip II (1527-1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556-1598; main treatment, **10**, 233-260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239-240; **19**, 259-260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468-472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240-244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381-384, 385-386, 390-

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Philip III (1578-1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598-1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

Philip IV (1605-1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621-1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263-266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508-512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683-1746), king of Spain 1700-1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601-612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280-301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136-138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168-1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177-1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see **Philip II**, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see Sainte Aldegonde.

Philip Herod, see **Herod**, **Philip**.

Philip "the Bold" (1342-1404), duke of Burgundy 1361-1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.

Philip "the Good" (1396-1467), duke of Burgundy 1419-1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180-182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220-221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223-224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242-243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243-244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.

Philip the Magnanimous (1504-1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509-1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Württemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.

Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146-148; death, **23**, 148.

Philip Andriscus, see Andriscus.

Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748-1765, **9**, 536, 537.

Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.

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Philippaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.

Philippa (1312-1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466-467; death, **18**, 483.

Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414-415, 418; death, **18**, 419.

Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412-1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.

Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.

Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.

Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.

Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Philippeau, Pierre (1759-1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336-338.

Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622-624.

Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227-229, 235, 236, 473.

Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711-713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193-194.

Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.

Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.

Philippovitch, Joseph (1818-1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.

Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.

Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.

Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.

Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.-34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.

Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.

Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.

Philistines (Peleseth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10-11, 72-83, 91-92, 107, 343-344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 86, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

Philo, Q. Publius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.

Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.

Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 639.

Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231–234.

Philocrates, Peace of, **4**, 237.

Philoctetus, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.

Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.

Philometor, see **Ptolemy VI**.

Philopator, see **Seleucus IV** and **Ptolemy IV**.

Philopœmen (ca. 252–183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.

Philos, see **Pepi I**.

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Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342–344; ability of, **4**, 404.

Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418–419.

Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.

Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.

Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.

Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.

Phips, William (1651–1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.

Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.

Phliasians, Greek tribe, **3**, 371.

Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.

Phocas, emperor of the East 602–610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.

Phocion (ca. 402–317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292–293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410–412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483–485.

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Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130–131, 247.

Phœnicia, ancient maritime country of Syria; main treatment, **2**, 241–368; relations with Egypt, **1**, 129, 136, 138, 312–313; Semitic origin, **2**, 259; Sidon, the first city, **2**, 255; early maritime activity, **1**, 184, 379; **2**, 274; supremacy of Tyre, **2**, 279; as Persian satrapy, **2**, 289 seq., 593, 597, 608, 616, 626, 657;

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- Phoenix**, legendary ancestor of Phoenicians, **3**, 107.
- Phoenix Park Murders**, see Cavendish, Lord Frederic Charles.
- Phormion** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; besieges Potidæa (432 B.C.), **3**, 447; victory at Naupactus (430 B.C.), **3**, 561–564; escapes plague, **3**, 543; blockades Corinth, **3**, 544; death, **3**, 565.
- Phormisius** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian citizen; favours restricted franchise, **4**, 17–18.
- Photius** (d. 891 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 857–867 A.D., 877–886 A.D.; strife with Ignatius, **8**, 568; strife with Nicholas, **8**, 569; deposed by Basil, **8**, 570.
- Phraates**, Parthian kings, see Arsaces.
- Phra Budhyot**, king of Siam 1782–1809; reign, **24**, 516.
- Phra Nangklau**, king of Siam 1824–1851; reign, **24**, 516.
- Phraortes I** (Frawarti, Frawartish), king of Media 656–634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.
- Phraortes II**, king of Media; revolts against Darius (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 606; death, **2**, 607.
- Phrixus**, in Greek myth; secures Golden Fleece, **3**, 73.
- Phrygia**, country of Asia Minor, in ancient geography; main treatment, **2**, 413–414; subdued by Alexander (334 B.C.), **4**, 294, 380; Alexander visits capital of (Gordium), **4**, 295; Alexander cuts the Gordian knot, **4**, 296; ethnology, **2**, 414; **3**, 36, 64, 111, 112; language, **3**, 112; original home of Armenians, **2**, 632.
- Phryne** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetæra; portrait statue of, **3**, 485; liaison with Hyperides (ca. 345 B.C.), **4**, 234.
- Phrynichus** (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian general; attacks Miletus (412 B.C.), **3**, 619–620; perfidy toward Alcibiades, **3**, 622, 623; death, **3**, 628.
- Phrynichus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian tragic poet; plays, **3**, 266, 500.
- Phrynon** (d. 606 B.C.), Athenian general; slain by Pittacus, **3**, 225.
- Phthia** (Ptia), daughter of Alexander of Epirus, wife of Demetrius II; cause of Ætolian War (ca. 230 B.C.), **4**, 462.
- Phthia** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Menon, wife of Æacides, king of Epirus; mother of Pyrrhus, **4**, 503.
- Phya**, Greek woman; by personating Minerva reconciles people to return of Pisistratus (ca. 550 B.C.), **3**, 223.
- Phyle**, Attic citadel; battle (403 B.C.), **4**, 10–12.
- Phyllidas**, Theban patriot; conspires against Athenian magistrates (382 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.
- Phyllis**, Roman woman, nurse of Domitian and Julia; buries Domitian's body (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.
- Phyong-yang**, town in Korea; battle (Sept. 16th, 1894), **24**, 654; occupied by Japanese (Feb., 1904), **24**, 658.
- Physcon**, see Ptolemy VII.
- Pia**, Princess Maria, of Italy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; marries Luiz I, of Portugal (June, 1862), **10**, 557.
- Piacenza**, Duchy of, see Parma and Piacenza.
- Piacenza**, town in Italy; captured by allies (1746), **14**, 288; see also Placentia.
- Piagnoni**, party of Savonarola in Florence, **9**, 422–424.
- Piali Pacha**, Turkish admiral; captures Christian fleet (May 14th, 1560), **24**, 355; at siege of Malta, **24**, 357, 358.
- Piankhi** (ca. 1000 B.C.), Theban high priest; deprived of royal power, **1**, 171.
- Piankhi**, king of Ethiopia, conquers Nile Valley (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.
- Piankhi**, regent over Egypt (728 B.C.), **1**, 176.
- Piast**, king of Poland; founds Polish dynasty (842 A.D.), **24**, 6–7.
- Picard**, Louis Joseph Ernest (1821–1877), French statesman; heads opposition, **13**, 135; in provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.
- Picaroons**, Flemish brigands; ravage Brabant and Flanders (ca. 1592), **13**, 528.
- Piccinino**, Jacopo, Italian soldier, son of Niccolò Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.
- Piccinino**, Niccolò (1375–1444), Italian general in service of Filippo Maria Visconti; at battle of Casa al Secco (1427), **9**, 281; aids Lucca (1430), **9**, 285; defeats Carmagnola at Soncino, **9**, 257, 286; defeated by Sforza, **9**, 258.
- Piccolomini**, Æneas Sylvius, see Pius II.
- Piccolomini**, Alfonso (ca. 1550–1591), duke of Monte Marciano; commits acts of brigandage in papal states, **9**, 478.
- Piccolomini**, Ottavio (1599–1656), Austrian general; intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; plans to invade France, **14**, 369; battle of Breitenfeld (1642), **14**, 380.
- Picenians** or **Picentines**, tribe of ancient Italy; conquered by Romans (268 B.C.),

- 5**, 210; in Social War against Rome, **5**, 412, 435.
- Pichegru, Charles** (1761–1804), French soldier; part in French Revolution, **12**, 358–359; assumes command of army of the Rhine, **12**, 366; defeats Clerfayt, **12**, 377; takes Ypres, Bruges, and Ostend, **12**, 380; drives duke of York back to the sea, **12**, 383; conquers Holland, **12**, 383–386; **14**, 19, 509; returns to Paris, **12**, 393; turns traitor, **12**, 408; at head of royalists, **12**, 445–446; in conspiracy against Napoleon, **12**, 533–535; strangled in prison, **12**, 535.
- Pickering, Timothy** (1745–1829), American soldier and statesman; opposes President Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.
- Pickering, Sir William** (1516–1575), suitor of Queen Elizabeth (1560), **19**, 296.
- Pickett, George Edward** (1825–1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.
- Pickett's charge**, see Gettysburg, battle of.
- Picquart, Colonel J. C. A.**, French soldier; defends Dreyfus (1895), **13**, 196.
- Picquigny**, town in France; Treaty of, between France and England (1475), **18**, 601.
- Picton, Sir Thomas** (1758–1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.
- Pictor, Fabius**, see Fabius Pictor.
- Picts or Cruithne**, a race of people who formerly inhabited a part of Scotland; origin, **18**, 25; **21**, 6; invade Roman provinces in Britain, **18**, 26; overrun Britain, **18**, 28, 32; defeated by Egfrith, **18**, 55; defeat Northumbrians, **18**, 56.
- Picus Cærianus** (d. 218 A.D.), Roman governor of Arabia; killed by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.
- Piedmont**, a government in the northwestern part of Italy; made a duchy, **9**, 503; under Louis XIV, **9**, 506–508; conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 550; **12**, 425; allies expel French, **9**, 559; second conquest by Napoleon, **9**, 564; insurrection of constitutionalists in, **9**, 584; constitution granted to, **9**, 592; in War of Italian Independence, **9**, 604–606; **13**, 135; **14**, 643; **15**, 15.
- Pieng-an or Ping Yang**, city in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 558; Japanese at (1904), **17**, 623.
- Pierce, Franklin** (1804–1869), 14th president of the United States; elected president, **23**, 389; administration, **23**, 390–401; repeal of Missouri Compromise, **23**, 391; attitude towards Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; the Gadsden Purchase, **23**, 392.
- Pierce, John** (seventeenth century), English colonial proprietor; attempts to plant rival colony at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Pierola, Nicholas de** (1839–), Peruvian politician; assumes dictatorial powers (1879), **23**, 607; in war with Chili, **23**, 607; presidency of (1895–1899), **23**, 609.
- Pierpont, Francis H.** (1814–1899), American political leader; elected provisional governor of West Virginia (1861), **23**, 420; government recognised in Virginia, **23**, 461.
- Pierre, Isambert de la**, Augustine monk; devotion to Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 218.
- Pietrasanta**, town in Italy; siege of (1484), **9**, 383.
- Pietro Bey**, see Mauromichales.
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- Pigot, Lord** (d. 1777), administration at Madras, **22**, 90; confinement and death, **22**, 91.
- Pigott, Richard** (ca. 1828–1889), Irish forger and adventurer; exposed by *London Times*, **21**, 649; flight and suicide, **21**, 649.
- Pilate, Pontius** (Latin Pontius Pilatus), Roman procurator of Judea 26–36 A.D.; offends the Jews (33 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 140; condemns Jesus of Nazareth to death (33 A.D.), **2**, 169.
- Pilgrimage of Grace**, insurrection (1536) in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, **19**, 178–179.
- Pilgrimages**, see Crusades.
- Pilgrim Fathers**, the founders of Plymouth colony (1620), **19**, 490; see also Pilgrims.
- Pilgrims**, religious organisation in England; formation of church of (1592), **22**, 616; persecuted in England, **22**, 618; emigrate to Holland (1608), **22**, 619; life in Holland, **22**, 621; plan to settle in America, **22**, 622; make compact with merchants and receive overtures from Dutch, **22**, 624; voyage to America, **22**, 625; landing at Plymouth (1620), **22**, 626; make compact and explore country about Plymouth, **22**, 628; conclude treaty with Massasoit, **22**, 631; privations, **22**, 633; growth and government of colony, **22**, 634 seq.; dealings with New Netherlands, **23**, 6.
- Pillersdorf, Austrian statesman**; minister of interior (1848), **14**, 630.
- Pillnitz, Declaration of**, a convention between Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William of Prussia against French Revolution (1791), **12**, 245; **14**, 503; **15**, 269.
- Pillow, Gideon Johnson** (1806–1878), American soldier; commands Confederate army at battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; escapes from Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.
- Pilsen**, city in Bohemia; Wallenstein makes compact with army leaders at (1634), **14**, 363.
- Pilltown**, town in Ireland; battle of (1462), **21**, 392.
- Pilumnus**, Roman rustic deity; invoked at weddings, **6**, 350.
- Pinches, Theophilus Goldridge** (1856–), English orientalist; translator of Babylonian version of the creation, **2**, 219.

- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291; envoy of United States to France, **23**, 306, 313.
- Pinckney, Thomas (1750–1828), American statesman; Federal candidate for vice-president (1800), **23**, 316; envoy of United States to Spain, **23**, 303.
- Pindar (522–443 B.C.), Greek poet; dithyrambic victories of, **3**, 496; honoured by Hiero, **3**, 592; Thebes punishes, Athens rewards, **3**, 495; Alexander's tribute to memory of, **4**, 272.
- Pindarus, Roman freedman; connection with death of Cassius (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Pindhari or Pindaries, bands of freebooters in Malwa, India; destruction of (1814–1818), **22**, 126, 127.
- Pineda, Alonzo Alvarez de, Spanish explorer, **22**, 452, 453; connection with discovery of Mississippi (1519), **22**, 452, 474 note.
- Pineres, Regente, Spanish viceroy of New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
- Pinerolo or Pignerol, town in Italy; siege of (1630), **11**, 461.
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- Pinjamakha, Hindu king, **2**, 479.
- Pinkie or Pinkey, town near Edinburgh; Scotch defeated at battle of (1547), **19**, 220; **21**, 244; see also Prestonpans.
- Pinkney, William (1764–1842), American statesman and diplomat; mission to England (1806), **23**, 321–322, 326.
- Pinotenus, Athenian naval commander; in expedition to Peloponnesus (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Pinta, La, ship of Columbus, **22**, 428 seq.
- Pinto, Anibal (1824–1884), president of Chili (1876), **23**, 611.
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- Pinzon, Ariez (Arias), nephew of Alonzo and Vicente Pinzon; expedition to South America (1498), **22**, 467; **23**, 652.
- Pinzon, Francisco Martin, Spanish sailor, brother of Martin Alonzo and Vicente Yañez Pinzon; pilot of the *Pinta*, **22**, 428.
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- Piper, Carl, Count (d. 1716), minister of Charles XII of Sweden; at battle of Narva, **16**, 375; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 387.
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- Pisander, Athenian politician; appointed commissioner (415 B.C.), **3**, 598; conspires against democracy (412–411 B.C.), **3**, 621–629.
- Pisander (d. 394 B.C.), Spartan; appointed admiral, **4**, 95; loses battle of Cnidus, **4**, 107.
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- Pisidians, people of Asia Minor; account of, **2**, 386; dealings with Persia, **2**, 292, 620, 622; submit to Alexander, **4**, 293–294; **2**, 416; accept Roman dominion, **2**, 386; characteristics, **2**, 416–417.
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- Piso Cæsonius, Lucius Calpurnius**, consul 58 B.C.; becomes father-in-law of Cæsar, **5**, 503, 577.
- Piso, Caius Calpurnius** (d. 65 A.D.), leader in conspiracy against Nero, **6**, 202–203.
- Piso, Cneius Calpurnius** (d. ca. 66 B.C.); joins Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481.
- Piso, Cneius Calpurnius** (d. 19 A.D.), governor of Syria; accused of poisoning Germanicus, **6**, 136, 137.
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- Piso Frugi, Caius Calpurnius** (d. ca. 57 B.C.), son-in-law of Cicero; accused by Vettius, **5**, 503.
- Piso Frugi, Lucius Calpurnius**, consul 133 B.C.; conquers slaves in Sicily, **5**, 324, 365.
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- Pissuthnes**, Persian satrap of Lydia; revolt (418 B.C.), **2**, 562, 618, 619.
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- Pittacus** (652–569 B.C.), one of Seven Wise Men of Greece; replies to Cræsus, **2**, 449; made dictator of Mytilene (ca. 612 B.C.), **3**, 177; slays Phrynon, **3**, 225.
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- Plantas management of church lands in the Valtellina, **16**, 643.
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- Placidia** (ca. 388-451 A.D.), Roman princess, daughter of Theodosius; weds Atawulf, **6**, 565; **10**, 15; ill-treated by Sigeric, **6**, 570; marriage to Constantius and flight to Constantinople, **6**, 572, 573; regency, **6**, 575-580; dismisses Honoria, **6**, 584.
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- Plancus, Lucius Munatius**, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Cæsar, **5**, 578; commands in Gaul, **5**, 616; joins senatorial party, **5**, 617.
- Plancus Bursa, Titus Munatius**, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); supports Pompey, **5**, 512; accused and condemned for burning senate house, **5**, 514.
- Plan of Iguala**, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.
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Plantagenet, Edward, earl of Warwick, see Warwick.

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Plantagenet, Richard (1209-1272), earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III of England; leads military expedition into France, **18**, 370; leads seventh crusade, **8**, 432-433; obtains money for eighth crusade, **8**, 435; elected emperor of Germany (1257), **14**, 127-128; **18**, 375-376; return to England, **18**, 378-379; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 381.

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- Pope, John (1823–1892), American Federal general; captures Island Number Ten (1862), **23**, 426; Virginia campaign (second battle of Bull Run), **23**, 432; resigns command, **23**, 433.
- Pope, Sir Thomas (ca. 1506–1559), English statesman; appointed guardian for Elizabeth, **19**, 246, 268; founds Trinity College, **19**, 259.
- Popham, George (ca. 1550–1608), English colonist in America; joins Plymouth Company (1606), **22**, 610; attempts colony at mouth of Kennebec River (1607), **22**, 611.
- Popham, Sir Home Riggs (1762–1820), British naval officer; captures Montevideo (1806), **23**, 579.
- Popiel I, king of Poland ca. 815 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Popiel II, king of Poland ca. 840 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5–6.
- Popish Plot, alleged plot of Roman Catholics in England to murder Charles II, **20**, 287–291.
- Poplicola, see Publicola.
- Poplifugia, Roman festival; origin, **5**, 73, 175.
- Poppæa Sabina (d. 65 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Nero; marriage, **6**, 185, 196–198; friendly to Jews, **2**, 175–177; **6**, 323; death, **6**, 205.
- Poppel (fifteenth century); first German ambassador to Russia (1489) **17**, 181.
- Poppo (eleventh century), German bishop; establishes Christianity in Denmark (1014), **16**, 45–47.
- Porcaro, Stefano, attempts murder of Pope Nicholas V (1452), **14**, 220.
- Porcia (d. 42 B.C.), daughter of Cato Uticensis; marries M. Junius Brutus, **5**, 580; death, **5**, 624.
- Porcus, William (thirteenth century) merchant of Marseilles; sells children crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421.
- Porette, Marguerite de la, Belgian nun; burned at the stake (1313), **11**, 85.
- Porey, John, colonial secretary of Virginia; explorations (1622), **23**, 47.
- Porlier, Juan Diaz (1775–1815), Spanish soldier; in guerilla warfare, **10**, 352; revolt and death of, **10**, 382.
- Poros, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Porphyrio, legendary whale, **7**, 82.
- Porphyrogenitus, in title of Eastern emperors; origin of term, **7**, 228.
- Porphyry (233–304 A.D.), neo-platonic philosopher; birthplace, **2**, 303.
- Porsenna, Lars, legendary Etruscan king; war with Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90–93.
- Portales, Diego José Victor (1793–1837), Chilean politician, **23**, 610.
- Portalis, Jean Étienne Marie (1745–1807), French statesman; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421; arrested, **12**, 448; frames civil code, **12**, 520.
- Portalis, Count Joseph (1778–1858), French politician; chosen member of cabinet, **13**, 39.
- Port Arthur, fortified town in Manchuria; captured by Japanese (1894), **24**, 559, 655; ceded to Russia by China (1898), **24**, 562, 657; attacked by Japanese fleet (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 657; blockaded by Admiral Togo, **17**, 623; **24**, 658, 659; fall of, **17**, 624.
- Porte, The ("The Sublime Porte"), name given to Turkish government, see Turkey.

- Porter, David** (1780–1843), American naval officer; captures *Alert*, **23**, 335.
- Porter, David Dixon** (1813–1891), American admiral; at taking of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; in Red River expedition, **23**, 444; captures Fort Fisher, **23**, 446.
- Porter, Fitz-John** (1822–1901), American soldier; at battle of Gaines' Mill, **23**, 431; joins Pope's army in Northern Virginia (1862), **23**, 432; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Porteous Riots**, in Edinburgh (Sept. 7th, 1736), **20**, 548–549.
- Port Hamilton**, harbour in Korea; temporarily occupied by England (1885), **24**, 557.
- Portland, Dukes and Earls of**, see *Ben-tinck*.
- Portland Point**, peninsula in Dorset, England; battles of (840 A.D.), **18**, 69; (1653), **13**, 618–619.
- Porto Bello**, port on the Isthmus of Panama; captured and destroyed by Admiral Vervén (1739), **10**, 299; **20**, 555.
- Porto Cale**, see *Terra Portucalensis*.
- Portocarrero, Louis de** (1629–1709), Spanish cardinal; favours Austria for Spanish Succession, **14**, 405.
- Porto Rico**, island of West Indies, belonging to the United States; Ponce de Leon made governor of (1509), **22**, 469; occupied by American troops (1898), **23**, 489; government provided for (1900), **23**, 490.
- Port Royal**, now Annapolis, town in Nova Scotia; settlement (1604), **22**, 555; captured by English (1624), **22**, 637; captured by Phips (1690), **23**, 187; retaken by French (1691), **23**, 188; recaptured by English and named Annapolis (Oct. 6th, 1710), **23**, 193.
- Port Royal**, locality in South Carolina; settlement by Ribault (1562), **22**, 547; English colony established (1670), **23**, 51, 53; captured by Union forces in American Civil War (1861), **23**, 423.
- Port Royal des Champs**, Cistercian abbey near Paris, headquarters of Jansenists; destruction of (1709), **11**, 548–549.
- Portsmouth, Duchess of**, see *Quérouaille, Louise Renée de*.
- Portugal**, kingdom in Europe; main treatment, **10**, 425–561; early history to João I, **10**, 425–451; period of glory and discovery, **10**, 452–488; fall, captivity and the revolution, **10**, 489–513; João IV to João VI, **10**, 514–543; nineteenth century in, **10**, 544–561; chronology, **10**, 628–635; bibliography, **10**, 650–655.
- Porus** (d. 321 B.C.), king of India; wars with Alexander, **4**, 357–362; writes to the conqueror, **4**, 372.
- Pory, John** (ca. 1570–ca. 1635), English pioneer in America; establishes plantations on the York and James Rivers (1620), **22**, 585.
- Posadas, Gervasio Antonio de** (1757–1832), Argentine politician; elected dictator of Argentine Republic (1813), **23**, 591.
- Poseidon**, see *Neptune*.
- Posen**, province of Prussia; ruled by Mieczyslaw of Poland (1139), **24**, 27; annexed by Prussia (1793), **24**, 91; Napoleon enters (1806), **24**, 104.
- Posidonius**, a Spartan; at Plataea (497 B.C.), **3**, 371–372.
- Posidonius** (ca. 135–50 B.C.), Stoic philosopher; life and achievements, **4**, 608–609; describes Britain, **18**, 8.
- Posnania**, town in Poland; sacked by Pre-dislaw of Bohemia (ca. 1040), **24**, 14.
- Posse, Count Arvid**, Swedish premier 1880–1884; introduces army bill, **16**, 488.
- Postage Stamps**, first use of, **21**, 598.
- Postal Service**; in England in seventeenth century, **20**, 345; penny postage established (1840), **21**, 597, 598; established in France by Louis XI, **11**, 275.
- Postma**, Dutch minister; founds sect of Doppers in Transvaal (1858), **22**, 284.
- Postumia**, wife of Servius Sulpicius; Cæsar's intrigue with (ca. 60 B.C.), **5**, 590.
- Postumius, Aulus**, Roman dictator ca. 510 B.C.; commands at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93.
- Postumius, Lucius**, Roman proprætor; opposes Gauls (295 B.C.), **5**, 198; ambassador to Tarentines, **5**, 199, 200.
- Postumius, Spurius**, Roman consul 321 B.C.; captured by Samnites, **5**, 188, 190.
- Postumius**, legate of Cæsar; sent to Italy (49 B.C.), **5**, 538.
- Postumus, Marcus Cassianus Latinus** (d. 267 A.D.); commands in Gaul, **6**, 415; proclaimed emperor (260 A.D.), **6**, 418–419.
- Potato War**, see *Succession, War of the*.
- Potchefstroom**, town in South Africa; siege of (1881), **22**, 291.
- Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch** (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.
- Pothinus** (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542; slain by Cæsar, **5**, 549.
- Potitus, Lucius Valerius**, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.
- Potocki, Ignatius** (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.
- Potomac, Army of the**, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.
- Potosi**, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.
- Pottawattomie Massacre**, organised by John Brown (1856), **23**, 398.
- Pottawattamies**, American Indian tribe; join Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 224.
- Potter, Louis de** (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist; banishment of (1830), **14**, 50.

- Pourtrincourt, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de (1557-1615), establishes Port Royal, Nova Scotia, **22**, 555.
- Powhatan (1550-1618), chief of Indian confederacy; relations with colonists, **22**, 570-580.
- Powhatan Confederacy (1607-1644); formed, **22**, 571; dissolved, **22**, 593.
- Powis, Sir Thomas, attorney-general of England; at trial of bishops (1688), **20**, 398.
- Pownall, Thomas (1720-1805), British colonial governor of Massachusetts, 1756-1760; moves repeal of Townsend act in British parliament, **23**, 236.
- Poynings, Sir Edward (d. 1512), English deputy in Ireland; defeats Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 30; see also Poyning's Law.
- Poyning's Law, or Statute of Drogheda, act of the Irish parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings; passed, **21**, 393; repealed, **21**, 438.
- Prachyas, see Prasians.
- Prado, Mariano Ignacio (1826-1901), Peruvian soldier and politician, president of Peru 1876-1879; declares against Pezet, **23**, 606; as acting president declares war on Spain, **23**, 606; superseded by Balta (1868), **23**, 606; presidency, **23**, 607.
- Pradyota, Indian dynasty; succeeds Bahadrathas (800 B.C.), **2**, 478, 494.
- Prætextatus, Saint (d. 584 A.D.), bishop of Rouen; assassinated, **7**, 480.
- Prætor of the City, supreme patrician judge in Rome; appointed (367 B.C.), **5**, 172.
- Prætorian Guards, gathered in Rome by Sejanus (14 A.D.), **6**, 144; privileges of, **6**, 213-214, 279; control empire, **6**, 390.
- Praga, Russian town; siege of (1794), **17**, 419.
- Pragmatic Sanction, a term applied respectively to decrees of Byzantine emperors, to system of limitation upon power of the pope, and to arrangement to decide succession to sovereignty; of Metz (1356), **14**, 184; of Bourges (1438), **11**, 225; abrogated at instance of Pius II (1461), **8**, 643; re-established (1561), **11**, 356; issued to secure Austrian succession to Maria Theresa (1740), **12**, 36; **14**, 423-424.
- Prague, city of Bohemia; defenestration of the imperial counsellors at (1618), **14**, 331; battle of (1620) (or battle of White Mountain), **10**, 262; **13**, 570; **14**, 333; **19**, 504; captured by Saxe (1742), **12**, 37; evacuated by Bellisle, **12**, 37; taken by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; battle of (1757), **15**, 193-194; battle of (1831), **17**, 547; revolution of (1848), **14**, 639-641.
- Prague, Assembly of (1619), **14**, 332.
- Prague, Congresses of (1813), **14**, 574; (1848), **14**, 639.
- Prague, Diets of (1434), **14**, 213; (1620), **14**, 334.
- Prague, Peace of, concluded between Ferdinand II and elector of Saxony (1635), **15**, 123-125; concluded between Prussia and Austria (1866), **15**, 493-494; **16**, 449.
- Prague, University of, founded by Charles IV (1348); national dissensions in (1408), **8**, 635; increasing influence, **14**, 198; dispute with council, **14**, 208; division of (1882), **15**, 532.
- Praguerie, insurrection in France; evil results of (1440), **11**, 232.
- Praisegod Barebones, see Barebones.
- Prasians (Prachyas), Indian tribe, **4**, 360.
- Prasutagus (first century A.D.), British king of the Iceni, husband of Boadicea; as vassal of Rome, **6**, 189; **18**, 14; bequeathes his kingdom to Rome, **6**, 190; **18**, 14.
- Prätigau, valley in Switzerland; people resist tyranny (1622), **16**, 647; population destroyed by Austrians, **16**, 647.
- Pratt, Charles, see Camden, Earl of.
- Praxitas, Spartan commander; destroys long walls of Corinth (392 B.C.), **4**, 112, 113.
- Praxiteles (d. ca. 335 B.C.), Greek sculptor; work of, **3**, 481, 487; **4**, 596.
- Prayer of Twenty Millions, The, open letter of Horace Greeley to President Lincoln (1862), **23**, 435.
- Préameneu, see Bigot de Préameneu.
- Preble, Edward (1761-1807), American naval officer; in war with Tripoli, **23**, 318-319.
- Précý, François Perrin, Count of (1742-1820), French soldier; commander at Lyons, **12**, 367.
- Predislaw (eleventh century), duke of Bohemia; sacks Breslaw, Posnia and Gnesen, **24**, 14.
- Premonstrants, religious order in Germany (1146), **14**, 92.
- Prendergast, Sir Harry North Dalrymple (1834-), English soldier; captures Mandalay and Bhamo, **22**, 219.
- Prentiss, Benjamin Mayberry (1819-1901), American soldier; captured at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
- Preobrazhenski or Peobrajenski, regiment formed by Peter the Great, **17**, 253, 255.
- Pressburg or Pressburg, city in Hungary; Diet of (1808), **14**, 553.
- Pressburg, Peace of (Dec. 26th, 1805), treaty between France and Austria; **9**, 569; **12**, 548; **14**, 538, 562; **15**, 292.
- Presbyterianism, first covenant signed at Edinburgh (1557), **21**, 249-250; established in Scotland (first books of discipline) (1561), **21**, 258-262; established by English parliament (1647), **20**, 45; struggle of Presbyterians and Independents, **20**, 46-49; Presbyterians predominant in English parliament (1648), **20**, 64; characterisation of, under Cromwell (1650), **20**, 133; unfavourable action toward, by Savoy conference (1661), **20**, 239-240; disintegrating influence of slavery question upon, in United States (ca. 1850), **23**, 385.
- Prescott, Richard (1725-1788), British soldier; captured by Americans (1777), **23**, 262.

Prescott, William (1726–1795), American soldier; commands colonial forces at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246–247.

President, American frigate; captured (1815), **23**, 340.

Presidential Succession Act (1886), a measure fixing the order of succession to the presidency of the United States, **23**, 481.

Press, Printing:

Brazil: first printing press and first newspaper (1808), **23**, 656.

Canada: suppression of *Le Canadien* (1809), **22**, 331.

Denmark: censorship of press abolished by edict of Christian VII (1770), **16**, 416.

England: Caxton in England, **18**, 599; legislation of the reign of Richard III concerning printing, **18**, 619–620; growing power of the press in England (early seventeenth century), **20**, 3–4; newspapers in England (1685), **20**, 345–346; arrests for publishing parliamentary debates (1771), **20**, 617–618; Napoleon demands suppression of hostile London newspapers (1802), **21**, 462; restrictions upon periodical literature (Six Acts, 1820), **21**, 511; penny newspaper stamp-tax (1836), **21**, 580; unification of paper duties, relieves publishers, **21**, 580.

France: encouragement given to art of printing by Louis XI, **11**, 275; printing presses of Lyons (sixteenth century), **11**, 329; temporary liberty of the press granted by Charles X of France (1824), **13**, 37; war with the press (1830), **13**, 44–45; under Louis Napoleon, **13**, 209.

Germany: Gutenberg invents process of printing books with movable type, **14**, 330; **9**, **11**, 355; increased freedom of press under Frederick II, **15**, 158–159.

India, British: the Vernacular Press Acts, **22**, 216.

Poland: first printing-press at Cracow (1474), **24**, 43; activity of printing (fifteenth century), **24**, 47.

Russia: letterpress printing introduced (reign of Ivan the Terrible), **17**, 198; restraints upon press modified during reign of Alexander II, **17**, 607.

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Turkey: position of press in, **24**, 435.

United States: printing suppressed in colonial Virginia, **23**, 125, 133; printing presses suppressed in New York (1685), **23**, 156; the prosecution of John Zenger a printer of colonial New York, **23**, 166–167; radicalism of political writing during last decade, eighteenth century, **23**, 306; Sedition Act (1799), aimed at radical publications, **23**, 314; influence and treatment of abolition publications, **23**, 361.

Pressburg, see Presburg.

Press-gang disturbance, in Boston (1747), **23**, 198.

Prester John or Priest John, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had

dominions in Africa or Asia; sought for by Portuguese explorers, **10**, 476–479; nation of, the Kerait, absorbed by Kirghizes, **24**, 300.

Preston, William Campbell (1794–1860), United States senator and president of University of South Carolina; prominence in politics, **23**, 363.

Preston, town in Lancashire, England; Cromwell defeats Scottish Royalists at (1648), **20**, 65; **21**, 295; Jacobites defeated at (1715), **20**, 509.

Prestonburg, locality in Kentucky; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.

Prestonpans, town in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pinkey) (1745), **20**, 563; **21**, 324.

Pretender, the Old, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.

Pretender, the Young, see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

Pretoria, city in South Africa; convention of (1881), **22**, 292; Peace of (1902), **21**, 660; **22**, 317.

Pretorius, Andras, Boer pioneer; expels British magistrates, **22**, 276; conducts raid into Orange Free State, **22**, 277; defeats Dingaan, **22**, 283; induces British to sign Sand River convention (1852), **22**, 283.

Pretorius, Matthias Wessels (1827–1901), South African Boer statesman; summons meetings which choose first representative assembly in the Transvaal (1856), **22**, 283; president of Patchefstroom assembly (1856), **22**, 284; seeks to bring about fusion of Transvaal and Orange Free State, **22**, 284; intrigues against President Boshof of Orange Free State, **22**, 284; invades Orange Free State, **22**, 284; elected president of Orange Free State (1860), **22**, 285; resigns presidency of Transvaal, **22**, 285; re-elected president of Transvaal (1864), **22**, 285; proclaims extension of Transvaal to north of Vaal River, **22**, 286.

Prevesa, seaport in Albania, Turkey; battle of (1538), **24**, 353.

Prevost, Sir George (1767–1816), British soldier; defeated at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Prexaspes (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; in Xerxes' expedition against Greece (480 B.C.), **3**, 304.

Priam, legendary king of Troy; reign, **3**, 78–79; aided by Memnon, **2**, 398; Alexander sacrifices to, **4**, 283.

Priapatus, see Arsaces IV.

Price, Richard (1723–1791), English publicist; criticises British constitution, **20**, 630.

Price, Sterling (1809–1867), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; as Confederate general in opening campaign of Civil War, **23**, 421; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.

Pride, Thomas (d. 1658), English parliamentary officer; "purges" house of commons, **20**, 69–72.

- Prideaux, John (1718-1759), British soldier; in campaign against Canada (1759), **23**, 216; death, **23**, 216.
- Pride's Purge (1648), exclusion of certain members from house of commons by Thomas Pride, **20**, 69 seq.
- Priestly, Joseph (1733-1804), English clergyman; answers Burke's *Reflections*, **20**, 652; chapel of, burned, **20**, 653.
- Prieto, Guillermo, Mexican statesman and poet; attacks plan of President Gonzales for conversion of the debt, **23**, 637.
- Prieto, Joaquin (1786-1854), Chilian soldier and politician; becomes president of Chili (1831), **23**, 610.
- Prigg versus Pennsylvania, case before Supreme Court of United States (1842); bearing on slavery question, **23**, 387.
- Prim, Juan (1814-1870), Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionary party in Spain, **10**, 401; serves in Mexico, **23**, 630; president of the council in Spain, **10**, 403; character and ability, **10**, 404 seq.
- Primrose, Archibald Philip, see Rosebery.
- Primus, M. Antonius, Roman general; in revolt against Vitellius (69 A.D.), **6**, 230.
- Prince of the Peace, see Godoy, Manuel de.
- Princeton, town in New Jersey, (U. S. A.); college of, founded (1738), **23**, 169; battle of (1777), **23**, 260.
- Pring, Martin (1580-1626), English navigator; voyage to Maine and Massachusetts (1603), **22**, 565.
- Prinsloo, locality in South Africa; surrender of (1900), **22**, 314.
- Printing, see Press, Printing.
- Priscillian, (L. Priscillianus) (d. 384 A.D.), founder of religious sect; heresy of, condemned, **10**, 12; continued heresy of, in Spain, **10**, 14; execution, **10**, 14.
- Priscus, Helvidius (d. 70 A.D.), son-in-law of Thrasea Pætus; exiled, **6**, 206; banishment and death, **6**, 240-241.
- Prisse Papyrus, famous papyrus roll, "the oldest book in the world," **1**, 101, 258, 264-265; **2**, 347.
- Pritchard, George (1796-1883), English missionary to Tahiti Islands; stirs up rebellion against France (1843), **13**, 76.
- Prithwi Vir Vikrama Sah (1875), maharaja of Nepal, **24**, 511.
- Privateers, Confederate, during American Civil War, **23**, 422.
- Probus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 276-282 A.D.; character and achievements, **6**, 428-431; **8**, 79.
- Procas, legendary king of Alba Longa, **5**, 61.
- Proclamation of Emancipation (1863), issued by Abraham Lincoln, freeing slaves in America, **23**, 435.
- Proclamations, see Edicts.
- Procles, in Greek myth; descendants, **3**, 183, 305, 413.
- Proclus, Byzantine philosopher (410-485 A.D.), **7**, 78.
- Procopian legend, name given by Freeman to story of feud between Boniface and Aëtius, **6**, 579.
- Procopius, Andrew, "the Great" (d. 1434), Hussite leader; institutes war against Germans, **14**, 210; death, **14**, 213.
- Proctor, Henry A. (1765-1859), British general; defeat of, in Canada, **23**, 333.
- Proculus of Liguria, made emperor in Germany (280 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Proculus, Caius Plautius, Roman consul 358 B.C.; forms Latin League, **5**, 176.
- Proculus, Julius (ca. 763-716 B.C.), Roman senator; Romulus appears to, **5**, 62-63.
- Proculus, Scribonius, Roman governor of the two Germanies; accused by Nero, slays himself (ca. 67 A.D.), **6**, 216.
- Proculus, Volusius, Roman naval officer; informs Nero of conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 202.
- Prodicus (ca. 399 B.C.), Greek sophist, **3**, 459, 467, 472; **4**, 31, 33.
- Proedri, presidents of Athenian demes, **3**, 456.
- Proetus, Greek mythical character, **3**, 68.
- Prokesch-Osten, Count Anton von (1795-1876), Austrian general and diplomat; friend of duke of Reichstadt, **14**, 590.
- Prome, city in British Burma; captured by British (1856), **22**, 161.
- Prometheus, Greek mythical character; legends of, **1**, 282, 283; **3**, 499-501.
- Propertius, Sextus (ca. 49-15 B.C.), Roman poet; works of, **6**, 104.
- Propylæa, monumental gateway of the Acropolis at Athens; built between 437 and 431 B.C., **3**, 453; architectural style, **3**, 480; decorated in part by Polygnotus of Thasos, **3**, 490; Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, lives on site of, **3**, 228.
- Proserpine, see Persephone.
- Protagoras of Abdera (ca. 481-ca. 411 B.C.), Greek sophist; first teacher to receive remuneration for teaching, **3**, 471 seq.; charged with atheism, **4**, 31.
- Proteas, Athenian general; in Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.), **3**, 530.
- Proteas, Macedonian officer; at siege of Tyre (332 B.C.), **4**, 309.
- Protectorate, The, in England; government of England under Oliver and Richard Cromwell (1653-1659), see Cromwell. *
- Protesilaus, Greek mythical hero; Alexander sacrifices at tomb of, **4**, 283.
- Protestant Pope, The, name given to Clement XIV because of his suppression of the Jesuits; see Clement XIV.
- Protestantism, see Reformation.
- Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (1809-1865), French socialist; elected member of Constituent Assembly, **13**, 98; theories of, as to property, **13**, 205.
- Provençal Poetry, influence of, on early Italian literature, **9**, 194 seq.
- Provence or Provincia, ancient Roman district of Gaul, now the French Provence; Roman dominion established in (118 B.C.), **5**, 383; comes under French influence (1229), **11**, 58; see also Burgundy (3) *Cisjurane*.
- Proverbs, Book of, authorship of, **2**, 78; on

the Hebrew woman, **2**, 208; Greek influence on, **4**, 609.

Providence, city in Rhode Island, U. S.; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96.

Provisional Government, The, revolutionary government of France from February 24th to May 4th, 1848; formation, **13**, 85-87; first decrees, **13**, 89; at odds with the rabble, **13**, 88, 89; guarantees employment to masses, **13**, 90; forms "Garde Mobile," **13**, 91; establishes "National Workshops," **13**, 92; convokes national assembly, **13**, 94-96.

Proxenus, Theban noble (d. 401 B.C.); in service of Cyrus, **4**, 52; invites Xenophon to Cyrus' court, **4**, 52.

Proxenus, in Greek history, a representative of a state in another city or state, somewhat resembling in duty and office the modern consul, **3**, 518, **4**, 151.

Prusias I, king of Bithynia 237-192 B.C., **2**, 387.

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- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
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- Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius** (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
- Puqudu**, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 400.
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- Pylas**, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Elulæus**.
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- Pyrrho** (ca. 360-ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.
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- Pythias** (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **13**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **13**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **13**, 8.
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- Pythoclide**s (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.
- Python of Byzantium** (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agon*, **4**, 384.
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- Quadratus, Ummidius**, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
- Quadratus, Ummidius** (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
- Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius**, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Quadruple Alliance, The**, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
- Quadruple Treaty, The**, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
- Quadruple Treaty, The**, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.
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- Quebec**, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219–222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
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- Quiberon Bay**, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
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- Quierzy, Edict of**, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
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- Quincy, Josiah** (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
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- Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius** (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
- Quintinus** (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
- Quinze-Vingts**, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
- Quirinus**, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
- Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius** (d. 21 A.D.), governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
- Quirites**, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
- Quitman, John Anthony** (1799-1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
- Quito, Kingdom of**, see Ecuador.
- Quitu**, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.
- Qurkhi**, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000-831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.
- Qurtlaraca** (d. 1521), emperor of Mexico; repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.

R

- Ra**, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
- Raab**, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
- Rabelais, François** (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.
- Rabiah**, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
- Rabirius, Caius**, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
- Rabna**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
- Rabshakeh**, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
- Rachel**, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
- Racine, Jean Baptiste** (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.
- Raclawice**, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
- Racovitza**, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
- Rada, Juan de** (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.
- Radagaisus** or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
- Radbod**, see **Ratbod**.
- Radcliffe, James** (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
- Radcliffe, Thomas**, see **Sussex, Earl of**.
- Radcot**, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
- Radetzki, Feodor** (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
- Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel**, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custoza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
- Radhi**, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.
- Radisson, Pierre Esprit**, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
- Radlu Negru**, “Rudolf the Black,” prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
- Radom Confederation**, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
- Radomir, Gabriel** (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
- Radoslav**, see **Stephen III**.
- Radowitz, Joseph Maria von** (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
- Radul** (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
- Radul** (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
- Radul** (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
- Radzin, Stenka** (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
- Rædwald** (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
- Rafael**, see **Raphael**.
- Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford** (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
- Raghib Pacha** (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.
- Raginbert** (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
- Raginfrið**, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.
- Raglan, Herbert of**, see **Somerset, Edward**.
- Raglan, Lord**, see **Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry**.
- Ragman Roll**, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
- Ragnachar (Ragnachas)** (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
- Ragnar Lodbrok** (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
- Ragusa**, Duke of, see **Marmont**.
- Rahl, Colonel**, Hessian officer in British service; killed at battle of Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
- Railways**, see **Transportation**.
- Raimund**, see **Raymond**.
- Rainald, Count de Chatillon** (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, widow of Raymond of Antioch, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
- Rajmahal Kols**, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
- Rajputana**, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

- ians, **2**, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
- Rajputs or Rajpoots**, see **Kshattriyas**.
- Rákóczy, Francis** (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
- Rákóczy, George** (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
- Rakora**, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
- Raleigh or Raleigh, Sir Walter** (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564.
- Rama**, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
- Ramalho**, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
- Ramalscan**, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.
- Ramateya**, Median king, **2**, 584.
- Ramayana**, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
- Ramel, Jean-Pierre** (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
- Rameses**, see **Ramses**.
- Ramessides**, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
- Ramillies**, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
- Ramiro I**, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
- Ramiro I**, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
- Ramiro II** (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
- Ramiro III** (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
- Ramman**, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
- Ramman or Bin or Adad**, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
- Ramman-nirari I**, see **Adad-nirari I**.
- Ramman-nirari II**, see **Adad-nirari III**.
- Rammes**, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
- Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia** (1750–1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
- Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro** (1790–1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
- Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count** (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Monténotte, **12**, 426.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander** (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
- Ramsay, George**, see **Dalhousie**.
- Ramsay, James Andrew Brown**, see **Dalhousie**.
- Ramsay, William Mitchell** (1851–), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
- Ramses I**, or **Rameses**, king of Egypt ca. 1365–ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142; relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
- Ramses II** (**Miamun I**), Greek **Sesostris**, king of Egypt ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B.C., son of **Seti I**; reign, **1**, 144–154; legends of **Sesostris the Great**, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of **Seti I**, **1**, 143–144; war with Hittites, **1**, 144–146, 150; **2**, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; **Pentaur's** poem describing battle of **Kadesh**, **1**, 148–150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170–171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153–154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
- Ramses III**, king of Egypt ca. 1225 B.C.; reign, **1**, 167–170, 198; wars, **1**, 167–169; **Harris papyrus** gives religious donations of, **1**, 170–225; **Turin papyrus** written in reign of, **1**, 290; sculptures, **1**, 466; re-establishes dominion in Palestine, **2**, 273.
- Ramses IV**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses V**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses VI**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses VII**, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.

Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.

Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 159, 210.

Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 74.

Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753-1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.

Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620-1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149-150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.

Randolph, Peyton (1723-1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.

Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525-1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.

Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106-107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129-130; death, **21**, 130.

Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.

Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.

Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795-1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.

Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856-), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.

Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.

Ranji Singh (1780-1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.

Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.

Rantzau, John, Count (1492-1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.

Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526-1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.

Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish

nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.

Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717-1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.

Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.

Ranuccio II (1640-1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 498.

Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27-28.

Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63-66.

Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483-1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403-405.

Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.

Rapp, Count Jean (1772-1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.

Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.

Raresh or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527-1547; reign, **24**, 137.

Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.

Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.

Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.

Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135-1136; administration, **8**, 227.

Rasières, de, see Razier, de.

Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.

Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.

Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.

Rassam, Hormuzd (1826-), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.

Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713-1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797-1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **15**, 283.

Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.

Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.

Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697-719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.

Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744-749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 450; succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

- reign, **7**, 509–510; becomes monk, **7**, 510; attempt to regain throne, **7**, 515, 516.
- Ratcliffe, Egremont**, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 339.
- Ratcliffe or Radcliffe, John**, 1st Baron Fitzwalter (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
- Ratcliffe, Robert** (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Rathmines**, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), **20**, 97.
- Ratisbon (Regensburg)**, city in Bavaria; Congress of (1623), **15**, 114; battle of (1809), **14**, 553; siege of (1634), **14**, 366.
- Ratisbon**, Diets of (1156), **14**, 98; (1532), **14**, 279; (1541), **14**, 275; (1613), **14**, 327; (1630), **14**, 344; (1636), **14**, 370, 371; (1689), **14**, 401.
- Ratisbon**, Peace of (1630), **11**, 461; Peace of (1634), **11**, 597.
- Ratisbon Interim** (1548), code of religious doctrines drawn up by Charles V; promulgated, **14**, 305; opposed by Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 306, 307; **11**, 340.
- Ratislaw**, duke of the Moravians 846–870 A.D., **7**, 576, 577, 580.
- Rattazzi, Urbano** (1808–1873), Italian statesman; premier, **9**, 612, 617; temporising policy, **9**, 617; relations with Garibaldi, **9**, 617; death, **9**, 625.
- Rauscher, Cardinal Joseph Othmar von** (1797–1875), Austrian prince-bishop; increases power of Roman Catholic Church, **15**, 467.
- Raud** “the Strong,” Scandinavian chief; King Olaf’s attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), **16**, 60, 61.
- Raudian Fields**, battle of, see **Vercelli**.
- Ravaillac, François** (ca. 1578–1610); assassinate Henry IV of France, **11**, 416.
- Ravenna**, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), **9**, 293; battle of (1512), **9**, 435, 436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243.
- Rawandi** (eighth century), Muhammedan sect; massacred by Al-Mansur, **8**, 220.
- Rawdon-Hastings, Francis**, or **Francis Rawdon Hastings**, see **Hastings**.
- Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke** (1810–1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, **24**, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, **1**, 609.
- Ray or Wray, John** (1628–1705), English naturalist, called the “Father of English natural history”; makes new classification of birds and fishes, **20**, 352.
- Raymond I**, count of Toulouse 852–865, **11**, 6.
- Raymond**, Abbot, Spanish ecclesiastic; founds Knights of Calatrava (1158), **10**, 61.
- Raymond Roger**, viscount of Béziers, cousin of Raymond VI of Toulouse; defends Carcassonne against Simon de Montfort (1213), **11**, 53; perfidy of papal legate toward, **11**, 53.
- Raymond or Raimond IV** (ca. 1045–1105), count of Toulouse and St. Gilles, duke of Narbonne and marquis of Provence; raises army of crusaders, **8**, 341; in siege of Nicæa, **8**, 345; in battle of Dorylæum, **8**, 345, 346; suspected by comrades, **8**, 348; receives “holy lance,” **8**, 349; expedition into Syria, **8**, 351; in siege of Jerusalem, **8**, 351, 352; candidate for kingship of Jerusalem, **8**, 353; character, **8**, 341, 348, 353.
- Raymond VI** (1156–1222), count of Toulouse; Innocent III excommunicates, **8**, 461; **11**, 52; crusade against Albigenses, **8**, 461, 462; **11**, 51–54; dominions dismembered, **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Raymond VII** (d. 1249), count of Toulouse, **8**, 462.
- Raymond of Antioch**, a crusader; killed (1149), **8**, 364.
- Raymond of Cardona**, see **Cardona**.
- Raymond I**, count of Tripolis, a crusader; murdered, **8**, 364, 365.
- Raymond II**, count of Tripolis, a crusader; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371, 373; sends embassy to Europe, **8**, 380; concludes truces with Saladin, **8**, 371, 373; Saracens permit escape of (1187), **8**, 374.
- Raymond**, bishop of Orvieto, papal vicar in Rome, **9**, 214.
- Raymond (IV) Berengar**, count of Barcelona; allied with Mondzir (1081), **10**, 55; defeated by the Cid (1094), **10**, 56; marries daughter of the Cid, **10**, 58; conquests of, **10**, 60.
- Raymond (V) Berengar** (d. 1162), count of Barcelona; regent of Aragon, **10**, 59; marries daughter of Ramiro II of Aragon (1150), **10**, 59 and note; unites Catalonia to Aragon, **10**, 59, 60; founds Spanish order of Templars, **10**, 59, 60; takes Tortosa (1148), **10**, 60; death, **10**, 60; successors of, **10**, 59.
- Razier (Rasières), de**, Dutch American colonist; as secretary of New Amsterdam bears friendly messages to Plymouth (1627), **22**, 634; **23**, 6.
- Razumovski, Andrei** (1752–1836), Russian ambassador; ordered to leave Stockholm (1788), **17**, 401.
- Re**, king of Upper Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Reading**, town in England; siege of (1643), **20**, 11.
- Reason**, Goddess of, worshipped in French Revolution, **3**, 223 note; **12**, 331.
- Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de** (1683–1757), French physicist, **12**, 122.
- Rebecqui, François Trophime** (1760–1794), French revolutionist; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 284.
- Rebellion**, The, (1) in American history, the Civil War between the North and the South; (2) in English history, the Civil War between Charles I and the Commons; see **Civil Wars**.
- Rebellion of 1868**, The, an uprising led by Serrano and Prim, which drove the Bourbons out of Spain, and attempted to establish a republic, **10**, 402 seq.

Rebu, Egyptian name for Libyans, *q. v.*
 Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777-1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
 Recared I (d. 601 A.D.), king of West Goths 586-601; expels Franks from Gaul, **10**, 22; reign, **10**, 23-24.
 Recared II, king of West Goths 621 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
 Recesuinto (d. 672 A.D.), king of the West Goths 653-672; reign, **10**, 25.
 Rechabites, a division of Kenites, **2**, 18.
 Rechberg, Count Johann Bernhard von (1806-1899), Austrian minister; policy towards Holstein, **15**, 22.
 Rechiarius (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
 Reconcentrados, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
 Reconciliation of Delft (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
 Reconstruction, in American history, a name given to the policy pursued by the Federal government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion; Lincoln's plan of, **23**, 454 seq.; under Andrew Johnson, **23**, 459 seq.; first act of (1867), **23**, 463; under President Grant, **23**, 467 seq.; under President Hayes, **23**, 476; closing act of (1896), **23**, 486.
 Recueil des Ordonnances, French state records; (1370), quoted, **11**, 151.
 Red Crown, Kings of the, ancient rulers of the Delta in Egypt, **1**, 66.
 Redjib Pasha (d. 1632), Turkish soldier; instigates insurrection against Murad IV, **24**, 375-377.
 Red River Expedition, Federal campaign in Louisiana, led by General Banks (1864), **23**, 444.
 Reeder, Andrew Horatio (1807-1864), American lawyer and politician; appointed governor of Kansas territory (1854), **23**, 395; becomes an adherent of "free-state" cause, **23**, 395; removed from office by President Polk, **23**, 395; elected as delegate to congress (1855), **23**, 395; indicted for treason by pro-slavery state government, **23**, 397.
 Rees-ap-Griffith (twelfth century), king of South Wales; raises revolt against Henry II (1165), **18**, 270.
 Referendum, adoption of initiative in Switzerland (1891), **17**, 46; successful working of in South Australia, **22**, 246-247.
 "Reflections on the Revolution in France," a work by Edmund Burke published in 1790; immediate effect and lasting influence of, **20**, 651-652.
 Reformation, religious movement of sixteenth century which led to establishment of Protestantism:
 America: Reformation furnishes early settlers of New Amsterdam, **23**, 19; see Pilgrims and Puritans.

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- Restitution, Edict of**, edict by Emperor Ferdinand II requiring Protestants to restore to Roman Catholics ecclesiastical property (1629), **16**, 323.
- Restitutus**, bishop of London (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

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Retief, Peter (d. 1837), Boer pioneer in South Africa; leads Cape Colony Boers into Natal (1837), **22**, 267, 318; death, **22**, 318.

Retz, Albert de Gondi, Count de (1522–1602), share in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.

Retz, or Rais, or Raiz, Gilles de Laval, Baron de (1396–1440), French marshal; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198; crimes, **11**, 226–227.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de (1613–1679), French politician and author; author of *Mémoires*, **11**, 491; on day of barricades, **11**, 500–501, 504; attitude toward Mazarin, **11**, 505, 507–508, 510; last years, **11**, 514.

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Reuda, chieftain of the Scots; leads migration of Irish into Britain, **21**, 7, 337.

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Réunion, formerly *Isle de Bourbon*, island in Indian Ocean; discovered (1513), **10**, 486; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.

Reunion, Chambers of (*Chambres de Réunion*), special courts established (1680) by Louis XIV, **11**, 593.

Reunion, Wars of, names sometimes applied to wars waged by allied powers against France, because of action taken by the Chambers of Reunion of 1680, **11**, 596 seq.

Reuss, Henry, Prince of (d. 1841), Austrian soldier; guards Bavarian frontiers, **17**, 485.

Reuter, Fritz (1810–1874), German dialect poet; imprisonment, **15**, 408.

Reutlingen, city in Germany; battle (1377), **14**, 189.

Reval or Revel, city in Finland; founded (1219), **16**, 161.

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Reventlow, Count Fritz, prior of convent of Preetz; demands governmental reforms (1847), **15**, 446.

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Revere, Paul (1735–1818), American patriot; arouses Massachusetts towns to oppose British march to Concord (1775), **23**, 241.

Reviczki, Count Adam, chancellor of Hungary (ca. 1825); saves Hungarian constitution, **14**, 611.

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Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Oct. 22nd, 1685), proclamation of Louis XIV annulling Edict of Nantes; main treatment, **11**, 546–547; effects of, **13**, 642; **14**, 398–399.

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Revolution in Spanish South America, see *South American Revolution*.

Revolution of July, French revolution which overthrew Charles X (1830); main treatment, **13**, 44–53.

Revolution of 1688 or English Revolution, in English history, the revolution which overthrew James II and established William and Mary on the throne; main treatment, **20**, 394–419.

Revolution of 1848, French revolution of February, 1848, which overthrew the government of Louis Philippe; main

treatment, **13**, 81–84; effect in Germany, **15**, 431.

Rewbell, Jean François (1747–1807), French politician; chosen member of the Directory (1795), **12**, 419; superseded by Sieyès (1799), **12**, 472.

Rex, Quintus Marcius, consul 68 B.C.; in Armenian War, **5**, 472; opposes Catiline, **5**, 485.

Reyes, Rafael, Colombian soldier and statesman, representative at Washington; elected president of Colombia (1903), **23**, 604.

Reynier, Jean Louis Ebenezer (1771–1814), French soldier; in Holland campaign of 1794, **12**, 384; commands Saxon division at Dresden, **12**, 584; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.

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Reyter, Thaddeus (d. 1780), Polish patriot; opposes Russia, **24**, 86–87.

Rezin (d. 732 B.C.), king of Damascus; defeats Ahaz, **2**, 114; opposes Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 114.

Rezon-ben-Eliadeh, king of Damascus; defeats Solomon (950 B.C.), **2**, 102; identified with king of Cusham, **2**, 13.

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Rhazates (d. 627 A.D.), Persian general; defeated by Heraclius, **7**, 166.

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Rhea Silvia, a Vestal Virgin; becomes mother of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.

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Rheinfelden, Rudolf von, Burgundian noble (eleventh century); receives duchy of Swabia (ca. 1050), **7**, 646.

Rheinfels, fortress on the Rhine, Germany; besieged by the French (1692), **14**, 402.

Rhenish Alliance or Confederation (1658), an alliance between the electors of Mainz, Cologne, and Treves, the bishop of Münster, Sweden, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg and Pfalz-Neuburg, **14**, 390.

Rheomithres (d. 333 B.C.), Persian soldier; betrays Egyptians, **2**, 624; commands at Granicus, **4**, 285, 286; slain at Issus, **4**, 303.

Rhescuporis (d. 19 A.D.), Thracian prince; deposed by senate, **6**, 26.

Rhesus, Trojan prince; surprised by Greeks, **5**, 94.

Rhett, William, American colonial soldier; defends Charleston, S. C., against the French (1706), **23**, 191.

Rhianus, Cretan poet; records Messenian War (220 B.C.), **3**, 143, 147, 148.

Rhine, Confederation of the (1806–1813), confederation formed by Napoleon consisting of majority of German states; establishment, **12**, 550; **14**, 539; **15**, 293; **21**, 471.

Rhine, League of the, alliance formed (1658) by Mazarin with certain German princes to observe the Treaty of Westphalia, **11**, 519.

Rhine Cities, League of, formed (1254) for the purpose of preserving the public peace, **8**, 496; **14**, 138–139.

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Ricardos, Don Antonio (1727-1794), Spanish soldier; captures Bellegarde, **10**, 315.

Ricasoli, Baron Bettino (1809-1880), Italian statesman, premier of Italy 1860-1861 and 1866-1867; first premiership, **9**, 612; second premiership, **9**, 616.

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Richard (I) "the Fearless," duke of Normandy 942-996, son of William Longsword, **11**, 18.

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- Richard, bishop of London; as treasurer of Henry II's exchequer compiles *Dialogus de Scaccario*, **18**, 295.
- Richard, earl of Cambridge (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
- Richard de Clare, see Pembroke, Earl of.
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- Richelieu, Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, Duke of (1766–1822), French diplomatist; early career and first ministry, **13**, 14; negotiates treaties of 1815 and 1818 with the powers, **13**, 15, 23; accuses Ney of treason, **13**, 16; second ministry, **13**, 25.
- Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal and Duke of (1585–1642), French statesman; main treatment, **11**, 438–486; early life and characterisation, **11**, 438, 457; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 440, 443 seq.; ordered into retirement, **11**, 444; made cardinal, **11**, 449; acquires ascendancy over Louis XIII, **11**, 449 seq.; at siege of La Rochelle, **11**, 452 seq.; **19**, 546, 554; enmity of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 462 seq.; foreign policy and war against Spain in Italy, **11**, 460–461; **9**, 499, 505; conspiracy of Orleans and execution of Montmorency, **11**, 465; ally of Sweden against the empire, **11**, 466; **14**, 338, 364, 368, 374, 378; **16**, 325; gives secret aid to Puritans against Charles I, **19**, 576; creates French Academy and reorganises Sorbonne, **11**, 474, 632; internal affairs, church and state, **11**, 475 seq.; writings, **11**, 476; suppresses rebellion of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 478; relations with Holland, **13**, 572, 579; his estimate of Strafford, **19**, 592; compared with Cardinal Ximenes, **10**, 201; long illness and death, **11**, 481–482; **13**, 582; estimate by Stephen, **11**, 484–486.
- Richelieu, Louis François Armand du Plessis, Duke of (1696–1788), French soldier; mission to Vienna, **12**, 28; courtier of Louis XV, **12**, 31, 40, 55, 72; marshal in the Silesian Wars, **12**, 41, 45, 59, 67; captures Port Mahon, **12**, 67–68; in Hanover, **12**, 73, 75; captures St. Philip (Minorca) (1756), **20**, 580; **15**, 201; called "Father Maraud" by soldiers, **12**, 73; disbands the "court of aids" by show of force, **12**, 103.
- Richemont, Arthur de Bretagne, Count of (1393–1458); made constable of France, **11**, 189; at battle of Patay (1429), **11**, 201.
- Richepanse, Antoine (1770–1802), French soldier; with Moreau, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507–508.
- Richilan, king of the Suevi; defeats Romans (438 A.D.), **10**, 17.
- Richmond, city in Virginia, U. S. A.; becomes Confederate capital (1861), **23**, 420; evacuation by Lee (1865), **23**, 450.
- Richmond, Earl of (title of Henry VII of England before accession); see Henry (VII) Tudor, king of England.
- Richmond, Earl of, see Bretagne, John.
- Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich (1763–1825), German writer; estimate of, **15**, 354, 355.
- Ricimer (d. 472 A.D.), Roman soldier; conquers Vandals, **6**, 605; deposes Avitus, **6**, 605, 610; dethrones Majorian, **6**, 609; dominates Italy, **6**, 610–614; marries daughter of Anthemius, **6**, 612; death, **6**, 614.
- Ricius, Paul (fifteenth century), Jewish physician; translates Arabian medical work, **8**, 280.
- Rickhill, Sir William (fl. 1378–1407), English justice; visits duke of Gloucester at Calais (1397), **18**, 503.
- Ridania, plain near Cairo, Egypt; battle of (1517), **24**, 444.
- Ridge, English soldier; at assault of Badajoz (1812), **10**, 360.
- Ridley, Nicholas (1500–1555), English bishop; upholds Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 230; imprisonment and trial, **19**, 235, 252; martyrdom, **19**, 253.
- Ridwan (twelfth century), founds colony of Assassins in Syria, **8**, 365.
- Riebeeck, Jan van, leads first Dutch colonists to South Africa (1652), **22**, 265.
- Ried, Treaty of, between Austria and Bavaria (1813), **14**, 583; **15**, 317, 363.
- Rieger, Franz Ladislaus (1818–1903), Hungarian statesman; draws up a Czech constitution (1848), **14**, 639.
- Riego y Nuñez, Rafael del (1785–1823), Spanish soldier; heads revolt (1820), **10**, 383.
- Rieka, town in Herzegovina; battle (1862), **24**, 211.
- Riel, Louis (1844–1885), Canadian rebel leader; heads Red River rebellion, **22**, 343.
- Rienzi or Rienzo, Cola di (Nicola Gabrini) (1313–1354), Italian patriot; career, **9**, 211–229; mission to Pope Clement VI at Avignon, **9**, 213; leads revolution, **9**, 214; becomes tribune, **9**, 215; Lord Lytton on his speech, **9**, 216–218; victorious over Colonnas, **9**, 221; alienates the people, **9**, 222; exile, **9**, 224; return to Rome, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 229.
- Riesco, Jerman (1851–), president of republic of Chili 1901–; election, **23**, 611.
- Riga, Russian seaport town; sieges (1812), **15**, 309; (1700), **17**, 266; (1710), **17**, 281.
- Rigby, Alexander, English colonist; receives title to Plymouth lands (1643), **22**, 637; death, **22**, 638.
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- Rigny, Henry Gauthier, Count de (1783–1835), French vice-admiral; in Greek revolution, **24**, 232; commands French ships at battle of Navarino, **21**, 536–537; **24**, 233; made minister of marine under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.
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- Rijp**, Jan Corneliszoon, Dutch navigator; discovers Spitzbergen (1596), **13**, 548.
- Rimmon**, an Assyro-Babylonian divinity; identified with Ramman, **1**, 313, 314.
- Rimnik**, battle of; fought at Martinesti, a town on the river Rimnik in Rumania (1789), **17**, 408.
- Rim Sin** or **Arioch** (Eri-Aku), king of Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Rinaldo**, bishop of Ostia, see **Alexander IV** pope.
- Ringsted**, Diet of, called by Valdemar III of Denmark (1349), **16**, 182.
- Rinuccini**, Giambattista, Italian prelate; legate in Ireland (1645), **21**, 422.
- Rio Branco**, José Maria de Silva Paranhos, Viscount of (1819–1880), Brazilian statesman; career, **23**, 661.
- Rio de Janeiro**, capital of Brazil; Duguay-Trouin sacks, **10**, 520; revolt at (1893), **23**, 664 seq.
- Rio de la Plata**, province of South America; separated from Paraguay (1620), **23**, 567; provisional government of, established (1810), **23**, 591.
- Rio de la Plata** or **La Plata**, river in South America; discovered by Amerigo Vespucci (1501), **10**, 486.
- Rio Grande do Sul**, southern state of Brazil; revolts in (1835–1845), **23**, 658, 659.
- Rio Seco** or **Medina de Rio Seco**, town in Spain; battle of (1809), **10**, 339.
- Riparii**, see **Riparian Franks**.
- Ripon**, city in England; armistice of (1640), **19**, 581; **21**, 293.
- Ripon**, town in Wisconsin, U. S. A.; first meetings of republican party held at, **23**, 396.
- Ripon**, Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, 1st Earl of (1782–1859), English statesman; made premier of England (1827–1828), **21**, 535; colonial secretary (1830), **21**, 549; created earl (1833), **21**, 567.
- Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of (1827–), English statesman; viceroy of India (1880), **22**, 212, 222.
- Ripperdá**, Jan Willem, Duke de (1680–1737), Spanish adventurer and diplomat; career, **10**, 295, 296.
- Riparian Franks**, branch of the Frankish people; origin of appellation, **7**, 459, 460; territory of, **7**, 462, 475; elect Clovis king, **7**, 475.
- Ripunjaya** (d. 800 B.C.), Indian king, **2**, 476.
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- Rising** (Rysingh), Johann Claesson, governor of New Sweden; takes Fort Casimir (1651), **23**, 17.
- Ristich Yovan**, Servian statesman; heads regency (1889), **24**, 204.
- Ritchie**, Charles Thompson (1838–), an English politician; retires from chancellorship of exchequer in Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 661.
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- Riva Aguëro**, José (1783–1858), Peruvian politician; elected president of Peru, **23**, 586; deposed, **23**, 587.
- Rivadavia**, Bernardino (1780–1845), president of Argentine Republic, **23**, 616.
- Rivaud de la Raffnière**, Olivier Macoux (1766–1839), French general; at Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Rivera**, José Fructuoso (1790–1854), Uruguayan soldier and politician; wins battle of Rincon de Haedo, **23**, 595; president of Uruguay, **23**, 617.
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- Rivière**, Henri Laurent (1827–1883), French naval commander; killed, **13**, 197.
- Rivière**, Charles François de Rifferdeau, Duke of (1763–1828), adviser of Charles X of France (1824), **13**, 35.
- Rivoli**, town near Turin, Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438; **14**, 513.
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- Rixa**, regent of Poland (1034–1041), **24**, 13.
- Rizpah**, wife of Saul, **2**, 84, 85, 93.
- Rizzio** or **Riccio**, David (d. 1566), favourite of Mary Queen of Scots; secretary of Mary, **19**, 301; **21**, 266; influence over Mary, **19**, 301, 303; murdered, **19**, 303; **21**, 266; character, **19**, 301.
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- Roosevelt, Theodore** (1858-), American statesman, twenty-sixth president of the United States; commands "Rough Riders" (*q.v.*) in Spanish-American War (1898), 23, 488; elected vice-president (1900), 23, 491; succeeds to presidency on death of President McKinley (1901), 23, 491; important events during first administration, 23, 491; opposes policy of Russia in Manchuria, 17, 622; elected president (1904), 23, 491.
- Root and Branch Bill**, (1641) drawn up in England for total abolition of bishops, deans and other officers connected with Episcopal constitution, 19, 600-602.
- Ropes, John Codman** (1836-1899), American lawyer and military historian; writer on Civil War, 23, 416.
- Roque or Roche, Francis de la**, see **Roberval**.
- Rörík Slyngeband** (d. 588 A.D.), king of Denmark; tragedy of "Hamlet" founded on facts in reign, 16, 29.
- Rosamund or Rosamunda** (sixth century A.D.), daughter of Cunimund, king of Gepidæ; becomes wife of Alboin, king of Lombards, 7, 433-434; plans death of her husband, 7, 438; exile, 7, 438 seq. story of her lover Helmichis, 2, 477; 7, 439; death (573 A.D.), 7, 439.
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- Rosas**, see **Rhodia**.
- Rosas, Juan Manuel de** (1793-1877), dictator of Buenos Ayres; becomes governor of Buenos Ayres (1829), 23, 616; made dictator (1830), 23, 616; in civil war of Uruguay, 23, 618, 659.
- Roscellin or Roscellinus** (b. ca. 1050), French scholastic theologian; heresies, 11, 40 seq.
- Rose, Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn** (1803-1885), English general; successes of, in Central India against the Rani of Jhansi, 22, 196.
- Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of** (1847-), British Liberal statesman; succeeds Gladstone as prime minister, 21, 650; administration, 21, 650-651; resigns office, 21, 651.
- Rosecrans, William Starke** (1819-1898), American soldier; in campaign in Virginia, 23, 424; in campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, 23, 434; replaces General Buell in command of army of the Ohio, 23, 434; at Murfreesboro, 23, 434; at battle of Chickamauga, 23, 441 seq.; superseded by General Thomas in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, 23, 442.
- Rosen, Conrad, Count de** (1628-1715), Flemish soldier in service of James II of England; at siege of Londonderry (1689), 21, 426, 427 note.
- Roses, Wars of the**, see **Wars of the Roses**.
- Rosetta Stone**, a stone bearing inscription which was the first key to interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, 1, 251-253.
- Rosmead, Baron of**, see **Robinson, Sir Hercules**.
- Ross, John Lesley or Leslie, Bishop of** (1527-1596), Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian; supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 320-322, 336; efforts for marriage between Mary and duke of Norfolk, 19, 335.
- Ross, Robert** (1770-1814), British soldier; participates in attack and sack of Washington, 23, 336; killed in attack on Baltimore, 23, 336.
- Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan**, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831-), Fenian leader; arrested, 21, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), 21, 449.
- Rosshach**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), 12, 74; 15, 202.
- Rossi, Count Pellegrino** (1787-1848), Italian politician and jurist; murder of, 9, 596.

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Rostoptchin, Count Feodor (1765–1826), Russian politician and general; becomes friend of Napoleon, **17**, 436; disgrace, **17**, 441; at Moscow at entry of French, **12**, 589; instigates burning of Moscow, **12**, 590.

Rostovtsev, J. T. (d. 1860), Russian soldier and statesman; executes emancipation of Russian serfs, **17**, 587.

Rotfred (d. 966 A.D.), prefect of Rome; assumes government, **8**, 585.

Roth, Hieronymus (d. 1678), Prussian statesman; opposes elector of Prussia, **15**, 140.

Rothari (d. 652 A.D.), Lombard king; codifies laws, **7**, 443, 445.

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Rothsay, David Stewart, 1st Duke of (1378–1401), son of Robert III of Scotland; death, **21**, 163.

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Rothrad (ninth century), French ecclesiastic, bishop of Soissons; reinstated by Nicholas I, **8**, 571, 574.

Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan (1808–1879), English banker and politician; admitted to parliament, **21**, 621.

Rotrou, Jean de (1609–1650), French dramatist; helps to found French Academy, **11**, 633.

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Rouen, city of France; surrenders to Philip II (1204), **11**, 50; **18**, 355; insurrection in, **12**, 159; siege of (1418–1419), **11**, 176–177; **18**, 538–540; Joan of Arc put to death at (1431), **11**, 217–218; **18**, 556; restored to France (1449), **11**, 238; surrenders to the duke of Guise (1562), **11**, 358; resists Henry IV of France (1592), **11**, 401.

Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph (1760–1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.

Rough Riders, The, American volunteer corps in Spanish war (1898), **23**, 488.

Rouher, Eugène (1814–1884), French statesman; member of Bonapartist ministry, **13**, 114.

Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentary party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, **19**, 613.

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Round Table, Knights of the, see **Knights of the Round Table**.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712–1778), Swiss-French philosopher; main treatment, **12**, 113–115; relations with encyclopædists, **12**, 63; decree of arrest issued against, **12**, 87; works destroyed, **17**, 6.

Roussillon, city of France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.

Roussillon, Edict of (1564), issued by Charles IX of France to regulate calendar, **11**, 360.

Rouvier, Maurice (1842–), French statesman; premier (May–December, 1887), **13**, 193.

Roux, Jacques, official at execution of Louis XVI; refuses king's last request, **12**, 294.

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Roxburgh, Castle of, in Scotland; capture of (1313), **11**, 97; siege of (1460), **21**, 188.

Roxelana (Khurrem) (1505–1557), favourite wife of Suleiman I; power of, **24**, 356–357.

Roy, Count Antoine (1764–1847), French statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), **13**, 39.

Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), **20**, 639.

Royalists, in English history, the supporters of Charles I and Charles II during Civil War and the Commonwealth, known also as Cavaliers; main treatment, **20**, 1–221.

Royal Society, The, founded in London (1660), **20**, 351; influence on society, **20**, 351–353.

Royal Society of Dublin, founded (1683), **21**, 437.

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul (1763–1845), French philosopher and statesman; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19; oratory of, **13**, 36; liberal leader in chamber of deputies, **13**, 37.

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Rubens, Peter Paul (1557–1640), Flemish painter; estimate, **13**, 599–603.

Rubicon, river in Italy; crossed by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 532–534.

Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), **6**, 143.

Rubrius Rex, Roman citizen; conspires against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Rubu, Aramæan tribe; attacked by Assyria, **1**, 400.

Rudagi (tenth century A.D.), Persian poet; school of, **24**, 491.

Rudini, Antonio di, Marquis of (1839–), Italian statesman; first ministry of (1891–1892), **9**, 632; second ministry of (1896–1898), **9**, 633.

Rudolf or Rudolph (I) of Habsburg (1218–1291), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1273–1291; birth and ancestry, **14**, 149; extends Habsburg dominions, **14**, 149; elected emperor, **14**, 129, 150; **16**, 542; campaign against Bâle, **14**, 150; **16**, 542; bestows privileges on Swiss cantons, **16**, 542, 543, 547, 549, 550; war with Ottocar II, **14**, 150–156; confirms charters granting Italian territory to church, **9**, 111, 112; closing years of reign, **14**, 156, 157; story of the baker's wife and, **14**, 157, 158; person and character, **14**, 157, 158; **16**, 542; death, **14**, 157.

- Rudolf II** (1552-1612), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1576-1612; becomes emperor, **14**, 320; banishes English merchants from Germany, **13**, 549; the Reformation under, **14**, 320-327; contests with Protestants of Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 326, 327, 331; forced to renounce Bohemian crown, **14**, 327; patron of Tycho Brahe and Kepler, **14**, 331; death, **14**, 327; character, **14**, 320.
- Rudolf I**, king of Burgundy 888-912; organises kingdom of Upper Burgundy, **7**, 590; **13**, 350; recognised by diet as king, **16**, 537; opposes Arnulf, **7**, 592.
- Rudolf II**, king of Burgundy, see **Rudolf**, king of France.
- Rudolf**, king of France 923-936, and Burgundy 912-936; expedition into Italy, **16**, 537; extends Burgundian dominions, **7**, 593; **13**, 350; **16**, 537; becomes king of France, **11**, 16; drives Héribert into Germany, **11**, 16, 17; wars with Normans, **9**, 66, 67; **11**, 16; death, **11**, 17.
- Rudolf** (d. 1080), duke of Swabia; revolts against emperor, **8**, 600; **16**, 538; elected German king in opposition to Henry IV, **7**, 653; **8**, 600; **16**, 539; acknowledged by Gregory VII, **8**, 601; slain at Merseburg, **7**, 653; **8**, 601; **16**, 539.
- Rudolf I** (d. 1232), count of Habsburg, **16**, 548.
- Rudolf II** (d. 1249), count of Habsburg, conflicts with Swiss, **16**, 548, 549.
- Rudolf III**, count of Habsburg, see **Rudolf I**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Rudolf** (d. 1889), Austrian archduke, son of Emperor Francis Joseph I; mysterious death of, **15**, 533.
- Rudolf**, bishop of Würzburg; in Babenburg feud (ca. 900 A.D.), **7**, 593.
- Rudolfi**, a Florentine; mission to England, **19**, 338; plots against Elizabeth (1571), **19**, 346.
- Rudra Dama** (first century B.C.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.
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- Rudra Sinha** (ca. 150 A.D.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.
- Ruffo, Fabrizio** (1744-1827), Italian cardinal and politician; captures Naples, **9**, 561-563.
- Rufinus** (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536-540, **7**, 30-32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538-540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.
- Rufus, Cæcilius**, Roman prætor (57 B.C.); Clodius attacks, **5**, 506.
- Rufus, Marcus Cælius**, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.
- Rufus, Fenius** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202-204.

- Rufus, Marcus Minucius** (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **6**, 252-254.
- Rufus, Virginius** (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220-221.
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- Ruge, Arnold** (1803-1880), German author; in revolt of Leipsic, **15**, 440.
- Ruggles, Timothy** (1711-1795), American lawyer; president of Stamp Tax Congress, **23**, 233.
- Rugians** or **Rugii**, Germanic tribe; in Majorian's army, **6**, 608, 615.
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- Ruhrort**, Prussian town; battle of (1605), **13**, 540.
- Rukipti**, king of Askalon, **1**, 404.
- Rullianus, Q. Fabius**, see **Fabius Maximus**.
- Rullion Green**, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.
- Rumania** or **Roumania**, kingdom of south-eastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125-155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125-127; Roman period, **24**, 127-128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128-130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130-131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132-136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136-138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138-142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142-145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144-147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146-147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154-155; history in outline, **24**, 240-243.
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- Runi**, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.
- Runnymede**, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.
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- Rupert** or **Ruprecht** (1352-1410), king of Germany 1401-1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.
- Rupert** (1619-1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with

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- Rupert, Saint (seventh century); establishes diocese of Salzburg, **8**, 532.
- Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
- Rupilius, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 324-325; secures legislation for Sicily, **5**, 326.
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- Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95-96; death, **17**, 96.
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- Rusas or Ursa (eighth century B.C.), king of Urartu; in league against Sargon, **1**, 398-400.
- Rush, Richard (1780-1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, **21**, 525.
- Russell, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832-1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, **21**, 649.
- Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653-1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, **20**, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 460.
- Russell, John, duke of Bedford (1710-1771), English statesman; opposes plan for a colonial army in America (1745), **23**, 197; recommends punishment of Massachusetts colonists, **20**, 606.
- Russell, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792-1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, **21**, 521, 550-554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; enters Grey's ministry, **21**, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, **21**, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, **21**, 579; eulogises William IV, **21**, 581; ministry, **21**, 606-612; opposes Romeward movement, **21**, 611; resignation (1852), **21**, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, **21**, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, **21**, 623; Italian policy (1859-1860), **21**, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, **21**, 630; second ministry, **21**, 632; character, **21**, 596.
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- Russell, William, Lord Russell (1639-1683), English statesman; leader of the "Country Party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281; member of council under Temple's scheme of government (1679), **20**, 293; execution, **20**, 304.

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- Rustem (seventh century), Persian general, **4**, 403; **8**, 96 seq., 153.
- Rustem, grand vizir under Suleiman I (1550); put in power by Roxelana, **24**, 357, 366.
- Ruthennu, Egyptian name for a people of Syria, **2**, 272, 632.
- Rutherglen, Scottish fortress; captured by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

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- Sa, Mem or Men, de** (ca. 1500–1572), Portuguese soldier; administration as governor-general of Brazil (1558–1572), **23**, 654.
- Saad**, Arab leader; defeats Persians at Kadiisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97–98.
- Saadians**, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco, **24**, 469.
- Saalfeld**, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.
- Saa-nekht** (ca. 1400 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 140.
- Saarbrücken**, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.
- Saaveora**, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879–1880), **23**, 607.
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- Sabæans**, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.
- Sabba** (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.
- Sabbatai-Zevi** (1626–1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392–393.
- Sabbath**, holy seventh day of the Jews; observance, **2**, 131, 132, 145, 147, 206.
- Sabellians**, ancient people of Italy; main treatment, **5**, 49; rivalry with Volscians, **5**, 143–144; religious customs, **5**, 178.
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- Sabina** (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.
- Sabina of Bavaria** (sixteenth century), wife of Count Egmont of Holland, **13**, 386.
- Sabines**, ancient people of central Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 178; rivalry with Etruscans, **3**, 6; called Quirites, **5**, 62; rape of the, **5**, 63–66; wars with Romans, **5**, 65–66, 79, 81, 142, 150; religion of, **5**, 73, 350; see also Samnites.
- Sabinianus**, pope 604–606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.
- Sabinianus or Sabinian**, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.
- Sabinus, Cornelius**, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus, Flavius**, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.
- Sabinus, Julius**, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus, Ostorius**, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus, Poppæus**, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus, Titius** (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita**, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal**, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
- Sabutai Bahadur**, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.
- Sacæ**, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.
- Sacchetti, Franco** (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos**, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell, Henry** (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.
- Sachs, Hans** (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.
- Sackett's Harbor**, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville, Sir Edward**, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville, George**, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
- Sackville, Thomas**, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.
- Saco**, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.
- Sacred Band**, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars**, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus**, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

- Sacrovir, Julius, Ædúan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.
- Sacs, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.
- Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613-1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.
- Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160-161; revolt, **2**, 162.
- Sadi (ca. 1190-1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.
- Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507-1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.
- Sadowa, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.
- Sadyattes or Candaules (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see Candaules.
- Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218-219.
- Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.
- Safye, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.
- Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.
- Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196-197.
- Sagartians or Sagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.
- Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827-1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419-420.
- Sage of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.
- Saguntum, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6-7.
- Sah (Saha, Sinha, Xatrapa), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.-ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.
- Sahib Girai, see Girai.
- Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.
- Saif ad-Din, see Saphedin.
- Said Pasha (1822-1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854-1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.
- Sain (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.
- Sain Khan, see Batu.
- Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.
- Saint Albans, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **13**, 572, 578.
- St. Albans, Viscount, see Bacon, Francis.
- St. Albans, earl of, see Clanricarde.
- Saint-André, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.
- Saint-André, Jean Bon (1749-1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.
- St. Andrews, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.
- Saint-Angel, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.
- St. Antoine, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.
- Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796-1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566-567; death and character, **17**, 570.
- St. Aubin, battle of (1488), **11**, 284-285.
- St. Augustine, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.
- St. Bartholomew, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374-378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.
- St. Brice's Day, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **18**, 114-115.
- St. Bridget, Order of, see Birgittine Order.
- Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650-1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.
- Saint Castin, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.
- St. Catherine, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.
- St. Clair, Arthur (1734-1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.
- St. Clair, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.
- St. Cloud, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484-488.
- Saint-Cyr, Gouvion, see Gouvion-St. Cyr.
- St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361-362.
- Saint Dizier, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.
- St. Domingo, see Santo Domingo.
- Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix (1538-1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

- Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre Intouchable*," **13**, 19.
- Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300-301.
- Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
- Ste. Ménéhould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), **11**, 436.
- Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), **16**, 189.
- Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, **11**, 4; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.
- St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
- Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.
- St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, **16**, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), **16**, 581-584.
- St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.
- St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, **16**, 615, 658; strife with subjects, **16**, 581-583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), **16**, 615.
- St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), **9**, 265; acquires Sarzana, **9**, 383.
- St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.
- St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707-1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, **12**, 129.
- St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), **11**, 365; (1654), **23**, 180; (1679), **15**, 142.
- St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
- St. Gotthard, Pass of the, pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), **12**, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), **17**, 41.
- St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, **10**, 486; Napoleon's exile in, **12**, 644-646.
- Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.
- Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766-1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.
- St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
- St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.
- St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315; Peace of, **10**, 268.
- St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
- St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.
- St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**, 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.
- St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.
- Saint-Just, Antoine (1767-1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341-344.
- St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.
- St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?-1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.
- St. Leger, Barry (1737-1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.
- Saint Lussou, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.
- Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **18**, 405.
- St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231-232.
- St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **18**, 486.
- Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.
- St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.
- St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.
- St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
- St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.
- St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.
- St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 619.
- St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269-271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.
- St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.
- St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.
- St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579-580.
- St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **18**, 466, 467.
- St. Pierre le Modtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.
- Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418-1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.
- Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355-1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiquard, Count of (1735–1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.

Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel, Count of (1776–1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shiroff, **17**, 468.

St. Privat, battle of, see **Gravelotte**.

St. Quentin, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.

Saintrilles or Xantrilles, Jean Poton de (ca. 1395–1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.

Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de (ca. 1768–1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.

Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.

Saint-Saëns, Hélié de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.

Saint-Sèvres, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.

Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of (1607–1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760–1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 205.

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.

St. Sophia, see **Santa Sophia**.

Saints of War, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.

St. Victor, Hugh de, see **Hugh de St. Victor**.

St. Victor, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.

St. Vincent, Cape, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.

St. Vincent, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.

St. Vincent, Earl of, see **Jervis, John**.

Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810–1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.

Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.

Sakarov, or Sacharov, or Sakharov, Victor Victorovitch, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.

Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.

Sakya, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.

Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub) (1137–1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228–229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371–409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373–376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305–306; **8**, 383–392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311–312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396–402; makes truce with Richard for

three years, **8**, 402–403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.

Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.

Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.

Salah ad-Din, see **Saladin**.

Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.

Salamanca, Council or Junta of (1486–1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421–424.

Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345–353.

Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.

Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.

Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098–ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121–122.

Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier, called the “Hero of Jalalabad”; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142–144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.

Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171–177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.

Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.

Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.

Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.

Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.

Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.

Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.

Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*

Salicetti or Saliceti, Christophe (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.

Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463-464.

Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274-277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.

Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.

Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.

Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186-187.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830-1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886-1892), **21**, 648-649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895-1902), **21**, 651-660.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.

Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.

Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.

Salle, La, see La Salle.

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.

Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86-34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.

Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperors, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.

Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.

Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.

Salome, see Alexandra.

Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.

Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586-1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.

Salutati or **Salutato**, Coluccio de (1330-1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.

Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins

Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.

Salvia or **Salvius**, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.

Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366-369.

Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.

Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399-400.

Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170-1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.

Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.

Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.

Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217-218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.

Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41-44 A.D.), **6**, 30.

Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114-115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.

Samarkand or **Samarand**, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.

Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.

Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.

Sammuramat, see Semiramis.

Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.

Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178-180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203-208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412-428; in second civil war, **5**, 434-438; see also Samnite Wars.

Samnite Wars: first (343-341 B.C.), **5**, 180-183; second (327-304 B.C.), **5**, 186-194; third (298-290 B.C.), **5**, 194-198.

Samoa Islands, group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.

Samogitians, Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.

Samorna, see **Ephesus**.

Samoset, Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.

Sampson, William Thomas (1840-1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488-489.

Samshi, see **Shamshi**.

Samson, Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343.

Samudra Gupta, Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.

Samuel, Stephen, king of Bulgaria 976-1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244-246; **24**, 167.

Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.

Samurai, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.

Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.

Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.

Sancerre, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.

Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.

Sancho I, king of Aragon, see **Sancho IV**, king of Navarre.

Sancho I, king of Castile 1026-1035, see **Sancho II** of Navarre.

Sancho II, king of Castile 1065-1072; reign, **10**, 55.

Sancho (IV) "the Great" or "the Brave," king of Castile 1284-1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69; war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.

Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955-967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.

Sancho I, king of Navarre 905-925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.

Sancho (II or III) "the Great," king of Navarre 970-1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.

Sancho III, king of Navarre 1054-1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.

Sancho IV, king of Navarre 1076-1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063-1094; reign, **10**, 51-52.

Sancho I (1154-1211), king of Portugal 1185-1211; reign, **10**, 434-436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.

Sancho (II) "Capello," king of Portugal 1223-1248; reign, **10**, 436-438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436-437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437-438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.

Sanchoniathon or **Sanchuniathon**, Phoenician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349-351.

San Clemente or **Sanclemente, M. A.** (1812-1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898-1900; administration, **23**, 603.

Sancroft, William (1617-1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398-400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.

Sancus, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.

Sand, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.

Sandasharme, king of Cilicia; submits to Asshurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.

Sandels, Count, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.

Sandi, Don Alvaro de, Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.

Sandomir, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.

Sandonides (Heraclids), Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.

Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496-1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525-526.

Sandraccottus or **Sandraccuptos,** see **Chandra Gupta**.

Sanduarrri (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420-421; **2**, 285.

Sandwich, Earls of, see **Montague**.

Sandys, Edwin (1519-1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561-1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.

Sanetomo (d. 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.

Sangara, king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.

Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 540-541.

Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587-588.

Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.

Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.

San Jacinto, river in Texas; battle of (1836), **23**, 366.

Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitaïs (1141), **24**, 272.

San Juan, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.

San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.

Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.

Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzer-

land; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591-592.

Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.

Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.

San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.

San Martin, José de (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585-586, 610.

San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.

San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.

San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.

San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.

Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.

Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247-249.

San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626-627.

Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, **10**, 318.

Santa Cruz, Andres (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.

Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.

Santals, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.

Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.

Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.

Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, **23**, 590.

Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 428; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.

Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, **7**, 79, 80; description of former splendours, **7**, 80, 81.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253-254; directs attack on Tuileries, **12**, 260;

opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.

Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), **23**, 552.

Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.

Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), **22**, 448.

Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, **23**, 618.

Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422; offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.

Sapieha Rozynckil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.

Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.

Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417-418; **8**, 78-79.

Sapor II, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499-508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511-514.

Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.

Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.

Saracco, Guiseppe (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.

Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151-155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160-162; in North Africa, **2**, 325-328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493-494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; decline of power in Spain, **8**, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), **7**, 184-186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187-189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187-188;

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- Saracus**, see *Sin-shar-ishkum*.
- Saragossa** or **Zaragoza**, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.
- Saragossa**, **Duke of**, see *Palafox y Melzi*.
- Saratoga**, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264-265.
- Sarbaraza**, see *Shahr Barz*.
- Sardanapalus**, title given to *Elagabalus*, *q. v.*
- Sardanapalus**, see *Assurbanapal*.
- Sardinia**, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9**, 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.
- Sardinia**, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.) **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.
- Sardis** or **Sardes**, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434-437.
- Sarduris I** (*Siduri*), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.
- Sarduris II**, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392-393; **2**, 388-389.
- Sarduris III**, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to Assurbanapal, **1**, 430.
- Sargon I** (*Shargani-shar-ali*, *Sharrukin*), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C.; father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360-362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361-362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.
- Sargon II**, king of Assyria 722-705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397-403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398-399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400-402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542-543.
- Sasbach**, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.
- Sarmatians** or **Saurometæ**, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463-464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.
- Sarmiento**, Domingo Faustino (1811-1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.
- Sarpedon**, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.
- Sarpedon**, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194-195.
- Sarsfield**, Patrick (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish Jacobite general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; forces William III to raise siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; negotiates final capitulation of Limerick, **21**, 434; enters service of France, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.
- Sarus** (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of Honorius; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.
- Sarvathasiddha** or **Siddhartha**, Indian prince known later as Buddha; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also *Buddha*.
- Sassacus**, American Indian chief of Pequot tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.
- Sassanids** or **Sassanians**, dynasty of Persian kings (226-641 A.D.); empire of, begun by Ardashir I, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.
- Satire Ménepée** (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.
- Satranium**, see *Asculum*.
- Satsuma**, province in the island of Kinsin, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.
- Saturn**, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.
- Saturnalia**, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.
- Saturninus**, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany 4-6 A.D.; receives appointment from Augustus, **6**, 63; under Tiberius, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055-1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78-79; relations with David, **2**, 79-83; death, **2**, 83.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807-1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.

Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.

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Saumarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757-1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeiras, **12**, 513.

Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26-27.

Sauran, Franz, Count (1760-1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.

Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.

Saurometæ or Sauromatians, see **Sarmatians**.

Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.

Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Serbian national church, **24**, 190.

Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361-362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.

Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.

Savaron, Jean (1550-1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774-1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.

Savile or Saville, George, marquis of Halifax (1630-1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293-294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307-309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dis-

missed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.

Savile, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.

Savoie-Carignan, see **Lamballe, Princesse de**.

Savona, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809-1812), **12**, 575.

Savonarola, Girolamo (1452-1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421-424; death, **9**, 424.

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Savoy, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502-511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.

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Sawyer, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

Saxe, Count Maurice de or Maurice of Saxony (1696-1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329-330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40-45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56-57.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl, Duke of (1748-1780); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 200, 202.

Saxo Grammaticus (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.

Saxons, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772-804 A.D.), **7**, 524-525, 540-541, 543-544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33-35; religion,

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- Saxon Shore**, name of military district in Roman Britain, **18**, 25, 25 note.
- Saxony**, formerly duchy, now kingdom of Germany; during reign of Frederick Augustus, **15**, 403-404; in Peace of Dresden (1745), **15**, 182; conquered by Frederick II (1756) in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190-193; becomes theatre of war (1761), **15**, 220-221; treatment by Napoleon, **12**, 553; in Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578-579; **15**, 325; uprising and granting of constitution (1830-1831), **15**, 403; uprising of 1848, **15**, 440-441; reforms of King John (1854-1873), **15**, 465; opposition to Prussia in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487; occupation by Prussia, **15**, 488; peace with Prussia and entrance into North German Confederation (1866), **15**, 494.
- Saxony, Kings of**, see Frederick Augustus I, Anthony, and John.
- Saxony, dukes and electors of**, see Augustus II and III (kings of Poland), Frederick I, Frederick III, Henry John, John Frederick, John George and Maurice.
- Saxony, grand duke of**, see Ferdinand III.
- Say and Sele, William Fiennes, Lord** (1582-1662), English Puritan nobleman; favours Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; seeks citizenship in Massachusetts, **23**, 99; takes part with Scotch against Charles I, **19**, 577; appointed lord privy-seal, **20**, 234.
- Saybrook**, town in Connecticut; Andros demands surrender of (1676), **23**, 152.
- Saye and Sele, James Fiennes or Fenys, Lord**, executed by insurgents during Cade's rebellion (1450), **18**, 567, 568.
- Sbigniew** (d. ca. 1125), brother of Boleslaw III of Poland; assassination, **24**, 26.
- Scæva, Cassius**, Roman centurion; bravery at Dyrrhacium (48 B.C.), **5**, 538, 595.
- Scævola, C. Mucius** (sixth century B.C.), legendary Roman hero; story of, **5**, 92-93.
- Scævola, P. Mucius**, Roman consul 133 B.C.; aids T. Gracchus, **5**, 361, 365.
- Scævola, Q. Mucius** (d. 82 B.C.), Roman jurist; attempted murder of, **5**, 430-431; death, **5**, 436.
- Scala, Cane or Can' Grande della** (1291-1329), sovereign prince of Verona; reign, **9**, 155-156; employs German mercenaries, **9**, 241.
- Scala, Mastino della** (d. 1279), founder of the house of Scala at Florence; rise to power, **9**, 108.
- Scala, Mastino della** (1298-1351), prince of Verona 1329-1351; feud with Florentines and Venetians, **9**, 158; sells Lucca to Florence, **9**, 159, 160.
- Scales, Thomas de**, 7th Lord Scales (ca. 1399-1460), English soldier; defends Tower of London against Cade insurgents (1450), **18**, 568-569.
- Scales, Lord**, see Woodville, Anthony.
- Scali, Giorgio** (fourteenth century), Florentine popular leader; opposes Guelfic party, **9**, 335, 343.
- Scanderbeg or Skanderbeg** (1403-1468), Albanian soldier and ruler; military genius, **24**, 212; wars with Turks, **24**, 325-326; overpowered by Turks, **24**, 331.
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- Scanlan, Sir Thomas Charles** (1834-), colonial secretary and premier of Cape Colony; compelled to resign (1884), **22**, 271.
- Scapula, P. Ostorius**, Roman governor of Britain (50 A.D.); defeats and captures Caractacus, **6**, 169; **18**, 13.
- Scapula, T. Quintius** (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; organises revolt against Cæsar in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; a suicide, **5**, 568.
- Scarron, Madame**, see Maintenon.
- Scato, Vettius**, Italian commander in Marsic War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413, 414, 417.
- Scaurus, M. Æmilius** (163-89 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; ambassador to Numidia, **5**, 384-385; accused of inciting revolt, **5**, 412; character and abilities, **5**, 382, 384, 387.
- Scaurus, M. Aurelius** (d. 105 B.C.), Roman legate in Gaul; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
- Scævinius, Flavius**, Roman senator (65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 202-204.
- Schaffhausen**, canton of Switzerland; received as canton, **16**, 614.
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- Schams**, valley in Switzerland; battle of (1450), **16**, 589.
- Schamyl** (1797-1871), a Caucasian chief; leads tribes of Daghestan, **17**, 553; career of, **17**, 599; defeat and capture, **17**, 599.
- Schanis**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1799), **17**, 435.
- Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von** (1755-1813), German soldier and military author; character and ability, **15**, 300; reorganises Prussian army, **15**, 301; lays foundations of modern Prussian army, **15**, 310; death, **14**, 573; **15**, 313.
- Schaumburg-Lippe**, or Lippe-Bückeburg, Frederick William, Count of (1724-1777), German soldier; commands English troops in Portugal, **10**, 530; **20**, 600.
- Schelde**, river in Europe; Holland maintains control of (1784), **14**, 43; free navigation of agreed to by William of Holland (1839), **14**, 55.

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Scipio Nasica Serapio, P. Cornelius, Roman consul 138 B.C.; opposes reforms of Gracchus, **5**, 364-367.

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Scrooby, Church of, ancient church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby, England; history, **22**, 616 seq.

Scrope or Scroope, Henry le, baron Scrope of Masham (1376?-1415), executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.

Scrope, Henry le, Baron Scrope of Bolton (1534-1592), English soldier; leads army in invasion of Scotland (1570), **19**, 341.

Scrope, Richard le, baron Scrope of Bolton (ca. 1327-1403), lord chancellor; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

Scrope, Richard (ca. 1350-1405), archbishop of York; leader in insurrections of 1403-1405, **18**, 524; execution, **18**, 525.

Scrope, Sir Stephen, as lord deputy in Ireland, defeats Art McMurrough (1407), **21**, 390.

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Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.

Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772-1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.

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Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673-1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.

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Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845-), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893-1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262-263.

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Sedgwick, John (1813-1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446-447; death, **23**, 447.

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- Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, **6**, 71, 76.
- Segrave, John de (1256–1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78.
- Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238–1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 381.
- Séguier, Pierre (1588–1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.
- Séjur, Count Philippe Paul (1780–1873), French soldier; at battle of Ulm, **12**, 544.
- Séjour d'Aguesseau, Count Louis Philippe de (1753–1830), French politician; Marie Antoinette secures appointment as marshal of France, **12**, 139.
- Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.
- Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), **16**, 431–432.
- Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.
- Seif, son of Yezen, Arabian chief; liberates Yemen from Abyssinian rule (605 A.D.), **8**, 110.
- Seignelay, Marquis of, see Colbert, Jean Baptiste.
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- Sejanus, Ælius (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, **6**, 133; character, **6**, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, **6**, 144–148; fall, **6**, 151–154.
- Seker-nefer-ka (Necherophes), king of Egypt ca. 3900–ca. 3872 B.C., **1**, 92, 93.
- Sekhent-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), **1**, 124, 125.
- Sekhet, Egyptian goddess, **1**, 112.
- Sékigahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.
- Selby, city in England; royalists routed at (1644), **20**, 22.
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- Seleucia, ancient city near the Tigris, see Ctesiphon.
- Seleucids or Seleucidæ, royal dynasty in Syria 312–ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552–561; Jews under, **2**, 25–26, 135–146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.
- Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358–280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552–555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279; marriage, **4**, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonos, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564–565; conquers Baby-
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- Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246–227 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, **4**, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, **2**, 136; **4**, 557, 570–571; **8**, 54; death, **4**, 557.
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- Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), sultan of Turkey 1512–1520; reign, **24**, 338–339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 444–446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.
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- Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
- Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

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- Selman** (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.
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- Semblançay, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445-1527)**, treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.
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- Seminara**, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Seminary Ridge**, battle of; see **Gettysburg**.
- Seminole**, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars**.
- Seminole Wars**, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817-1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835-1842), **23**, 361.
- Semiramis** or **Sammuramat**, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318-319, 367, 580-593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.
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- Senecio, Tullius**, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
- Seneffe**, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.
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- Seven against Thebes**, in Greek legend, an expedition undertaken by seven heroes against Thebes; origin of legend, **3**, 38; place in history, **3**, 72-73, 108.
- Seven Bishops, Case of**, the trial of Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops for petitioning James II against the Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395-399.
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- Seven Days' Battles**, series of engagements in the peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, fought in the region of the Chickahominy (1862), **23**, 431-432.
- Sevenoaks**, town in England; battle of (1450), **18**, 567.
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- Shabak, king of Ethiopia; acquires supremacy (728 B.C.), **1**, 176–177; attacks Assyria, **1**, 398, 409.
- Shackamaxxon, Treaty of (1683), between William Penn and Indians, **23**, 38.
- Shad-i-mulk, mistress of Khalil Mirza, grandson of Timur; influence on Khalil (1405), **24**, 302.
- Shadrach Case (1851), fugitive slave case in United States history, **23**, 388.
- Shafter, William Rufus (1835–), American soldier; in command at siege of Santiago de Cuba (1898), **23**, 489.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of (1621–1683), also known as Lord Ashley, English statesman and politician; created Baron Ashley, **20**, 234; commissioner at trial of the regicides, **20**, 236; member of Cabal ministry, **20**, 264; created earl of Shaftesbury, **20**, 275 note; lord-chancellor, **20**, 277; secret leader of opposition to Charles II, **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; becomes lord-president of the council, **20**, 293; resignation, **20**, 297; charged with treason, **20**, 302; lord proprietary

- of Carolina, **23**, 49, 52; friendship for Locke, **20**, 490; flight to Holland, and death, **20**, 304.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper**, 7th Earl of (1801–1885), known also as Lord Ashley, English statesman and philanthropist; advocates factory legislation, **21**, 610.
- Shah Alam**, emperor of Hindustan ca. 1764–1804; accession to throne of Delhi, **22**, 39; joins English, **22**, 70, 84; annuity discontinued by Hastings, **22**, 84; restored by General Lake, **22**, 119.
- Shahbaraz (Shah Barz, Surbaraza)**, Persian soldier; in wars with Heraclius, **7**, 163–166; usurps Persian crown (629 A.D.), **8**, 95–96.
- Shah Jahan or Shah Jehan** (king of the world) (ca. 1592–1666), Mughal emperor 1627–1658, son of Jahangir; reign, **22**, 33.
- Shahnamh**, Persian national epic; subject, **24**, 266.
- Sha-ho**, see **Shakhe**.
- Shah-Rukh** (d. 1446), ruler of Transoxiana, son of Timur, reign, **24**, 302; rebuilds Merv and Herat, **24**, 492.
- Shah Shuja**, Afghan ruler; seeks reinstatement on throne of Kabul (1838), **22**, 138; **24**, 502; assassination, **22**, 144.
- Shakespeare, William** (1564–1616), English poet and dramatist; Macaulay's estimate, **19**, 466.
- Shakhe (Sha-ho)**, battles of (1904), **17**, 624.
- Shakhovskoi, Prince**, Russian noble; in plot of Dmitri III, second impostor (1606), **17**, 230–235.
- Shalmaneser I**, king of Assyria (ca. 1300 B.C.); founds Calah (Nimrud), **1**, 364; reign, **1**, 368, 375.
- Shalmaneser II**, king of Assyria 860–824 B.C.; black obelisk of, **1**, 369, 388, 484, 616–618; **2**, 111; campaigns, **1**, 387–389; **2**, 284, 583, 589; conquers Israel, **1**, 387–388; **2**, 111; rebellion of son, Asshur-danin-apli, **1**, 389; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392.
- Shalmaneser III**, king of Assyria 782–772 B.C.; campaigns, **1**, 390–391.
- Shalmaneser IV**, king of Assyria 727–722 B.C.; reign, **1**, 395–396; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 257, 284–285, 315.
- Shamash**, the sungod of Assyro-Babylonian mythology; identified with Babbar, **1**, 342; place in Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; hymns to, **1**, 518; in Gilgamesh epic, **1**, 526; in Etana legend, **1**, 531, 532.
- Shamash-shum-ukin**, Assyrian prince; made vice-king over Babylonia (668 B.C.), **1**, 178; revolts against Asshurbanapal, **1**, 431–434.
- Shamiram**, see **Semiramis**.
- Shamshi or Samsh**, queen of Arabia; subjugated by Tiglathpileser (ca. 734 B.C.), **1**, 394; **8**, 103.
- Shamshi-Adad I**, king of Assyria 1830–1810 B.C.; reign, **1**, 372.
- Shamshi-Adad II**, king of Assyria ca. 1800 B.C., **1**, 330.
- Shamshi-Adad III**, king of Assyria ca. 1090 B.C.; accession, **1**, 378.
- Shamshi-Adad IV**, king of Assyria 823–811 B.C.; succeeds Shalmaneser, **1**, 389.
- Shang Dynasty** (1766–1153 B.C.), established in China, **24**, 543.
- Shanghai**, Chinese treaty-port; foreign interests during Taiping rebellion (1853), **24**, 549.
- Shang Ko-he** (seventeenth century), Chinese emperor; divides China with Le Tsze-Ching, **24**, 544.
- Shannon, Wilson** (1802–1877), American politician; appointed governor of Kansas Territory to supersede Reeder, **23**, 395.
- Shapur**, see **Sapor**.
- Sharaf ad-Daula** (tenth century A.D.), Buyid prince, **8**, 223.
- Shardana**, Phoenician tribe; serve as mercenaries, **1**, 143, 164–165.
- Sharezer or Nergal-shar-usur**, Assyrian prince; kills his father, Sennacherib (681 B.C.), **1**, 415–416.
- Shargani-shar-ali**, see **Sargon I**.
- Shargena**, king of Agade (ca. 3800 B.C.); legend of, **1**, 360–361.
- Sharludari** (seventh century B.C.), Egyptian prince; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426.
- Sharp, James** (1618–1679), Scottish prelate; made archbishop of St. Andrews, **21**, 298; tyrannies under, **21**, 299; murdered, **21**, 305.
- Sharp Resolution** (1617), an act declaring supremacy of the states of Holland in church matters, **13**, 560.
- Sharpsburg**, battle of, see **Antietam**.
- Sharrukin**, see **Sargon I**.
- Sharruludari**, king of Askalon; reign, **1**, 404.
- Shashanq I or Shishak**, king of Egypt ca. 945–920 B.C.; reign, **1**, 173; pillages Jerusalem, **2**, 107.
- Shashanq II**, king of Egypt ca. 850 B.C.; **1**, 173.
- Shashanq III**, king of Egypt ca. 800 B.C.; reign, **1**, 174–175.
- Shashanq IV**, king of Egypt ca. 750 B.C.; reign, **1**, 174.
- Shasu**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 134, 142, 144.
- Shawer**, vizir or sultan in Egypt 1163; seeks aid of Almeric, **8**, 366.
- Shawnees**, North American Indian tribe; Marquette and Joliet meet, **23**, 74.
- Shays, Daniel** (1747–1825), American insurgent; leads rebellion of 1786–1787 (Shays' Rebellion) in Massachusetts, **23**, 287.
- Shays' Rebellion**, a popular revolt in Massachusetts (1786–1787), caused by economic distress, and precipitated by heavy taxation, **23**, 287.
- Sheba, Queen of** (tenth century B.C.) (Arabic legend gives her name of Balkis); visit to Solomon, **2**, 104.
- Sheba-ben-Bichri**, sheikh of the Bierites; rebels against David (970 B.C.), **1**, 96–97.
- Sheerness**, seaport in Kent, England; taken by Dutch (1667), **20**, 261.
- Shelburne, William Petty**, Earl of, 1st marquis of Lansdowne (1737–1805), Eng-

- lish statesman; secretary of state in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; becomes premier, **20**, 638; concludes peace with American colonies, **20**, 638-640; resignation, **20**, 640.
- Shelby, Isaac** (1750-1826), American soldier; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277.
- Shem**, see **Semites**.
- Shemiaka, Dmitri** (d. 1453), prince of Galicia; seizes grand principedom, **17**, 158-160; death, **17**, 160.
- Shenandoah Valley**, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430-431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
- Sheol**, the Hebrew Hades, **2**, 100.
- Shepherd Kings**, see **Hyksos**.
- Shepherd's Calendar**, The, poem by Edmund Spenser, **19**, 465.
- Shepley, George Forster** (1819-1878), American soldier and jurist; appointed military governor of Louisiana, **23**, 458.
- Shepstone, Sir Theophilus** (1817-1893), British soldier and colonial official; sent into Transvaal, **22**, 288; proclaims annexation of Transvaal by British crown (1877), **21**, 642; **22**, 288.
- Sher Ali or Shere Ali** (1825-1879), amir of Afghanistan 1863-1878; main treatment, **24**, 503; succession to throne, **22**, 207; provokes war with England, **22**, 207-208; defeat and death, **21**, 641; **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Sher Ali Khan**, sirdar of Kandahar; resigns his rule (1881), **22**, 209.
- Sheremetrev or Scheremetjev, Count Boris Petrovitch** (1652-1719), Russian soldier; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; battle of Narva (1700), **16**, 373; wins battle of Dorpat, **17**, 268; victorious at Humolova and Marienburg, **17**, 268; takes Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384.
- Sheridan, Philip Henry** (1831-1888), American soldier; in command of Federal cavalry in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; commands Federal forces in Shenandoah Valley campaign (1864), **23**, 448 seq.; defeats Early at Winchester, **23**, 449; at battle of Cedar Creek (1864), **23**, 449; at battle of Five Forks (1865), **23**, 450; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond, **23**, 451.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley** (1751-1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
- Sheriffmuir**, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), **20**, 510; **21**, 324.
- Sherrifs**, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
- Sherman, John** (1823-1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
- Sherman, Thomas West** (1813-1879), American general; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard, and Port Royal (1861), **23**, 422.
- Sherman, William Tecumseh** (1820-1891), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; forces Confederates to evacuate Haines Bluff, **23**, 441; in battles around Chattanooga, **23**, 442-443; appointed commander-in-chief of the Federal armies in the West, **23**, 443; battle of Kenesaw Mountain, **23**, 444; commands Federal army in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444-445; begins march from Atlanta to the sea (1864), **23**, 445; captures Atlanta (1864), **23**, 445; enters Savannah (1864), **23**, 445; final campaign in the Carolinas (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Wade Hampton at Columbia, S. C. (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Johnston at battle of Bentonville (1865), **23**, 446; Johnston's army surrenders to (1865), **23**, 451.
- Sherman Law** (1890), act passed by American Congress for purchase and coining of silver, **23**, 482; purchase clause of, repealed (1893), **23**, 485.
- Sheshbazzar**, see **Zerubbabel**.
- Shiites or Shiabs**, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
- Shikoku**, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Shiloh**, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428.
- Shimei**, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95-97, 100-101.
- Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of** (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
- Shinar**, see **Sumer**.
- Shins (Rom)**, a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
- Shintoism**, **24**, 579, 581.
- Shipka Pass**, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
- Ship-money**, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568-570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
- Shippen, William** (1673-1743), English politician; Jacobite leader in House of Commons (1727-1733), **20**, 541.
- Ships, Shipbuilding**:
Assyro-Babylonia: general character of ships, **1**, 491-494; regulations concern-

- ing shipping, **1**, 511; character of ships constructed by Sennacherib, **2**, 285.
- Egypt: **1**, 215.
- England: under Alfred the Great, **18**, 89-90; Alfred adopts new model of ship, **18**, 90; the fleet of Sweyn (eleventh century), **18**, 115; Earl Godwin's gift-ship, **18**, 127; growth of merchant marine in reign of Victoria, **21**, 658.
- France: Renau d'Elicagaray invents new bombarding vessel (1682), **11**, 598.
- Greece: heroic age, **3**, 88.
- Rome: influence of, on the Saxons, **6**, 434.
- Shir Ali, see Sher Ali.
- Shirkuh (d. 1169) Kurdish chieftain and lieutenant of Nur ad-Din; becomes grand vizir of Egypt, **8**, 228; conflict with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 366-367.
- Shirley, James (1596-1666), English dramatic poet, **20**, 4.
- Shirley, William (1693-1771), American colonial governor and soldier; becomes governor of Massachusetts (1741), **23**, 195; organises expedition against Louisburg in King George's War (1745), **23**, 196; suggests the organisation of an American colonial army for conquest of Canada (1745), **23**, 197; calls on Massachusetts militia to suppress press-gang riots in Boston (1747), **23**, 198; supports project for issue of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; asserts disbelief in an attempt of American colonies to secure independence (1755), **23**, 212.
- Shirley's War, see King George's War.
- Shirpurla (Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu, Lagash), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, **1**, 351-356; exploration of site by French, **1**, 349.
- Shir Shah (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, **22**, 25.
- Shir Singh, Sikh sirdar; in second Sikh War (1848-1849), **22**, 157-158.
- Shirvan, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), **17**, 459.
- Shishak, see Shashanq I.
- Shishman, Bulgarian boyar; revolts (963 A.D.) and founds dynasty, **24**, 166; maintenance of his dynasty, **24**, 167.
- Shishman, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1323-1330; seeks alliance with Byzantium, **24**, 174; relations with Serbia, **24**, 191.
- Shishman, Ivan III, last Bulgarian czar in Tirnova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), **24**, 174.
- Shishman of Widdin, Bulgarian prince; defeated by Milutin of Serbia (1291), **24**, 191.
- Shiva, see Siva.
- Shkyiperi, name applied to Albania, **24**, 211.
- Shoes, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of Speyer (1502), **14**, 260.
- Shogun, title of commander-in-chief of the army in feudal Japan; hereditary in head of Minamoto family, **24**, 583; power shattered by revolution of 1868, **24**, 587, 623.
- Shomeron, Semitic name for Samaria, *q. v.*
- Shore, Jane (d. 1527), mistress of Edward IV of England; punished by Richard III, **18**, 610.
- Shorthand, practice of, in Rome, **6**, 348.
- Short Parliament, The, the parliament that sat from April 13th, 1640, to May 5th, 1640, **19**, 577-578.
- Shotoku Tai-shi (573-621 A.D.), Japanese prince; constitution, **24**, 661-663.
- Shovel, Sir Charles Cloudesley (ca. 1650-1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, **20**, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), **20**, 476.
- Shrewsbury, a town of England; battle of (1403), **18**, 523-524.
- Shrewsbury, Earls and Dukes of, see Bellême and Talbot.
- Shubari (Shubartu), Syrian tribe, **2**, 395.
- Shubrick, William B. (1790-1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), **23**, 373.
- Shuhi and Shuhites, see Sukhi.
- Shuiski, a princely house of Russia; seize guardianship of throne, **17**, 195-196.
- Shuiski, Andrei Michaelovitch (d. 1543), Russian statesman; rule, **17**, 195.
- Shuiski, Dmitri Ivanovitch, Prince (d. 1613), Russian soldier; commands at battle of Klushino (1610), **17**, 235.
- Shuiski Skopin, see Skopin-Shuiski.
- Shuiski, Vasilii Ivanovitch, czar of Russia, see Vasilii IV.
- Shulman-Asharid, see Shalmaneser II.
- Shulman-Khaman-ilani, governor of Sadikan; brings presents to Assurnazirpal III (884 B.C.), **1**, 379, 382.
- Shun, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C., **24**, 542.
- Shun-che, emperor of China; raised by Man-chus to throne (1644 A.D.), **24**, 544.
- Shunti or Tokatimur, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), **24**, 306.
- Shutar-nakhundi, king of Elam; in war between Sargon II of Assyria and Merodach-baladan of Chaldea (711 B.C.), **1**, 400, 401.
- Shute, Samuel (1653-1742), colonial governor of Massachusetts 1716-1727, **23**, 195.
- Shuvalov, Ivan Ivanovitch (1727-1798), Russian statesman; promotes education, **17**, 359.
- Shuvalov, Paul Andreivitch, Count (1776-1825), Russian general; victorious in West Bothnia, **17**, 458.
- Si Ahmed Ben Musa (d. 1900), vizir of Morocco; influence of, **24**, 474.
- Siam, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 513-517; land, **24**, 513-514; people, **24**, 514; history, **24**, 515-517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), **24**, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, **24**, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), **24**, 516-517,

560-561; independence of central part assured by convention between England and France (1896), **24**, 517.

Siaposh, see **Kaffirs**.

Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 394.

Sibas, see **Sivaites**.

Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197-198.

Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621-622.

Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.

Siburtius or **Sibyrtius**, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.

Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.

Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.

Sicambri, see **Sugambri**.

Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.

Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.

Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.

Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.

Sicels, or **Sicelotes**, or **Siculi**, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.

Sicharbas (**Sichæus**), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308-309.

Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112-114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.

Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see **Two Sicilies**.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312-313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200-201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591-616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319-321; the tyrants in (410-337 B.C.), **4**, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), **4**, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), **5**, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264-265;

Servile wars in, **5**, 322-326, 399-400, 460-461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061-1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72-73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95-96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282-1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490-491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806-1815), **9**, 570, 572-574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also **Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the**.

Sickingen Franz von (1481-1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.

Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439.

Siculi, see **Sicels**.

Sicyon, city of Peloponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527-529.

Siddartha, see **Sarvathasiddha**.

Sidetes, see **Antiochus VII**.

Sid al-Battal (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.

Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.

Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.

Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858-1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.

Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, **24**, 273.

Sidi Okba, see **Achbar ben Nafi**.

Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180-183.

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462-463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**,

- 470; home secretary (1817), **21**, 506; proposes "Six Acts" in house of lords (1820), **21**, 510; challenged by Thistlewood, **21**, 513; discovers and thwarts Cato-street conspiracy (1819-1820), **21**, 512-514.
- Sidney, Algernon** (ca. 1622-1683), English politician; opposes trial of Charles I, **20**, 72; execution, **20**, 304.
- Sidney, Sir Henry** (1529-1586), English statesman; lord deputy in Ireland, **19**, 422; **21**, 407-409; characterisation, **19**, 422.
- Sidney, Henry**, earl of Romney (1641-1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.
- Sidney, Sir Philip** (1554-1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521-522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.
- Sidon**, city of Phœnicia; battle of (1196), **8**, 411-412.
- Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris** (431-484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.
- Siduri**, see *Sarduris*.
- Siebener Konkordat**, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), **17**, 38.
- Siedce**, capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Siegfrid** (ninth century), king of Northmen; wars with Franks, **7**, 587, 588, 590.
- Siena or Sienna**, capital of province of Siena, Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), **9**, 41; wins battle of Montaperto (1260), **9**, 102-104; transferred to Naples, **9**, 239; receives Charles IV, **9**, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), **9**, 247; joins War of Liberation (1375), **9**, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464-467.
- Siena, Council of** (1423-1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **8**, 637.
- Sierck**, town in Germany; siege of (1643), **11**, 491.
- Sierra de los Infantes**, locality in Spain; battle of (1319), **8**, 256.
- Sievershausen**, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.
- Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph** (1748-1836), generally known as the *Abbé Sieyès*, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, **12**, 150; influence in popular party, **12**, 154-155; declines election to Directory, **12**, 419; opposed by Barras, **12**, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, **12**, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," **12**, 479; influence, **12**, 482; resignation, **12**, 484; retirement, **12**, 494.
- Siffin**, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **8**, 171-172.
- Sigebert I** (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, **7**, 479.
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- Smith, Sir Harry George Wakelyn** (1788-1860) governor of Cape Colony 1848-1850; defeats Boers of Orange River sovereignty (1848), **22**, 267, 277.
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- Smith, John** (1579-1631), English explorer and historian; settlement of Jamestown (1607), **19**, 489; **22**, 568-571; adventures among the Indians (rescue by Pocahontas), **22**, 573-575, 576; explorations, **22**, 573, 576, 611-612; as president of London Company, **22**, 575-577; return to England, **22**, 578, 578 note.
- Smith, Joseph** (1733?-1790), English officer; at battle of Trincomalee (1767), **22**, 75.
- Smith, Sir Thomas** (1558?-1625), treasurer of London Company (1607), **22**, 568; resigns, **22**, 581.
- Smith, Sir Thomas** (1512-1577), English diplomatist; negotiates French treaty, **19**, 349.
- Smith, Thomas**, colonial governor of South Carolina (1694); introduces cultivation of rice, **23**, 59.
- Smith, William Farrar** (1824-1903), American Union general; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442.
- Smith, Sir William Sidney**, often called Sir Sidney Smith (1764-1840), English naval officer; at battle of Acre (1799), **12**, 478; concludes agreement with Kléber, **12**, 512; operations in Portuguese waters (1806), **23**, 656.
- Smolensk, Principality of**, a mediaeval principality of Russia (1054), **17**, 118.
- Smolensk**, ancient city in Russia; sieges of (1513), **17**, 187; (1609-1610), **17**, 234, 236; battle of (1812), **12**, 587-588; **17**, 472.
- Sneferu** (d. 3733 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 98, 100; conquers Sinai peninsula, **1**, 68; **2**, 265; worship of, **1**, 187.
- Snorre or Snorro Sturleson or Sturluson** (1179-1241), Icelandic sage; promulgates laws, **16**, 124.
- So**, see **Shabak**.
- Soæmias, Julia** (d. 222 A.D.), mother of the emperor Elagabalus; proclaims her son emperor (218), **6**, 394-395; in Roman senate of women, **6**, 404.
- Sobieski, John**, see **John (III) Sobieski**.
- Sobraon**, small place in the Punjab, British India; battle of (1846), **22**, 155.
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- India: ancient customs, **2**, 508-524; the burning of widows forbidden, **22**, 29, 136; celebration of King Akbar's birthday (sixteenth century), **22**, 31; modern progress, **22**, 210-212.
- Ireland: pre-Norman period, **21**, 357-365; the time of Henry II, **18**, 277-279; under Elizabeth, **19**, 421; the eighteenth century, **21**, 437-438.
- Italy: classes after Charlemagne, **9**, 19 seq.; classes in early Florence, **9**, 40 seq.; rise of nobility, **9**, 61 seq.; individualism at close of thirteenth century, **9**, 179; Macchiavellianism, **9**, 407; seventeenth-century conditions, **9**, 485-493.
- Japan: **24**, 580, 584, 589, 591-597; anti-feudal ideal, **24**, 625 seq.; occidental civilisation, **24**, 632; freedom of the press, **24**, 648.
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- Scandinavia: classes among Northmen, **16**, 82-84, 87-89, 95-101; the Mora-Stone and the election of Scandinavian kings, **16**, 19, 204; (sixteenth century), (1) the clergy, **16**, 250; (2) the customs of the people, **16**, 297; (eighteenth century), serfdom abolished, **16**, 414; increased power of peasantry in Norway (nineteenth century), **16**, 476.
- Scotland: Celtic conditions, **21**, 23, 34, 57-60; the sixteenth century, **21**, 215 seq.
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- Turkey: primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 260-261; Europeans influence (seventeenth century), **24**, 404-405; nineteenth century awakening, **24**, 432-436.
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Social, or **Marsic**, War (90–88 B.C.), a war between Rome and the greater part of her Italian allies, **5**, 413–419.

Social Wars (1) (ca. 357–355 B.C.), a war in which Athens was defeated by Byzantium, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, **4**, 77; (2) (220–217 B.C.), a war between the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues, **4**, 526–528.

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Belgium: progress of socialism towards close of nineteenth century, **14**, 56–57.

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France: socialistic movements under Louis Philippe, **13**, 56–57; socialistic philosophies (Saint Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Leroux, Louis Blanc, Proudhon), **13**, 204–206; national workshops and working classes, **13**, 206 seq.; latest socialism in France, **13**, 216–218.

Germany: work of Lassalle, von Schweitzer, and Marx, **15**, 500; International Social Democratic party founded (1869), **15**, 533; fourth estate and social democracy, **15**, 536; German socialists find refuge in Switzerland, **17**, 46; socialist law (1890), **15**, 543–544; progress of socialism under William II, **15**, 547–548.

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New Zealand: socialistic laws, **22**, 261–262.

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Switzerland: government ownership, **17**, 46–47.

Socrates (ca. 470–399 B.C.), Greek philosopher; education and private life, **4**, 34; religion and philosophy, **4**, 34–36; character, **4**, 39, 45; in battle of Delium, **3**, 580; advised by Aspasia, **3**, 463; family and income, **3**, 466–467; prosecution, **4**, 36–38; last hours and death, **4**, 38–44.

Socrates, Macedonian captain of cavalry at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286.

Soczawa, town in Poland; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.

Soderini, Pietro, gonfalonier of Florence 1502–1512; appointed to office, **9**, 430; deposed, **9**, 437.

Soffarids, see **Saffarids**.

Sofic Dynasty, see **Sufic**.

Sofrim (ca. 200 B.C.), Jewish writers; labours, **2**, 137.

Sofrites, schismatic sect of North Africa; wars (seventh century), **24**, 468.

Sofronii, Bishop, precursor of Bulgarian literary revival of nineteenth century, **24**, 176.

Sogdiana or **Sogdiane**, see **Transoxiana**.

Sogdianus (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; de-throned, **2**, 618.

Sohæmus, Armenian prince; expelled from Armenia (162 A.D.), **8**, 73.

Soissons, city in France; battles of (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; (923), **11**, 15; bishops and barons meet at (1149), **11**, 37; council assembled against Abélard at, **11**, 43; captured by Charles VI (1414), **11**, 169.

Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count of (1566–1612), the youngest son of Louis I, prince of Condé; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387.

Soissons, Louis de Bourbon, Count of (1604–1641), French nobleman; forms league with Gaston of Orleans to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; revolt and death of, **11**, 472.

Sokia, Moslem dynasty; reigns in Timbuktu (fifteenth century), **24**, 471.

Soldiers of Christ, see **Brothers of the Sword**.

Solebay, battle of, see **Southwold**.

Solemn League and Covenant, see **Covenant**.

Soleure, French name of Solothurn (*q. v.*).

Soleyman, see **Solomon**.

Solferino, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Solicinium, Roman name for Salzburg; battle of (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.

Solis, Juan Diaz de (ca. 1470–1516), Spanish navigator; discovers Yucatan (1508), **22**, 468.

Solomon or **Soleyman**, king of Israel ca. 970–ca. 930 B.C.; reign, **2**, 99–105; marries daughter of Pharaoh, **2**, 102; subjugates Canaanites, **2**, 69, 102–103; builds temple, **2**, 210; alliance with Hiram, **2**, 104, 279, 282, 283; expedition to Ophir and India, **2**, 104, 489; legends concerning, **2**, 78, 283.

Solon (638–559 B.C.), Athenian lawgiver; life, **3**, 209–213; visits Egypt, **1**, 622; adopts Egyptian law, **1**, 190; advises Croesus, **2**, 450; laws, **3**, 207–221, 241, 418, 420; **4**, 18; wisdom, **4**, 594; poems, **3**, 208–209, 495.

Solothurn or **Soleure**, city in Switzerland; defeats Austrians (1318), **16**, 565–566; desires confederation (1377), **16**, 607; joins union of cities (1385), **16**, 575; admitted as canton (1481), **16**, 609–610; resists French (1798), **17**, 23.

Soltikov, Count Peter (ca. 1700–1772), Russian field-marshal; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 212; **17**, 356.

Solway Moss, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.

Solyman, see **Suleiman**.

Solyimi or **Milyans**, Lycian tribe; described by Herodotus, **2**, 418; in Homeric geography, **3**, 87.

Somatophylax, title borne by generals of Alexander the Great's personal staff, **4**, 423.

- Sombreuil**, Charles Virot de (1769–1795), French royalist soldier; captured and shot, **12**, 406.
- Somdach Prea Maha**, secondary king of Cambodia (1902), **24**, 520.
- Somers**, Sir George (d. 1610), English colonist, a founder of the London Company, **22**, 568; admiral of colony of Virginia, **20**, 577, 578; death in Bermuda, **20**, 578.
- Somers**, John, Baron Somers (1652–1716), English jurist and statesman; counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398; solicitor general, **20**, 423; keeper of the seal, **20**, 445; raised to peerage and made lord chancellor, **20**, 456; gives up the great seal, **20**, 458; impeached and acquitted, **20**, 460; dismissed, **20**, 471; president of council, **20**, 482.
- Somerset**, Earl of, see Carr, Robert.
- Somerset**, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1455), English Lancastrian leader; early career, **18**, 570; leader of Lancastrians, **18**, 570–571; death, **18**, 572.
- Somerset**, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1471), English Lancastrian leader, **18**, 596; executed, **18**, 597.
- Somerset**, Edward, sixth duke and second marquis of Worcester, titular earl of Glamorgan, called Herbert of Raglan (1601–1667); concludes secret treaty with the Irish, **20**, 40.
- Somerset**, Fitzroy James Henry, first baron Raglan (1788–1855), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630, 632; becomes commander in chief of allied army in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Somerset**, Henry Beaufort, Duke of (d. ca. 1464), English Lancastrian leader; appointed to command of Calais, **18**, 575; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; attainted by parliament, **18**, 582; reinstated, **18**, 582, 583; executed, **18**, 583.
- Somerset**, dukes of, bearing family name of Seymour, see Seymour.
- Somerville**, Captain, English naval commander; at battle of Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Sommaruga**, Baron von, Austrian politician; founder of Legal and Political Literary Club of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605; becomes minister of education (1848), **14**, 630.
- Soncino**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1431), **9**, 286–287.
- Sonderbund**, The, a league of the Swiss Catholic cantons; formed (1843), **17**, 39; war of (1847), **17**, 39–41.
- Sonnini de Manoncourt**, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert (1751–1812), French naturalist, **12**, 121.
- Sonnino**, Italian statesman; minister of finance in Crispi cabinet (1893), **9**, 633.
- Sonoy**, Diedrich, governor of South Holland; institutes tribunal of inquisition (1575), **13**, 454.
- Sons of Liberty** (1765), associations formed in American colonies to resist the aggressions of the British government, **23**, 232.
- Soodan**, see Sudan.
- Soor**, village in Bohemia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 179.
- Soothsayers**; in Asiatic courts, **2**, 638; in Greece, **3**, 85; warning to Alexander, **4**, 386; prophesy fall of Rome, **6**, 623.
- Sophia**, Santa, see Santa Sophia.
- Sophia**, daughter of Valdemar II, king of Denmark 1202–1241; wife of margrave of Brandenburg, **16**, 172.
- Sophia**, wife of Wenceslaus I of Germany; governs Bohemia with Teheiniech (1419), **14**, 209.
- Sophia** (1630–1714), princess of Hanover; crown of England settled on, **20**, 459; death, **20**, 490.
- Sophia** (1805–1872), archduchess of Austria; leads court party in Austria, **14**, 619–620.
- Sophia** (d. 1877), queen of Holland, wife of William II; opponent of Bismarck, **14**, 63; death of, **14**, 64.
- Sophia**, czarina of Russia; marriage to Ivan the Great (1472), **17**, 170–171; diplomacy, **17**, 178.
- Sophia** (1836–), queen of Sweden; wife of Oscar II, **16**, 483.
- Sophia Alexievna** (1657–1704), Russian archduchess and regent; supports claim of Ivan against Peter the Great, **17**, 249 seq.; regency of, **17**, 251 seq.; imprisonment of, **17**, 254, 265.
- Sophia Amelia**, wife of Frederick III, king of Denmark 1648–1670, **16**, 364.
- Sophia Augusta**, see Catherine II.
- Sophia Dorothea** (1666–1726), wife of George I of England; death, **20**, 537.
- Sophia Dorothea** (1687–1757), queen of Frederick William I of Prussia; death, **15**, 199.
- Sophia Magdalena**, wife of Christian VI, king of Denmark 1730–1746, **16**, 413.
- Sophia** of Denmark, wife of Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279, **16**, 191.
- Sophie Charlotte of Hanover** (1668–1705), wife of Frederick I of Prussia, **15**, 145–146.
- Sophists**, a class of thinkers and teachers in Greece, especially Athens, in fifth century B.C., **3**, 459–460, 471; **4**, 33–39.
- Sophocles** (ca. 496–406 B.C.), Greek tragic poet; beauty, **3**, 484; life and character, **3**, 502–506; writings, **3**, 495, 502–504, 507.
- Sophocles**, Athenian naval commander, son of Sostratides; sent to Sicily (425 B.C.), **3**, 594; banished from Athens (424 B.C.), **3**, 595.
- Sophonisba** (d. ca. 204 B.C.), daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco and wife of Syphax, **5**, 285–286.
- Sophronius**, patriarch of Jerusalem; at Arab conquest (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Sor**, see Tyre.
- Soranus**, Borea, see Borea Soranus.
- Sorbon**, Robert de, see Robert de Sorbon.
- Sorbonne**, The, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67; reorganised under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

Sorcery, see **Witchcraft**.

Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1409–1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766–ca. 3737, **1**, 100.

Sos, see **Sotitates**.

Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.

Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.

Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.

Sosistratus or **Sosistratos** (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.

Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.

Soter, see **Antiochus I**, **Demetrius I**, **Ptolemy I** and **VIII**.

Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*

Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sothel, **Sothell** or **Southwell**, **Seth**, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689; of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.

Sotitates (**Sos**), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), **5**, 521.

Soto, **Hernando** or **Fernando de** (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier and explorer; career in Peru, **22**, 476; **23**, 544; explorations in North America, **22**, 477–481; death and burial, **22**, 481–484.

Soubise, **Benjamin de Rohan**, **Seigneur de** (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.

Soubise, **Charles de Rohan**, **Prince de** (1715–1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.

Soudan, see **Sudan**.

Souham, **Joseph** (1760–1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.

Soulé, **Pierre** (1802–1870), French-American politician; minister to Spain, **23**, 390; conduct at Madrid, **23**, 393; Ostend manifesto and, **23**, 393.

Soulis, **Sir William de**, hereditary butler of Scotland; in conspiracy against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.

Soult, **Napoléon Hector** (1801–1857), French politician and diplomat; ministry, **13**, 71–72.

Soult, **Nicolas Jean de Dieu** (1769–1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands

division of army for invasion of England, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557; **17**, 452; at battle of Heilsberg, **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; defeats General Belvedere in Spain, **10**, 342; at battle of Reynosa, **10**, 342; takes Corunna and Ferrol, **10**, 349; appointed governor of Portugal, **10**, 349; takes Oporto, **10**, 349, 540; evacuates Oporto, **10**, 350, 540; at battle of Albuera, **10**, 357; **12**, 582; attempts to relieve siege of Pamplona, **10**, 369; retreats before Wellington, **10**, 371.

Sotîphis, see **T'er-sa**.

Sourdis, **Henri de** (1593–1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.

Sousa or **Souza**, **Martim Affonso de** (ca. 1500–1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.

Sousa, **Thome' de** (ca. 1510–1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549–1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.

South Africa, main treatment, **22**, 265–320; discovery of Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475–477; **22**, 265; Cape Colony ceded to England by Holland (1815), **22**, 266; English attempt settlement of Natal (1824–1828), **22**, 276, 318; abolition of slavery (1834), **22**, 267; “Great Trek” (1835–1836), **22**, 267, 276–282, 318; Republic of Natal organised (1839), **22**, 267; Natal annexed to Cape Colony (1843), **22**, 267, 318; Transvaal organised (1852), **22**, 267, 283; Sand River Convention (1852), **22**, 283; Orange Free State organised (1854), **22**, 268, 277, 283; discovery of diamonds (1867), **22**, 269; discovery of gold (1868), **22**, 286; (1871), **22**, 287; (1884), **22**, 319; British annexation of Transvaal (1877), **22**, 288–290; first Boer War (1880–1881), **22**, 270, 279, 290–292; Jameson Raid (1895), **22**, 297 seq.; second Boer War (1899–1902), **22**, 303–317, 319–320.

South African Republic, see **Transvaal**.

South African War, see **Boer Wars**.

South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.

Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.

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- Spa Fields Riot**, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501-502.
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Steen, Johannes Wilhelm Christian (1827–), Norwegian statesman; premier (1891, 1898), **16**, 486, 487.

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Steinmetz, Karl Friedrich von (1796–1877), German general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.

Stenbock or Steenbock, Count Magnus von (1664–1717), Swedish soldier; defeats Danes at Helsingborg, **16**, 389; surrenders at Tönning, **16**, 389; **17**, 286; imprisonment and death, **17**, 286.

Stenkil, king of Sweden; accession (1056), **16**, 36; person and character, **16**, 187, 189.

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Stephen of Blois (1105–1154), king of England 1135–1154; ancestry, **18**, 239; swears to maintain succession of Matilda, **18**, 239; Henry I’s bounty towards, **18**, 241; coronation, **18**, 241; grants excessive privileges to barons, **18**, 242; in wars against partisans of Matilda, **18**, 243–255; war with David of Scotland, **18**, 243–245; **21**, 37; Roger of Salisbury and, **18**, 245–247; war with Matilda and Robert of Gloucester, **18**, 247–253; taken prisoner, **18**, 248; exchanged for Gloucester, **18**, 251; besieges Oxford, **18**, 252; quarrels with clergy, **18**, 253; compromises with Henry Plantagenet, **18**, 255; death, **18**, 255; anarchy in England under, **18**, 255, 256; contemporary view of reign, **18**, 255, 256; character, **18**, 241, 248, 255.

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Stephen “the Great,” prince of Moldavia 1457–1504; warlike enterprises of, **24**, 132, 133; defeats Turks at Rakova, **24**, 133; given title of “Athlete of Christ” by Sixtus IV, **24**, 134; driven from dominions by Turks, **24**, 134; regains throne, **24**, 135; aids Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180; destroys Polish army, **24**, 135; death, **24**, 135; memory of, honoured by Moldavians, **24**, 136.

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Stephen “the Little” (d. 1774), regent of Montenegro; claims to be Peter III of Russia, **24**, 197, 208; reign, **24**, 197, 208.

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Stephen (1817–1867), archduke of Austria; nominated palatine of Hungary, **14**, 616.

Stephen, count of Chartres, Blois and Troyes; power and wealth, **8**, 840; president of the council of chiefs of first crusade (1096), **8**, 340; desertion of, **8**, 348.

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Stephen Lazarevich, prince of Serbia; becomes vassal of Turkey (1389), **24**, 194.

Stephen Voyislav (eleventh century), Servian chief; insurrection of, **24**, 189.

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Sterling, Sir James (1791–1865), British colo-

- nial governor and admiral; founds first permanent settlement in Western Australia (1829), **22**, 248.
- Sterry, Peter** (1629-1672), English clergyman; at Cromwell's death-bed, **20**, 178.
- Sterzing, Martin**, Tyrolese leader; defeats elector of Bavaria (1703), **14**, 409.
- Stesicles**, Athenian general; sent to help democratic party in Corcyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 145, 148.
- Stesilaus** (d. 490 B.C.), Athenian strategus; slain at Marathon, **3**, 273, 274, 276.
- Stettin**, town in Germany; surrendered to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1630), **14**, 347; Peace (Treaty) of (1570), **16**, 309, 348-349.
- Steuben**, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von (1730-1794), Prussian-American general; drills American troops, **23**, 278-279.
- Stevens or Stephens, Samuel**, governor of Carolina in 1669, **23**, 49.
- Stevens, John Leavitt** (1820-1895), American statesman; as minister to Hawaii recognises provisional government of 1893, **23**, 484.
- Stevens, Thaddeus** (1792-1868), American statesman; opposes renomination of Lincoln, **23**, 450; on act of secession, **23**, 455.
- Stevenson, Adlai Ewing** (1835-), American politician; nominated for vice-president (1892), **23**, 483; (1900), **23**, 491.
- Stevenson, Colonel**, English soldier; in Marhattas War with Wellesley (1803), **22**, 119; takes Asseerghur and Burhanpur, **22**, 121.
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- Stewart, Charles** (1778-1869), American naval commander; in War of 1812, **23**, 340.
- Stewart, David**, earl of Rothesay, see **Rothesay**.
- Stewart, Sir Donald Martin** (1824-), English soldier; in Afghan War, **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
- Stewart, Robert** (1769-1822), Lord Castle-reagh and 2nd marquis of Londonderry, British statesman; secretary of war in Portland ministry (1807), **21**, 470; reception of, in house of commons (1816), **21**, 486; introduces "Six Acts" in house of commons (1820), **21**, 510; foreign secretary, **21**, 531; English plenipotentiary at Congress of Vienna, **15**, 323.
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- Steyn, Martinus Theunis** (1857-), South African statesman; elected president of Orange Free State (1896), **22**, 281; suggests conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner (1899), **22**, 282; escapes capture (1901), **22**, 315.
- Sthenelaidas**, Spartan ephor; speech on Peloponnesian War (432 B.C.), **3**, 512, 515, 524.
- Sthenelus**, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 70, 75.
- Stigand** (d. 1072), English prelate; favours Edgar Ætheling for throne, **18**, 170.
- Stilicho, Flavius** (d. 408 A.D.), Roman general and statesman; main treatment, **6**, 538-549; character and early career, **6**, 538-539; overthrows Rufinus, **6**, 540; becomes guardian of empire, **6**, 543; follows Alaric to Greece, **6**, 544; in war with Goths, **6**, 545-547; make agreements with Alaric, **6**, 548; executed, **6**, 549; accused of having invited Goths into Roman empire, **6**, 598.
- Stillwater**, battles of, see **Saratoga**.
- Stilo, L. Ælius Præconinus** (ca. 100 B.C.), Roman grammarian, **5**, 645.
- Stirling**, royal burgh of Scotland; capitulation of castle (1299), **18**, 419; sieges (1303-1304), **18**, 420-421; **21**, 79; (1313), **21**, 97-98; (1515), **19**, 73; (1651), **20**, 120-121; (1746), **21**, 325.
- Stirling, William Alexander, Lord** (1726-1786), American soldier; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
- Stirling Bridge**, battle of (1297), **18**, 410-411; **21**, 72-74.
- Stockach**, town in Germany; battle of (1799), **14**, 530, 533.
- Stockholm**, capital of Sweden; siege of (1391), **16**, 203-204; carnage of (1520), **16**, 231-233.
- Stockton, Robert Field** (1796-1866), American naval commander; in California campaign (Mexican War), **23**, 373.
- Stofflet, Nicholas** (1751-1796), Vendean general; opposes republican armies, **12**, 403; concludes treaty, **12**, 404; defeated by Hoche and executed, **12**, 407-408.
- Stoilov, Constantine** (1853-), Bulgarian statesman; forms ministry (1894), **24**, 186.
- Stoke**, town in England; battle of (1487), **19**, 23; **21**, 392.
- Stokesley, John** (1475?-1539), bishop of London; sent by Henry VIII to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 124.
- Stolberg, Juliana**, Countess of, mother of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
- Stone, William** (ca. 1603-1695), English colonial governor; sent by Lord Baltimore to Maryland, **22**, 606 note; forced to surrender office and imprisoned, **22**, 607.
- Stone Age**, early period in civilisation of mankind; importance in history, **1**, 42-43; relics in Switzerland, **16**, 522.
- Stone of Scone**, part of coronation chair of Scotch kings; carried to England by Edward I (1296), **15**, 408.
- Stoneman, George** (1822-1894), American soldier; makes raid in western Virginia, **23**, 446.
- Stone River**, battle of, see **Murfreesboro**.
- Stonewall Jackson**, name given Thomas J. Jackson, see **Jackson**.
- Stonington**, town in Connecticut, U. S. A.; bombarded by British (1814), **23**, 336.
- Stony Point**, promontory on the Hudson River; capture of (1779), **23**, 271.
- Stormberg**, town in Cape Colony; Boer victory at (1899), **22**, 308.
- Stormont, Lord**, see **Mansfield**, 2nd Earl of.
- Stoughton, Israel** (d. 1645), American colonial soldier and statesman; sent as commissioner to England to support claim

- of Massachusetts to jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
- Stout, Sir Robert** (1844–), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher** (1811–1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.
- Strabo, Seius**, praetorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
- Strabrobates-Sthavarapatis**, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.
- Strachan, John** (1778–1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828–1838), **22**, 334.
- Strachey, William** (fl. 1609–1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610–1612), **22**, 579.
- Strada, Zanobi di** (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.
- Strafford, Earl of**, see **Wentworth**.
- Stralsund**, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.
- Stralsund, Peace of** (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Strasburg**, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.
- Strategopulus, Alexius**, see **Alexius Strategopulus**.
- Stratford, John** (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.
- Stratford de Redcliffe**, see **Canning, Stratford**.
- Strathnairn, Baron of**, see **Rose**.
- Stratius, Achæan** captive in Rome (167–146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.
- Strato**, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Stratocles**, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.
- Straton**, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.
- Stratonice** (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.
- Strauss, David Friedrich** (1808–1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.
- Strattis**, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.
- Straw, Jack** (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.
- Strelitz, Streltsi, or Streltzi**, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritschnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.
- Stremayr, Karl von** (1823–), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.
- Strigonia**, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.
- Strikes**, see **Labour**.
- Stroganov or Stroganoff, Count Alexander** (1734–1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.
- Strolbovna, Peace of** (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
- Stromboli**, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.
- Strongbow**, see **Pembroke**.
- Strossmayer, Joseph George**, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.
- Strozzi, Filippo** (1488–1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.
- Strozzi, Pietro** (1500–1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.
- Strozzi, Tommaso** (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334–343.
- Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von** (1737–1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
- Struensee, Karl August von** (1735–1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
- Struss, Colonel Nicholas** (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
- Struthas, Persian satrap**; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
- Strutzki**, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
- Struve, Gustav von** (1805–1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
- Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart**, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371–1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603–1714; for lists of rulers see **England and Scotland**.
- Stuart, Arabella** (ca. 1575–1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
- Stuart, Charles Edward**, the "Young Pretender," see **Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir**.

- Stuart, Sir Charles** (1753–1801), British soldier, younger son of Lord Bute; defeated by Greene at Eutaw Springs (1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 278; in India, **22**, 102; victorious at Minorca, **10**, 318.
- Stuart, Esme**, Lord d'Aubigny and earl of Lennox (ca. 1555–1583), Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James VI, **19**, 356; exile and death, **19**, 357; **21**, 277.
- Stuart, Francis**, see Bothwell.
- Stuart, Henry**, see Darnley.
- Stuart, James** (d. 1309), steward of Scotland, son of Alexander, fourth steward; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; signs capitulation of Irvine, **21**, 71; at battle of Stirling Bridge, **21**, 73–74.
- Stuart, James**, second earl of Moray or Murray (1533–1570), son of James V of Scotland; as prior of St. Andrews, **21**, 253–254; sent to Paris to negotiate return of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 287; **21**, 262; protects Mary in exercise of her religion, **19**, 290; **21**, 263; chief adviser of Mary, **19**, 292–293; **21**, 265; made earl of Mar and of Moray, **19**, 293; opposes Mary's marriage to Darnley, **19**, 301–302; **21**, 265; exiled, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; reconciliation with Mary, **19**, 303; connection with Darnley's murder, **19**, 305, 307, 313; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 314; **21**, 266; regency of, **21**, 267–270; fights Mary's supporters at Langside Hill, **19**, 315–316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 318 seq.; accusations against Mary, **19**, 319 seq.; supports project of Mary's marriage with duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; return to Scotland, **19**, 322; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; death and character, **19**, 340 and note; **21**, 269–270.
- Stuart, James**, earl of Arran (d. 1596), son of Lord Ochiltree; combines with earl of Lennox against Morton, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; influence over James VI, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; imprisoned, **19**, 357; **21**, 277; returns to power, **19**, 358; **21**, 278; intrigues with English court, **21**, 279.
- Stuart, James Ewell Brown** (1833–1864), American Confederate general; in Virginian campaign, **23**, 432; death of, **23**, 447.
- Stuart, James Francis Edward**, prince of Wales, also called Chevalier de St. George and the Old Pretender (1688–1766), son of James II of England; birth, **20**, 405; taken to France (1688), **20**, 409; acknowledged king of England by Louis XIV, **11**, 613; **20**, 461; bill for attainting, **20**, 461; unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland (1708), **11**, 622; **20**, 476–477; adherents in Scotland, **20**, 479, 490; **21**, 324; issues manifesto asserting his right to throne, **20**, 508; intrigues of, **20**, 509; lands in Scotland (1715), **20**, 510; retreats to France, **20**, 510; relations to Bolingbroke and Ormonde, **20**, 510; correspondence with Alberoni, **20**, 519; invited to Spain, **20**, 522; renewed intrigues after birth of son, **20**, 531–532.
- Stuart, John** (d. 1298), son of Alexander, fourth steward of Scotland and brother of James Stuart; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; killed at battle of Falkirk, **21**, 77.
- Stuart, John** (d. 1479), earl of Mar and brother of James III of Scotland; arrest and execution of, **21**, 193.
- Stuart, John**, 3rd earl of Bute, see Bute, Earl of.
- Stuart, Matthew**, earl of Lennox (1510–1571), Scottish soldier and statesman, father of Darnley; marries daughter of Margaret Tudor of Scotland, **19**, 300; invited to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 300; **21**, 265; enters plot to kill Rizzio, **21**, 266; accuses Bothwell of murder of Darnley, **19**, 307; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 341; **21**, 270; death, **19**, 349; **21**, 270.
- Stuart, Walter** (d. 1326), sixth steward of Scotland, son of James Stuart; marries Marjory, Bruce, **21**, 104; placed in charge of Berwick, **21**, 107, 108; at battle of Bìland Abbey, **21**, 113; death, **21**, 113.
- Stuart**, dukes of Albany, see Albany.
- Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, James Archibald**, 1st Baron Wharnccliffe (1776–1845), British statesman; attitude regarding Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill (1823), **21**, 526; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552–523; opposes Grey's reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; death of, **21**, 604.
- Student's Petition** (1848), presented by the students of Vienna to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, petitioning educational rights, **14**, 622 seq.
- Stuhlweissenburg**, city in Hungary; battles of (1593), **24**, 372; (1688), **24**, 395.
- Sture, Sten** (d. 1503), Swedish statesman; becomes administrator of Sweden (1470), **16**, 215; administration, **16**, 219 seq.; death, **16**, 223.
- Sture, Sten, the Younger** (1512–1520), Swedish statesman; becomes regent, **16**, 224; vanquishes Christian II, **16**, 229; excommunication, **16**, 230; death, **16**, 230.
- Sture, Svante** (1504–1512), Swedish statesman; secedes from Sten Sture's cause, **16**, 219; becomes marshal, **16**, 220; administration, **16**, 223; death, **16**, 224.
- Sturleson**, see Snorre Sturleson.
- Sturm, Johann** (1507–1589), German scholar and teacher; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Sturm und Drang**, name applied to a period of German literature in latter part of eighteenth century, **15**, 338–340.
- Stüssi** (fifteenth century), burgomaster of Zürich; seeks alliance with Frederick III of Austria (1441), **16**, 590.
- Stive or Stueve, Johann Karl Bertram** (1798–1872), German jurist; becomes "March minister" in Hanover, **15**, 442.
- Stuyvesant, Peter** (1592–1672), last Dutch

- governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.
- Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.
- Suabia, see Swabia.
- Suatopluk, see Zwentibold.
- Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see Turkey.
- Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.
- Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.
- Subutai, see Sabutai.
- Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770–1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.
- Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.
- Sucre, Antonio José de (1793–1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.
- Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459–461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461–463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463–464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464–465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471–472.
- Sudely, Lord, see Seymour, Thomas.
- Sudracæ, see Oxydracæ.
- Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511–514.
- Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see Högfors.
- Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.
- Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.
- Suetonius Paulinus, see Paulinus.
- Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.
- Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.
- Suffets, name given the council of Elders at Carthage, **2**, 317.
- Suffolk, Dukes of, see Brandon, Charles, and Grey, Henry.
- Suffolk, William de la Pole, Earl of, see Pole.
- Suffrage:
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Taghlib, Arab tribe; Christianity among, **8**, 15.

Taginæ, ancient town in Italy; Narses defeats Totila at (552 A.D.), **7**, 112, 419–420.

Tagliacozzo, town in Italy; battle of (also called battle of Scurcola) (1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129.

Tahir (ninth century A.D.), governor of Khorasan, founds kingdom in Iran, **8**, 17, 211; followers overthrown by Saffarids, **8**, 217.

Tahir, pacha of Acre; rebels against Turkey (1773), **24**, 418.

Tai (tenth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 220.

Taif, city of Arabia; besieged by Mohammed, **8**, 129.

Taijuts, Turkish clan; oppose Jenghiz Khan (Temujine) (ca. 1188), **24**, 274–276.

Taiko-sama or the **Taiko**, see **Hideyoshi**.

Taillebourg, village in France; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.

Taiping or Taeping Rebellion (1850–1864), an insurrection in southern China; conditions leading to, **24**, 545–546; Hungsin-tsuen leader of, **24**, 546; progress of Taiping power, **24**, 547–549; suppressed by General Gordon, **24**, 552.

Taira, Japanese family prominent in the tenth century; depose Fujiwara clan in Japan, **24**, 583; power and influence, **24**, 586; overthrow (1185), **24**, 587.

Tai-songs, dynasty in Cochin China; rise (1737), **24**, 519.

Taits, Syrian name for Arabs; origin of name, **8**, 4.

Taitsung, emperor of China 620–649 A.D.; aids Yezdegerd, **8**, 155; issues decree in favour of Christianity, **24**, 268.

Taj Mahal, a mausoleum at Agra, India; built by Shah Jahan (ca. 1650), **22**, 33.

Takahira (twelfth century), emperor of Japan; reign, **24**, 587.

Takakura, emperor of Japan; abdicates (1180), **24**, 587.

Takeleth I (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 173.

Takeleth II (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 174.

Takifites, Arabian tribe; head alliance against Islam, **8**, 128; give up idolatry for Mohammedanism, **8**, 129.

Taku Forts, fortifications guarding the approach to Tientsin and Peking; taken by the French and English (1858), **24**, 568.

Talassius (eighth century B.C.), a Roman chief; part in rape of Sabines, **5**, 63.

Talavera, town in Spain; battle of (1809), **10**, 350, 540; **12**, 582.

Talavera, Fernando de (1445–1507), Spanish prelate; assembles council for discussion of Columbus' plan (1487), **22**, 421; reports

- unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.
- Talbot, Charles**, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660-1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495-496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483-484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.
- Talbot, Francis**, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560-1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.
- Talbot, George**, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?-1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.
- Talbot, John**, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373-1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191-199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241; character, **21**, 391.
- Talbot, Richard** (1302?-1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.
- Talbot, Richard**, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.
- Talha** (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.
- Ta-lien-wan**, town and naval station on the Liao-Tung peninsula, in southern Manchuria, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; captured by Japan (1894), **24**, 577, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; see Dalny.
- Talikota**, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.
- Tallard, Camille de la Baume**, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652-1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618-619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.
- Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de**, prince of Benevento (1754-1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staël, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.
- Tallien, Jean Lambert** (1767-1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341-342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.
- Tallien, Mme. de**, see Chimay.
- Tallmadge, James** (1778-1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.
- Talmud**, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.
- Talon, Jean Baptiste** (1625-1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.
- Tamahu**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.
- Tamai**, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.
- Taman**, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Tamar**, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 94.
- Tamasp** (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.
- Tamasp**, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.
- Tamatave**, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.
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- Tamil**, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Tamin**, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.
- Tamut Amen**, see Tanut-Amen.
- Tamarritu**, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.
- Tammuz** or Du'uzu, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.
- Tamsapor**, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Tana**, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.
- Tanaquil**, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80-81.
- Tanchelin** (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.
- Tanagra**, in ancient geography, town of Boeotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.
- Tancred** (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylaeum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.
- Tancred** (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309-310.
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- Taney, Roger Brooke** (1777-1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

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- Tang, dynasty in China 620-906 A.D., **24**, 543, 544.
- Tang, first emperor of Shang dynasty in China (1766 B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Tanga, in German East Africa; siege (1889), **15**, 556.
- Tangier or Tangiers, the ancient Tingis, seaport of Morocco; conquered by Moors, **7**, 98; conquered by Alfonso V of Portugal (1471), **8**, 250; **10**, 468; part of dowry of Catherine of Braganza, **20**, 243; administration of Kirke and abandonment by British (1684), **20**, 366-367; bombarded by French (1844), **13**, 76.
- Tanis, fortress in Egypt; surrenders to crusaders (ca. 1219), **8**, 427.
- Tanistry, a system providing for choice of successor during life of king; alleged establishment by Donald I of Scotland (861-863 A.D.), **21**, 15; description, **21**, 57.
- Tantia Topee, leader of rebels in Indian mutiny (1857), **22**, 198.
- Tanjore, British India; defeat of English at (1782), **22**, 101.
- Tann-Rathsamhausen, Ludwig Samson von der (1815-1881), Bavarian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174.
- Tanna'im, Jewish teachers, **2**, 137.
- Tantra, Sanskrit religious treatise; on caste, **2**, 515.
- Tanucci, Bernard, Marquis of (1698-1783), Italian statesman; as minister of Charles VII of Naples, **9**, 537.
- Tanut-Amen or Tandamani, king of Egypt (701 B.C.), **1**, 176, 181, 185, 418, 427.
- Tao, doctrine in China, **24**, 530.
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- Tao-Sse, religious sect in China; raises insurrection (184 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Tapper, Ruard, inquisitor-general for Netherlands; appointed by Paul III (1537), **13**, 392.
- Tapudias, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Tara, place in Ireland; battle of (980 A.D.), **21**, 349.
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- Tarantus, nickname given to Caracalla, **6**, 396 note.
- Tarasius (d. 806 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; summons council Constantinople (785 A.D.), **8**, 552; calls council of Nicæa (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.
- Tarentum (modern Taranto), in ancient geography, city of Magna Græcia; at war with Rome (284-280 B.C.), **5**, 199-200, 203-207; subjugated by Rome (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; in Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.), **5**, 250, 266, 269, 272.
- Target, Jean Baptiste (1733-1807), French lawyer; refuses to defend Louis XVI, **12**, 290.
- Tartagius, chief of Avar embassy to Justin II (565 A.D.), **7**, 138.
- Targitaus, in Scythian mythology the first inhabitant of Scythia, **2**, 404.
- Taricheutæ, Egyptian embalmers, **1**, 237-238.
- Tarifa (ancient Tartessus), in ancient geography, region in southern Spain; visited by Phœnicians, **10**, 4 note.
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- Tarik**, Saracen general; invades and conquers part of Spain (710 A.D.), **7**, 493, 494; **8**, 192, 193, 194, 195.
- Tarkhular**, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.
- Tarleton**, Sir Banastre (1754-1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277-278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.
- Tarnovo**, see **Tirnova**.
- Tarpeian Rock**, Roman place of execution, **5**, 130, 169, 424, 434.
- Tarquinius**, ancient city in Etruria, **5**, 80.
- Tarquinius** or **Tarquins**, Roman royal family; origin, **5**, 80; banished from Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 87; war with Rome, **5**, 89-95; critical estimate of story of, **5**, 100.
- Tarquinius Priscus**, Lucius (ca. 615-576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80-82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.
- Tarquinius Sextus** (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86-87; death, **5**, 88.
- Tarquinius Superbus**, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.
- Tarquinius**, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
- Tarragona** (Tarraco), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; siezed by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.
- Tarruntenus Paternus** (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.
- Tarsus**, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.
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- Tarvis**, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.
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- Tashkend**, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), **17**, 600.
- Tashufin ben Ali**, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144-1147; reign, **8**, 244-245.
- Tasman**, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602-1659), Dutch navigator; discovers Van Dieman's Land (1642), **22**, 234; discovers New Zealand (1642), **22**, 259.
- Tasmania** (formerly **Van Dieman's Land**), island and British colony in Australasia; discovery (1642), **22**, 234; colonised as penal settlement, **22**, 236; settlement, **22**, 241; convict system in, **22**, 242-244.
- Tasmites**, Arab tribe; legendary origin, **8**, 102.
- Tassilo** (d. 794), duke of Bavaria 748-788; deprived of power by Grifo, **7**, 505; reinstated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 506; accompanies Pepin to Italy, **7**, 514; defection of, from Pepin, **7**, 517; at war with Charlemagne, **7**, 526-527.
- Tasso**, Torquato (1544-1595), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 483.
- Tatars** or **Tartars**, Tungusic tribes originally in Chinese Tatar and now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia and by the Manchus; under rule of Tamerlane, **2**, 378; invade Palestine (ca. 1244), **8**, 433-444; dynasty of, in China, **24**, 306, 544; destroy Moscow (1382), **17**, 153; plunder Russian villages, **17**, 235; massacre of, **17**, 394-395; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; defeated by General Zolkiewski, **24**, 52; defeated at Zloczow, **24**, 62; conquer the Kumani (1239), **24**, 130; settle in Bulgaria (1861), **24**, 178.
- Tatf-Ra** (**Dadef-Ra**), king of Egypt ca. 3660 B.C.; place in IVth dynasty, **1**, 96, 98.
- Tatius**, Titus (d. ca. 750 B.C.), legendary king of the Sabines; reigns with Romulus, **5**, 62, 64-65; legend of, **5**, 98, 100.
- Tat-ka-Ra** (d. ca. 3336 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 99, 101.
- Tato** (d. ca. 548 A.D.), Lombard king; wars with Heruli, **7**, 429-430; deposed, **7**, 432.
- Tattischeff**, Dmitri Pavlovitch (1769-1845), Russian diplomat; while ambassador to Spain, contrives the "camarilla," **10**, 381, 381 note.
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- Tauromenium** (**Taormina**), city in Sicily; siege of (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; naval conflict off (36 B.C.), **5**, 627-628.
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- Ta-user** (thirteenth century B.C.), Egyptian princess; marries Siptah Menepthah, **1**, 166.
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- Tayar Muhammed Pasha (d. 1638), grand vizir of Murad IV of Turkey; at siege of Baghdad, **24**, 380.
- Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775–1839), English soldier; private secretary of William IV, **21**, 563; negotiates with Lords Grey and Brougham on behalf of William IV in regard to the Reform Bill (1832), **21**, 563.
- Taylor, Jeremy (1613–1667), English bishop and writer; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316; preaches in Ireland after Restoration, **21**, 423.
- Taylor, John W. (1748–1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
- Taylor, Rowland (d. 1555), English divine; trial of, **19**, 246; characterisation, **19**, 247; imprisonment and degradation, **19**, 248; death, **19**, 248–250.
- Taylor, Zachary (1784–1850), American soldier and statesman, twelfth president of the United States; campaign in Mexican War, **23**, 370, 372; nominated as choice of the Whig convention, **23**, 377; election of, **23**, 378; policy in regard to admission of new states, **23**, 379; death, **23**, 382.
- Tcherkesses, see Circassians.
- Tchernaiiev, Mikhail Grigorievitch (1828–1898), Russian general; captures Auliet and Tashkend, **17**, 600; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602.
- Tchernitchev or Tchernysheff, Alexander Ivanovitch, Prince (1786–1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
- Tchernigov, Principality of, mediæval principality in Central Russia; situation and early importance, **17**, 118.
- Tchernigov, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
- Tchesme or Chesme, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
- Tchet, see Zacharias.
- Tchitschakoff, or Tchitchakov or Tchitchagoff, Paul Vassilievitch (1765–1849), Russian admiral; joins conspiracy against Paul I, **17**, 442; drives Austrians out of Volhnia, **17**, 473; seizes Minsk, **12**, 591; attacks French at passage of the Beresina, **12**, 595; **17**, 482.
- Tchitschakoff, Vasili Yakovlevitch (1726–1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
- Tchoki-Khan, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
- Tchudic, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
- Te, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Tea Act, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
- Tea Party, Boston, see Boston Tea Party.
- Tearless Battle, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Teash, Robert, see Thatch.
- Tebeste (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126–127.
- Tecumseh, Tecumthe or Tecumtha (ca. 1775–1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325–326; death, **23**, 333.
- T'efa or Tosorthros, king of Egypt ca. 3972–ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
- Tefa-ba, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
- Tefnekht (Tnephachthus), prince of Sais ca. 775–ca. 750 B.C., **1**, 175, 179.

Tegetthoff, Baron Wilhelm von (1827–1871), Austrian admiral; at battle of Lissa, **15**, 28, 496.

Tehuti or Thoth, in Greek *Hermes Trismegistus*, Egyptian god, **1**, 91, 195; **2**, 353.

Tehutimes I or Aa-kheper-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1590–ca. 1565 B.C.; reign, **1**, 131–133; additions to buildings at Karnak, **1**, 116; cities of Phœnicia do homage to, **2**, 272.

Tehutimes II, king of Egypt ca. 1565–ca. 1552 B.C.; reign, **1**, 133–134; mummy of, discovered, **1**, 156.

Tehutimes III, king of Egypt ca. 1530–ca. 1500 B.C.; co-regent with Hatshepsitu, **1**, 135; reign, **1**, 135–138; additions to Karnak, **1**, 116; tablet of, from Karnak, **1**, 290; campaigns in Phœnicia, **2**, 272; tomb of, **3**, 53, 54.

Tehutimes IV, king of Egypt ca. 1470–ca. 1455 B.C., **1**, 139.

Teias or Teja (d. 553 A.D.), last king of Ostrogoths in Italy 552–553 A.D.; reign, **7**, 421.

Teimer, Martin, popular leader of the Tyrol; in war against Napoleon (1809), **14**, 562.

Teispes or Sispis, Persian king ca. 730 B.C., name of two ancestors of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 589, 590; see also *Teushpa*.

Teja, see *Teias*.

Tejada, Lerdo de, see *Lerdo de Tejada*.

Tekeli, Count Emeric, see *Tököly*.

Tekke-Turcomans, Tatar nomads in Central Asia; conquered by Russians (1877–1881), **17**, 615–617.

Telamon, in ancient geography, town in Italy; battle (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.

Teclius, king of Sparta ca. 775 B.C.; death, **3**, 144.

Telegonus, in Roman legend, son of Ulysses and Circe; founds Præneste, **5**, 67; founds Tusculum, **5**, 68.

Tel el-Amarna, town in Egypt; capital of Amenophis IV (Khun-aten), **1**, 140; tablets of Amenhotep IV found at, **2**, 272–273.

Tel el-Kebir, village of Egypt; battle (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.

Telephone, invention of (1877), **23**, 478.

Telesphorus, general in service of Antigonos (ca. 313 B.C.); plunders Olympia, **4**, 492.

Telesphorus, bishop of Rome 129–139 A.D., **6**, 289; **8**, 503.

Teleutias (d. 381 B.C.), Spartan admiral; gains mastery of Corinthian gulf, **4**, 113; supersedes Ecdicus as admiral, **4**, 120; Hierax supersedes, **4**, 121; popularity of, with soldiers, **4**, 122; campaign against Olynthus, **4**, 131.

Telinga, see *Telugu*.

Telerig or Cerig, king of Bulgaria; concludes peace with Constantine V (774 A.D.), **7**, 213; **24**, 244.

Telisch, Turkish fortress; siege (1877), **17**, 604.

Telissu or Vofangow, town in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.

Tell, William, hero of Swiss legend; story of, **16**, 556–560.

Tell el-Amarna, see *Tel el-Amarna*.

Tell el-Kebir, see *Tel el-Kebir*.

Tellez, Leonora, see *Leonora Tellez*.

Tellier, Michel le, see *Le Tellier, Michel*.

Telugu, Telinga or Andhra, tribe of India, **2**, 488, 490.

Tema, Arabian tribe; submits to Assyria, **1**, 394.

Temelek Melchi, see *Melchi, Temelek*.

Temenus, in Greek legend, founder of Argos, **3**, 101, 116, 118, 414.

Téméraire, The, French battleship, captured by English in battle of the Nile (1798); in battle of Trafalgar (1805), **21**, 467.

Templars (Knights Templar or Knights of the Temple), religious and military order, founded by crusaders at Jerusalem (ca. 1118); foundation, **8**, 355, 460; defeated by Saladin (ca. 1185), **8**, 371; side with Philip of France against Richard of England (1191), **8**, 388; at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; Emperor Frederick II plunders estates of, **8**, 429; defeat of, by Mohammedans, causes seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432; make treaty with emir of Karak (1240), **8**, 432; at war with Tatars (1241), **8**, 433; at battle of Mansura (1249), **8**, 437; officers of Louis IX of France seize treasure-chest of (1250), **8**, 446; massacred at Saffuria (1206), **8**, 449; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454; persecuted in France (ca. 1300), **8**, 457; treatment of, in Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy (ca. 1300), **8**, 458; **18**, 439–440; suppressed by council of Vienna (1312), **8**, 458–459; **11**, 83–84; execution of grand-master, Jacques de Molay (1314), **8**, 459, 625–626; **11**, 85–86.

Temple, The, religious edifice of Jews in Jerusalem; construction of in reign of Solomon, **2**, 210–211; entered by Pompey, **5**, 474; destruction, **6**, 236, 238.

Temple, Henry John, see *Palmerston*.

Temple, Earl, see *Grenville*.

Temple, Knights of the, see *Templars*.

Temple, Sir William (1628–1699), English diplomat and statesman, and author; negotiates Triple Alliance, **20**, 266; negotiates peace with Netherlands, **20**, 280; negotiates between William III and Mary, **20**, 292; at congress of Nimuegen (1675), **20**, 282; plan of government, **20**, 292, 293; becomes member of cabinet, **20**, 293; character and sketch of career, **20**, 291, 292; experiments of, in horticulture, **20**, 352.

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Ten, Council of, see *Council of Ten*.

Tencteri, German tribe; invade Gaul, **5**, 521.

Tenda, Beatrice di, wife of Filippo Maria Visconti, see *Visconti*.

Tennes (fourth century B.C.), king of Sidon; in revolt against Persia, **2**, 292, 293.

Tennessee, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1796), **23**, 302; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410, 420; campaigns against Forts Henry and

- Donelson, **23**, 425-426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428-429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441-443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445-446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.
- Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.
- Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59-65.
- Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.
- Teobaldo of Piacenza, see Gregory X.
- T'er, see T'er-sa.
- Terbelis, see Tervel.
- Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185-ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.
- Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.
- Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.
- Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.
- Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.
- Teresa, see Theresa.
- Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591-592.
- Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417-418.
- Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.
- Térouanne, battle of, see Théroutanne.
- Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.
- Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60-79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.
- Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.
- Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.
- Terrail, Pierre du, see Bayard.
- Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715-1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.
- Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.
- Terry, Alfred Howe (1827-1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.
- T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Sôuphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.
- T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.
- Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.
- Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700-720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.
- Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.
- Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651-1725), French soldier, at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.
- Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.
- Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.
- Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778-1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.
- Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.
- Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnel, Leopoldo.
- Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455-1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
- Teucrí (Teucrians), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.
- Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.
- Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.
- Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.
- Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396-397.
- Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64-69.
- Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.
- Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107-108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42-43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.
- Teutons, see Germans.
- Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.
- Tewfik Pacha, Mohammed (1852-1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879-1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pacha, **24**, 459-460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.
- Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596-597.
- Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

- Spanish establish military posts, **23**, 83; becomes a state of Mexico, **23**, 366; settled by American colonists, **23**, 366; rebels against Mexico, **23**, 366; victory of San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366, 624; as independent republic, **23**, 366; seeks annexation to United States, **23**, 366; annexation by United States (1845), **23**, 369, 385; scene of early events in Mexican War, **23**, 370-373, 374-376, 625-626; disputed territory ceded by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848), **23**, 376, 626; passes ordinance of secession (1861), **23**, 409; opposes reconstruction (1865), **24**, 461.
- Texas** *versus* **White**, a case decided by United States Supreme Court (1868) pronouncing Act of Secession void, **23**, 469.
- Texel**, island in the North Sea; naval battles of (1653), **13**, 620-621; **20**, 148; (1797), **15**, 282.
- Tezcuco**, town in Mexico; capital of Alcolhuans (fourteenth century), **23**, 506; captured by Cortes, **23**, 523; launching place of Cortes' navy, **23**, 529.
- Tezcuco** or **Texcoco**, Lake of, in Mexico; Mexicans draw off to inundate army of Cortes, **23**, 524.
- Thacher**, **George** (1754-1824), American statesman; proposes anti-slavery constitutional amendment (1798), **23**, 316.
- Thais** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetaira, mistress of Alexander the Great; at burning of Persepolis, **4**, 357.
- Thais**, Siamese race, **24**, 514.
- Thalaba ben Salama** (eighth century B.C.), Syrian leader; invades Spain, **8**, 200.
- Thales** or **Thaletas**, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.
- Thales of Miletus** (ca. 640-546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.
- Thalestris** (**Minithya**), legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, **2**, 441; **4**, 384.
- Thaletas**, see **Thales of Crete**.
- Thallus** (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.
- Thalna**, **Juventius** (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prætor in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.
- Thames**, battle of the (October 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.
- Thamimasidas**, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.
- Thamudæans**, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **8**, 5.
- Thangbrand** (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.
- Thannyras**, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.
- Thapsus**, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555-556.
- Tharymbas**, see **Arymbas**.
- Thatch** (**Theach**, **Teach**), **Robert** "Blackbeard," pirate; attacks Charleston (ca. 1716), **23**, 195.
- Theagenes**, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.
- Theagenes**, Theban general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-244.
- Thebarma** (**Ormia**), town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heracilius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.
- Thebe**, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.
- Thebe**, wife of Alexander of Phærae; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.
- Thebes** (**Diospolis**, **No-Amen**), city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106-125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115-116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106-107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365-1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamthek, **1**, 183; see also **Karnak**.
- Thebes**, city in Boeotia, Greece; main treatment, **4**, 126-201; origin, **1**, 37; **3**, 100; rise, **4**, 126-153; legendary foundation by Cadmus, **3**, 107-108, 114; reputed birthplace of Hercules, **3**, 69-70, 101; Cadmea, the Theban citadel, **4**, 130-131; legend of "the Seven against Thebes," **3**, 38, 72, 85, 108; war with Athens over Plataea, **3**, 252-255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at Cnophyta, **3**, 428; under democratic and Athenian influences, **3**, 433; opposes Athens, **3**, 522-524, 554-560, 641; **4**, 9-10, 72; opposes Sparta, **4**, 96-98, 108-109; defeated by Spartans at battle of Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110; defeats Sparta at battle of Leuctra, **4**, 157-160; wins battle of Mantinea, **4**, 172; under Epaminondas, **4**, 154-184; supremacy of, **4**, 185-201; government and policy, **3**, 187, 252-253; **4**, 165; captured by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.), **4**, 247; restored by Cassander, **4**, 442, 491; walls rebuilt, **7**, 30; subject to dukes of Athens, **7**, 323; military methods, **3**, 371, 607; **4**, 154-155, 220.
- Theias** (d. 553 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths; defeated by Narses, **7**, 112.
- Themistocles** (ca. 527-ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305-306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330-333; at Salamis, **3**, 342-346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349-350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382-385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396-401.
- Themophorus**, name for Ceres, **1**, 281.
- Themptauder**, **Oscar**, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.
- Theobald**, king of Austrasia ca. 553 A.D., **7**, 112.

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.

Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139–1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.

Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carboneari, **9**, 582.

Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.

Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534–536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395–397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.

Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380–381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.

Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.

Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.

Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.

Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.

Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66–105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72–73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77–78.

Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553–554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.

Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.

Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.

Theodora, “the Elder” (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579–580.

Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204–1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.

Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254–1258 A.D., **7**, 305–306.

Theodore I, pope 642–649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.

Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.

Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295–1322; restores order, **24**, 174.

Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.

Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625–634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.

Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.

Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.

Theodore Studita (753–826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.

Theodore, count of Holland, see **Dirk**.

Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.

Theodoric, king of the Franks, see **Thierry**.

Theodoric “the Great” (ca. 454–526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474–526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380–393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106–107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384–385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389–390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.

Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420–451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581–582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589–590; **10**, 17.

Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452–466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603–605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.

Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.

Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.

Theodosius (I) “the Great” (346–395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525–534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528–529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529–531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

Theodosius (II) “the Younger” (401–450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42–60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45–59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716–717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194–195.

Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.

Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see **Diodotus**.

Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

- Theognis** (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.
- Theophanes** (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 813–820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 959–963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230–231.
- Theophano**, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.
- Theophilus**, Byzantine emperor 829–842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222–223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.
- Theophilus** (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39–40.
- Theophilus** (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.
- Theophobus**, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.
- Théot**, Catherine (1716–1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.
- Theramenes** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628–629; at battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 635–636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641–642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6–8.
- Therapeutæ**, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161–162.
- Theresa** or **Teresa** (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.
- Theresa Christina Maria** (1822–1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.
- Thermidorians**, the more moderate party of the French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 398.
- Thermopylæ**, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.
- Thermus**, **M. Minucius**, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.
- Théroigne de Méricourt** or **Marcourt**, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liégeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762–1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217–219.
- Theron**, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488–472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.
- Théroutanne** (**Térouanne**, **Téroanne**), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of, called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.
- Thervings**, see Visigoths.
- Theseus**, hero in Greek legend; marries Hippolyte, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71–73, 158–162.
- Thespis** (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.
- Thesprotians**, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.
- Thessalonica**, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527–528, 531–532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.
- Thessalonica** (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.
- Thessalus**, eponymic hero of Thessaly, **3**, 100–102.
- Thessaly** (**Thessalia**), a division of Greece; inhabitants, **3**, 34, 57, 100, 106, 110, 152, 190; government, **3**, 189, 190; submits to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 212–214; rule of Jason (370 B.C.), **4**, 161–164, 214; war with Thebes, **4**, 178–181; conquered by Macedon (344 B.C.), **4**, 235.
- Thete**, Greek labouring class; degradation of, **3**, 96, 97.
- Theudebald**, king of the Franks 548–555 A.D.; marriage, **7**, 431, 448.
- Theudebert** or **Dietbert** (d. 548 A.D.), king of Austrasia 534–548 A.D.; invades Italy, **7**, 407–408, 478; marriage, **7**, 431, 448; conquers Rhætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
- Theudelinda** (d. 628 A.D.), Bavarian princess; marries Authari, king of Italy, **7**, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, **7**, 445.
- Theudes**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531–548 A.D.; accession, **7**, 99; **10**, 19; besieges Ceuta, **7**, 113.
- Theudibert** (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; death, **7**, 447.
- Theudisela**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 548 A.D.; reign, **10**, 19.
- Thi** (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes queen of Amenhotep III, **1**, 139.
- Thi**, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), **1**, 198, 170.
- Thiat Mar**, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves the emperor (915 A.D.), **7**, 597.
- Thibaudeau**, Count Antoine Claire de (1765–1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), **12**, 392; character, **12**, 421.
- Thibaut IV** (1201–1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, **8**, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, **11**, 58.
- Thibaw**, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), **22**, 218, 219.
- Thibet**, see Tibet.
- Thielman**, Johann Adolf von (1765–1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312; engages Grouchy, **12**, 641; **15**, 330–331.
- Thierry I** or **Theodoric** (d. 534 A.D.), king

of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, **7**, 473; at war in Thuringia, **7**, 477.

Thierry II (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, **7**, 480.

Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, **7**, 482-486.

Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, **7**, 491.

Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, **13**, 311, 314; in second crusade, **8**, 363; **13**, 311.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), **13**, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), **13**, 62; becomes premier (1840), **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, **13**, 73; exiled (1851), **13**, 124; opposes German unity (1868), **15**, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), **13**, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), **13**, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), **13**, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, **13**, 183; administration as president of France, **13**, 186-188.

Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, **7**, 578; **8**, 568; **11**, 13; appeals to pope, **7**, 579.

Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, **7**, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), **7**, 579.

Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, **4**, 83, 120.

Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), **8**, 565; siege of (1463), **11**, 491.

Third Estate (Tiers État), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), **11**, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), **8**, 499; **11**, 83 note; in states general of 1356-1357, **11**, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, **11**, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), **11**, 282; humiliates Henry IV, **11**, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), **11**, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), **11**, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, **11**, 542-543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), **12**, 149-156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, **18**, 425.

Thirlby, Thomas (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), **19**, 252; judge of Cranmer, **19**, 254; degraded (1559), **19**, 278.

Thirty Tyrants, **Thm**, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., **4**, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., **6**, 408, 417-420.

Thirty Years' Truce, concluded by Athens

with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), **3**, 435, 441.

Thirty Years' War, The (1618-1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, **11**, 111; **14**, 329-331; main treatment, **14**, 329-385; Brandenburg and, **15**, 111-134; Denmark and, **16**, 358-362; England and, **19**, 504; France and, **11**, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, **24**, 53; Spain and, **10**, 268-269; Sweden and, **16**, 322-328; Switzerland and, **16**, 650-653.

First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618-1623), **14**, 329-338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), **14**, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, **14**, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), **14**, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), **14**, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), **14**, 333; **15**, 112; **19**, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), **14**, 339; **16**, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), **14**, 333; **15**, 113; Tilly's victories in the Palatinate (1620-1623), **14**, 336-338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), **14**, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, **14**, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, **14**, 335.

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Third period: Sweden at head of Protestants (1630-1635), **14**, 344-367; Gustavus Adolphus espouses Protestant cause (1630), **14**, 346, 347; **15**, 116-118; **16**, 322; Gustavus clears Pomerania, **14**, 348; **15**, 118-120; **16**, 325; Magdeburg taken by Tilly (1631), **14**, 349-352; **15**, 120; Gustavus victorious at Breitenfeld (1631), **14**, 352-354; **15**, 120; **16**, 325; Wallenstein restored to command, **11**, 354; Wallenstein fortifies camp near Nuremberg (1632), **14**, 355; **16**, 326; Gustavus killed at Lützen (1632), **14**, 357-360; **16**, 326; Oxenstierna succeeds Gustavus, **14**, 362; **16**, 329; schemes of

- Wallenstein, **14**, 366, 368; **15**, 122, 123; assassination of Wallenstein (1634), **14**, 364; Swedes defeated at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; **15**, 123; Peace of Prague (1635), **14**, 367; **15**, 123; George William of Brandenburg joins the emperor (1635), **15**, 125.
- Fourth period: France joins Protestants (1635-1648), **14**, 367-385; Swedes under Banér victorious at Wittstock (1636), **14**, 370; Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in Alsace (1636), **14**, 368, 369; Frederick III becomes emperor (1637), **14**, 372; Swedes victorious in Pomerania (1638), **15**, 126-128; negotiations for peace at Hamburg (1641), **14**, 374; Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar takes Laufenburg and Breisach (1638), **14**, 375-377; death of Bernhard (1639), **14**, 379; Torstenson wins second battle of Leipsic (Breitenfeld) (1642), **14**, 380; Sweden and Denmark at war (1643-1645), **14**, 381, 382; **16**, 359, 360; victories of Turenne and Condé (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; Torstenson defeats imperialists at Jankau (1645), **14**, 381; Wrangel's campaign, **14**, 381, 382; Peace of Westphalia, **11**, 496; **14**, 382-384; effect on Germany, **14**, 383-385, 546.
- Thistlewood, Arthur (1770-1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," **21**, 500; leader of Cato-street conspiracy, **21**, 512, 513; executed, **21**, 514.
- Thoas (193-169 B.C.), an Ætolian; Antiochus the Great and, **5**, 297.
- Thomas I, prince of Savoy 1188-1233, **9**, 502.
- Thomas "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, **7**, 221-222.
- Thomas à Becket, see Becket.
- Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277?-1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432; opposition to the king and execution, **18**, 438.
- Thomas of London, see Becket.
- Thomas, Clément (1809-1871), French officer; commands National Guard in Paris (1848), **13**, 182; attacks barricades, **13**, 101; killed by mob, **13**, 182.
- Thomas, Sir George (1705-1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738-1747), **23**, 196.
- Thomas, George Henry (1816-1870), American soldier; refuses to join secessionists, **23**, 417; wins battle of Mill Springs, **23**, 425; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; supersedes Rosecrans in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, **23**, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 443; commands Federal forces in Tennessee, **23**, 445; wins battle of Nashville, **23**, 445 seq., 466; military ability, **23**, 446.
- Thomas, Jesse Burgess (1777-1850), American politician; proposes slavery restriction clause in Missouri compromise, **23**, 348.
- Thomas, Lorenzo (1804-1875), American soldier; appointed secretary of war *ad interim* by President Johnson, **23**, 465.
- Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas of Ercildoune (ca. 1220-1297), Scottish poet; life and work, **21**, 126.
- Thomaseb (1723), Persian prince, son of Husain Shah, **17**, 313.
- Thomists, followers of Thomas Aquinas; Luther attacks doctrines of, **14**, 254.
- Thomond, Murrough O'Brien, Earl of, raised to Irish peerage (1540), **21**, 400.
- Thompson, Captain (d. 1649), English officer; mutinies against Cromwell, **20**, 93.
- Thompson, David, early American colonist (ca. 1600), **22**, 640.
- Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1798-1872), Dutch statesman; heads reform party, **14**, 60; ministries of (1849-1853, 1862-1866, 1871-1872), **14**, 61, 62.
- Thorberg, Peace of (1368), **16**, 574.
- Thorisind, king of Gepids (d. 555 A.D.); wars with Lombards, **7**, 432-433.
- Thorleif "the Wise," Icelandic chief and law-giver (tenth century), **16**, 123, 124.
- Thorn, town in Prussia; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.
- Thorn, Peace of (1466), **8**, 656; **14**, 235.
- Thorne, Robert (d. 1527) English merchant; persuades Henry VIII to fit out polar expedition (1527), **22**, 491.
- Thornycroft, Alexander Whitelaw (1859-), British officer; at battle of Spion Kop (1900), **22**, 311.
- Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, **16**, 121, 122.
- Thoron, fortress in Palestine; siege of (1197), **8**, 412.
- Thorpe, village in Scotland; Truce of (1323), **21**, 113.
- Thorstein Frode, Icelandic saga-man, **16**, 129 seq.
- Thorwardr, see Truvor.
- Thoth, see Tehuti.
- Thothmes, see Tehutimes.
- Thou, François Auguste de (1607-1642), French politician; in plot of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 479-481.
- Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, **3**, 112; **24**, 156; invaded by Ramses II, **1**, 146; Phœnician colonies, **2**, 274; **3**, 37; home of Greek religion, **3**, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, **2**, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, **2**, 610-611, 613; colonised by Greeks, **3**, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), **6**, 26, 139, 170-171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), **6**, 525.
- Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, **6**, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, **6**, 205-206.
- Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, **4**, 88-89.
- Thrasybulus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, **3**, 628; commands fleet, **3**, 633-635; **4**, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, **4**, 10-23.
- Thrasydæus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, **3**, 592.

- Thrasydæus** (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.
- Thrasyllus** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.
- Thrasyllus** (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.
- Three Emperors, League of the**, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **15**, 44.
- Three Hundred**, Theban council; aid King Philip, **4**, 247.
- Three Kings, Alliance of the**, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), **15**, 456.
- Throc Morton, Francis** (1554–1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.
- Throc Morton, Sir Nicholas** (ca. 1515–1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.
- Thsao-Thsao**, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Thsu-tse**, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Thucydides** (ca. 491–401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **3**, 509; **4**, 596.
- Thucydides, son of Melesias**, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.
- Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von** (1739–1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.
- Thummosis**, Egyptian prince; legend of, **1**, 121.
- Thun, Count Franz Anton** (1847–), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, **15**, 61; retirement of, **15**, 61.
- Thun, Count Leo** (1811–1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466–467.
- Thundering Legion**, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), **6**, 298.
- Thurgau**, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.
- Thuringians**, German tribe; allied with Theodorice, **7**, 386, 430; found a monarchy, **7**, 477.
- Thurloe, John** (1616–1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, **20**, 177; impeachment of, **20**, 212.
- Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow** (1732–1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.
- Thurman, Allen Granbery** (1813–1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.
- Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von** (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.
- Thurn, Count**, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.
- Thurot, François** (1727–1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.
- Thurstan or Toustain** (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.
- Thusnelda**, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), **6**, 76.
- Thwaites, Sir Thomas** (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Thymodes**, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.
- Thyni**, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, **2**, 410, 419; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Tiamat**, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, **1**, 313, 316, 520–523; fights with Marduk, **1**, 522–523.
- Tibareni**, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, **2**, 629, 632.
- Tiberias**, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373–376; **11**, 48.
- Tiberinus**, see **Elagabalus**.
- Tiberine or Roman Republic**, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.
- Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar** (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14–37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133–160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62–64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144–148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154–160.
- Tiberius II**, Byzantine emperor 578–582 A.D.; reign, **7**, 140–141; aids Rome against Lombards, **7**, 439; at war with Persia, **7**, 143.
- Tiberius**, name assumed by Heracleonas' brother David, *q. v.*
- Tiberius Alexander** (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, **2**, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, **2**, 178.
- Tiberius Apsimar**, Byzantine emperor 698–704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, **7**, 192–193.
- Tibesh**, town in Algeria, see **Tebeste**.
- Tibet or Thibet**, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, **24**, 504–510; land and people, **24**, 504–507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483–484; **24**, 269; at war with China, **24**, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), **24**, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, **24**, 286; added to Chinese Empire, **24**, 545; relations with India, **2**, 490; **24**, 509;

- makes war on Sikkim (1886), **24**, 509; relations with British, **24**, 509–510.
- Tibullus, Albius** (ca. 54–18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
- Ticino**, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), **17**, 37.
- Ticinum**, Latin name for Pavia, *q. v.*
- Ticonderoga**, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, **23**, 215; Amherst captures (1759), **23**, 216; captured by Continental force under Ethan Allen (1775), **23**, 245.
- Tien-chwang**, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
- Tientsin**, city in China; Treaty of (1860), **21**, 626; allied troops capture (1900), **24**, 568.
- Tiepolo, Baiamonte** (d. 1325), Venetian noble; conspiracy of, **9**, 272.
- Tigellinus, Sophonius** (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of praetorian guard; favourite of Nero, **6**, 194; prodigality of, **6**, 199; compasses death of Petronius, **6**, 205; character, **6**, 210–211.
- Tiglathpileser I** (Tukulti-apal-esharra), king of Assyria 1120–1100 B.C.; reign, **1**, 377–378; visits Phœnicia, **2**, 278; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392; annals of, **2**, 395.
- Tiglathpileser II**, king of Assyria ca. 950–930 B.C., **1**, 380.
- Tiglathpileser III** (Poros, Pulu or Pul), king of Assyria 745–727 B.C.; reign, **1**, 391–395; seizes throne, **1**, 365; wars with Syria, **2**, 114–115, 413; campaigns in Phœnicia, **2**, 284; captures Arpad, **2**, 413; wars with Medes, **2**, 583; system of government, **2**, 607.
- Tigranes I**, king of Armenia ca. 94–55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, **5**, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI, **5**, 468; wars with Parthians, **8**, 62; kingdom of, **5**, 469; war with Rome, **5**, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, **5**, 472; war with Phraates, **5**, 473.
- Tigranes II**, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186–187.
- Tigranes III**, king of Armenia ca. 20–6 B.C., **5**, 44.
- Tigranes IV**, king of Armenia ca. 2 B.C.; placed on throne by Romans, **8**, 70.
- Tigranocerta**, capital of Armenia; battle of (68 B.C.), **5**, 470.
- Tigris**, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503–504.
- Tigurini**, Helvetian tribe; migration, **5**, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tilden, Samuel Jones** (1814–1886), American statesman; early political career, **23**, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, **23**, 474–476.
- Tilly, Johann Tserclaes, Count of** (1559–1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, **14**, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), **14**, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, **14**, 338; campaign against Denmark, **14**, 340 seq.; commands at capture of
- Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353; death, **14**, 354.
- Tilsit**, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Tilsit, Treaty and Peace of**, **12**, 562, 583; **15**, 297; **16**, 423; **17**, 455–456; **21**, 472; **24**, 105.
- Timæa**, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), **3**, 620.
- Timasius, Flavius**, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
- Timbuktu or Timbuctoo**, city in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, **24**, 471.
- Timesileus**, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), **3**, 436, 450.
- Timoleon** (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, **4**, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, **2**, 319; **4**, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; defeats Carthaginians, **4**, 207; death, **4**, 207.
- Timotheus** (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, **4**, 142; conquers Corcyra, **4**, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, **4**, 143; deprived of command, **4**, 145; brought to trial, **4**, 148; commands mercenaries in Persian War, **4**, 148–149.
- Timothy**, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, **24**, 268.
- Timur or Timour**, also **Timur-leng** (Timur the "Lame"), corrupted to Tamerlane (1333–1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, **24**, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, **24**, 298; theocratic system of government, **24**, 298; empire founded by, **24**, 299; conquers Khorasan, **24**, 300; conquests in west and south, **24**, 301; at battle of Angora, **24**, 320; **7**, 333; relations with Europe, **24**, 301; death, **24**, 302, 320.
- Tinchebray**, town in France; battle of (1106), **11**, 30; **18**, 233.
- Tingis**, see **Tangier**.
- Tippecanoe**, battle of the (1811), **23**, 326.
- Tiptoft, John** (1427–1470), earl of Worcester; as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), **21**, 392.
- Tipu Saib or Tippoo Sahib** (1749–1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, **22**, 101, 102; successes against British, **22**, 102; attacks Travancore, **22**, 111; ravages the Carnatic, **22**, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, **22**, 112; killed at Seringapatam, **22**, 114–116.
- Tir**, see **Tyr**.
- Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel** (1827–1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, **13**, 194, 195.
- Tiresias**, mythical Theban prophet, **3**, 85.
- Tirhaqa**, king of Egypt ca. 704–ca. 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 176–178, 407; war with Senacherib, **1**, 177; **2**, 115–116; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 181; attacks Assyria, **1**, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, **2**, 116.
- Tiribazus**, Persian satrap of West Armenia

- ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, **4**, 119-124; defeats Evagoras, **2**, 622; treaty with Evagoras, **4**, 134.
- Tiridates I**, king of Armenia 54-ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, **6**, 170; war with Corbulo, **6**, 186; banished by Corbulo, **6**, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), **6**, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, **6**, 243.
- Tiridates**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces II**.
- Tiridates II**, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
- Tiridates**, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), **6**, 139.
- Tiridates** (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.
- Tirnova** or **Tarnovo**, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, **24**, 172; captured by Turks (1393), **24**, 174.
- Tiron**, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, **6**, 348.
- Tirol**, see **Tyrol**.
- Tiryns**, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, **3**, 43, 46-48, 54-55, 57-64.
- Tissaphernes** (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.
- Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman** (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875-1890), **15**, 78-80.
- Titch, Constantine**, Bulgarian czar 1258-1277; reign, **24**, 174.
- Titelman, Peter** (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, **13**, 393.
- Tithraustes**, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95-96.
- Titian "the Divine"** (1477-1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.
- Titicaca, Lake**, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, **23**, 537.
- Tities**, tribe of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 108-111.
- Titius, Marcus**, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.
- Titurius, Quintus Sabinus** (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, **5**, 525, 600.
- Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)** (40-81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247-250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 23, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194-197, 199-200; **6**, 235-236; triumph of, **6**, 236-239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to throne, **6**, 247; reign, **6**, 247-256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, **6**, 254; Colosseum completed by, **6**, 266; gladiatorial combats under, **6**, 375; death, **6**, 255-256.
- Titus**, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 88.
- Titus Aebutius**, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Herminius**, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Tarquinius** (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, **5**, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
- Tlas (Uat'nes)**, king of Egypt (second dynasty), **1**, 92.
- Tlaxcalans or Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.
- Tlemcen**, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), **13**, 68.
- Tlesias**, Athenian archon ca. 676-684 B.C., **3**, 163.
- Tmu**, Egyptian god, **1**, 150, 164, 167, 219.
- Tnephachthus**, see **Tefnekht**.
- Tobacco**, introduction of, into England, **22**, 560.
- Tobago**, island in the British West Indies; D'Estrées captures (1678), **11**, 586; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
- Tobiah**, adversary of Nehemiah, **2**, 131, 132.
- Tobitschau**, town in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
- Toda**, Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
- Todar Mal**, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, **22**, 30.
- Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich** (1710-1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), **24**, 416.
- Todleben or Tottleben, Count Eduard Ivanovitch** (1818-1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.
- Toggenburg**, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), **16**, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, **16**, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), **16**, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), **16**, 661.
- Toghril or Togrul Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.
- Toghrul** (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesugei, **24**, 274; death, **24**, 276.

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Tököly, **Tökely**, or **Tekeli**, Count Emeric (1659-1705), Hungarian patriot; revolt of, **14**, 396; **24**, 389; made prisoner by Turks, **14**, 398; leads Turkish forces against Austria, **24**, 399.
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Toledo, capital of the province of Toledo, Spain; third council of the Church held at (400 A.D.), **10**, **12**; Leuvigild establishes court at, **10**, **21**; capitulates to Arabs, **8**, 193; surrenders to Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85; surrenders to Alfonso VI of Leon (1085), **8**, 240.
Tolentino, town in Italy; battle of (1815), **14**, 579.
Toleration, Act of, in English law, the name given to the statute I William and Mary (1689), relieving Protestant dissenters from restrictions in the exercise of religious worship, **20**, 423.
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Tolstoi, Count Peter (d. 1728), Russian diplomat; arrested in Constantinople, **17**, 281; effects succession of Catherine I (1725), **17**, 327; becomes member of secret high council, **17**, 328.
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Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763-1798), Irish revolutionist; in Irish revolution of 1794, **21**, 439; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 440; capture, **21**, 442; trial and death, **21**, 443.
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Torkel (d. 1306), regent of Sweden; administration, **16**, 193; execution, **16**, 193.
Toronto, capital of province Ontario, Canada; capitol of Upper Canada removed to, **22**, 331; during revolt of 1837, **22**, 337;

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Torquatus, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, **5**, 165; war with Sabines, **5**, 183; military discipline, **6**, 111, 112.

Torquatus, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator 208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.

Torquemada, Tomas de (ca. 1420-1498), Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitor-general in Castile; legislates against Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592-593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.

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Torrington, Sir George Byng, Viscount (1663-1733), English admiral; repulses French fleet (1708), **20**, 477; destroys Spanish fleet off Sicily (1718), **9**, 532; **10**, 293; **12**, 23; **20**, 521; courage and decision of, **20**, 523.

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Tostig (d. 1066), English earl, son of Godwin; assists Harold in Welsh campaign, **18**, 140; misgoverns Northumbria, **18**, 143; succeeded by Morcar, **18**, 143; seeks alliance with William of Normandy, **18**, 144; invades England, **18**, 148-150; death, **18**, 150.

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- St. Jean-de-Luz (1659), **10**, 268.
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 Vossem (1673), **11**, 579.
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 Yandabu (1826), **22**, 135.
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 Zürich (1859), **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.
 Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.
 Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.
 Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.
 Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.
 Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.
 Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.
 Trelawney, Jonathan (1650-1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.
 Trémouille, see La Trémouille.
 Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711-1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.
 Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545-1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304-305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.
 Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
 Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.
 Treschow, Neils (1751-1833), Norwegian statesman; proposes union with Sweden (1814), **16**, 471.
 Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
 Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.
 Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.
 Treves, Sir Frederick (1853-), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.
 Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.
 Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.
 Trevor, Sir John (1633-1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448-449, 513.
 Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780-1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.
 Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853-1855), **24**, 549-550.
 Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.
 Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74-67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

- Triballi** or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.
- Tribigild** or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35-37.
- Tribocci**, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.
- Tribonian** or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132-133.
- Tribunes of the Plebs** or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359-380.
- Trichinopoli**, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50-52.
- Tricoupis**, see **Trikoupis**.
- Triennial Act**, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512-514.
- Trier**, see **Treves**.
- Trievna Pass**, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.
- Trifanum**, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.
- Trikoupis** or **Tricoupis**, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236-237.
- Trimurti**, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.
- Trincomalee** or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.
- Trinidad**, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.
- Trinkitat**, battle of; see **Tokar**.
- Trinks**, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), **24**, 519.
- Trinobantes**, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.
- Triocassæ**, see **Troyes**.
- Triple Alliance**: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called *Dreibund*, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **11**, 631; **15**, 52, 53f.
- Triple Alliance**, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.
- Tripola**, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.
- Tripoli**, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also **Tripolitan War**.
- Tripoli**, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.
- Tripolis**, **Tripoli**, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.
- Tripolitan War** (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318-319.
- Tristan l'Hermite** or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.
- Tritantæchmes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.
- Tritogenia**, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.
- Triumvirate**, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.
- Trivulzio**, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618-619.
- Trochu**, Louis Jules (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178-179.
- Trojan War**, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76-82.
- Trojans**, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy**.
- Trolle**, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
- Trollop** or **Trollope**, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.
- Tromp**, Cornelis or **Cornelius** (1629-1691),

- Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
- Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon** (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
- Tronchet, François Denis** (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
- Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim**, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
- Trons, Covenant of**, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
- Troppau, Congress of**, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
- Troubadours**, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
- Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood** (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
- Troup, George McIntosh** (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
- Troy, city of Asia Minor**; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.
- Troyes, city in France**; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
- Troyes, Treaty of**, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.
- Truce of God**, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.
- Trückli-Bund**, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
- Trussel, Sir William** (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
- Truvor (Thorwardr)**, Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
- Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of**, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
- Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas** (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
- Tryggvason, Olaf**, see Olaf Tryggvason.
- Tryggve** (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.
- Tryon, William** (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
- Tryphon** (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
- Tryphon**, see Salvius.
- Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo**, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
- Tsing**, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
- Tso, General**, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
- Tsongkapa**, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
- Tsountas, Chrestos**, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
- Tsu Tsi** (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
- Tsung-ching** (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
- Tuaregs**, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
- Tuatha De Danaan**, see De Danaan, Tuatha.
- Tuathal** (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
- Tubaal**, see Ithobaal.
- Tubal or Tabal**, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
- Tubantes**, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
- Tabero, Quintus**, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
- Tucker, Josiah** (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
- Tudela**, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Tuditonus, Caius Sempronius**, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
- Tudor**, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.
- Tudor, Jasper**, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
- Tudor, Owen** (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
- Tu-Duc** (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
- Tufa** (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

- Tugeni**, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tughlak** (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.
- Tuhennu**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.
- Tui**, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.
- Tuileries**, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
- Tuisko**, see **Woden**.
- Tukluk Timur**, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.
- Tuktammu**, see **Lygdamis**.
- Tukulti-apal-esharra**, see **Tiglathpileser I**.
- Tukulti-Asshur-Bel**, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.
- Tukulti-Ninib I**, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.
- Tukulti-Ninib II**, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.
- Tula**, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231-232.
- Tulé** (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraites, **24**, 284-285.
- Tulga**, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.
- Tulip-mania**, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.
- Tullagh**, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.
- Tullia** (78-45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.
- Tullia**, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82-83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.
- Tullia** (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.
- Tullianum**, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.
- Tullius**, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147-148.
- Tullus Hostilius** (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.
- Tulu**, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.
- Tulunids**, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878-905 A.D.), **8**, 218.
- Tuman Bey** (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444-445 seq.
- Tu-men**, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Tu'mun**, Aramæan tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.
- Tunis**, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194; **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes excitement in Italy (1881), **9**, 631; designs of French colonists in, **24**, 486.
- Tunis**, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233-234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.
- Tupac Amaru** (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742-1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.
- Tupac Yupanqui** or **Topa Inca Yupanqui** (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.
- Tupis**, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Tupper**, Sir Charles (1821-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.
- Turan Shah** (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Châtillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.
- Turcilingi**, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.
- Turcomans**, see **Turkomans**.
- Turenne**, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611-1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644-1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667-1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinate, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.
- Turgeniev**, **Turgenieff**, **Tourgueniev**, or **Tourguenev**, Ivan Sergievich (1818-1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.
- Turges** (**Turgesius**), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815-845), **21**, 345, 346.
- Turgot**, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727-1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.
- Turin**, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.
- Turin**, **Treaties of**, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; 2. (1796),

- armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; 3. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.
- Turkestan** or **Turkistan**, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.
- Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.
- Russian or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.
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- Turkmanchai** or **Turkmanshai**, Treaty of (1828), **24**, 493; negotiating peace between Russia and Persia, **17**, 544; **24**, 493.
- Turkomans** or **Turcomans**, a Turkish race; raids of, **17**, 615.
- Turko-Russian Wars**, see **Russo-Turkish Wars**.
- Turks**, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119-121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259-260; life and customs, **24**, 260-261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144-145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268-269; religion, **24**, 262-263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270-271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280-284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287-288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319, 324, 327, 329, 339-358; see also **Seljuks** and **Turkey**.
- Turnacum**, Roman name of Tournay, **6**, 583.
- Turner, Francis** (1638?-1700), English prelate, bishop of Ely; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.
- Turnhout**, town in Belgium; battles of (1597), **13**, 530 seq.; (1789), **14**, 45, 488.
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- Turnus Herdonius** (ca. 534 B.C.), a Latin chief; accused of plot against Tarquin, **5**, 83.
- Turonos**, early inhabitants of Touraine, **5**, 520.
- Turpilianus, Caius Petronius**, Roman consul **61** A.D.; commands in Britain, **6**, 193; **13**, 15.
- Turranius, Caius**, Roman cereal prefect (14-48 A.D.), **6**, 93, 172.
- Turreau, Louis** (1761-1796), French soldier; in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376, 403, 404.
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- Tuscans**, tribe of Italy; wars with Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 161; (311 B.C.), **5**, 191; (310 B.C.), **5**, 192.
- Tuscany**, former grand duchy of Italy; Alaric invades (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; obtains reduction of tribute to Rome (412-414 A.D.), **6**, 565; ruling family extinct (1115 A.D.), **9**, 38; municipal wars in, **9**, 41 seq.; relations with the Guelph League, **9**, 86; power of Della Torre, **9**, 108; early literature, **9**, 185; outbreak of plague (ca. 1400), **9**, 255; Cosmo de' Medici becomes grand duke of (1569), **9**, 461; effect of death of grand duke Francisco, **9**, 479-480; in the seventeenth century, **9**, 501-502; in first half of eighteenth century, **9**, 525-528; Quadruple Alliance provides for succession (1718), **9**, 531; Don Charles acknowledged successor, **9**, 532; passes to Francis, duke of Lorraine (1738), **9**, 533; effect of treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 536; under Austrian rule, **9**, 542-543; legislative reforms under Leopold II of Austria (Leopold I of Tuscany), **9**, 545-547; under Ferdinand III, **9**, 549; French seize (1799), **9**, 559; erected into kingdom of Etruria (1800), **9**, 564; **12**, 509-510; annexed to France (1808), **9**, 570, 572; restored to Habsburgs (1814), **9**, 579; during revolutions of 1831, **9**, 585; obtains constitution (1848), **9**, 592; revolts (1848), **9**, 598; becomes part of the kingdom of Sardinia (1860), **9**, 607; see also **Florence**.
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- Tuscia**, Roman name for Tuscany, **7**, 515.
- Tusculum**, in ancient geography a city in Italy; legend of foundation, **5**, 67-68; war with Rome, **5**, 93; recovered by Romans, **5**, 176.
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- Tut-ankh-Amen**, king of Egypt ca. 1390 B.C., **1**, 73, 140.
- Tutbury Castle**, in Staffordshire, England; prison of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 322.
- Tutchin, John** (d. 1707), English political writer; sentence of, **20**, 375.
- Tuttlingen**, town in Württemberg, Germany; battle of (1643), **14**, 381.
- Tver**, city on river Volga, Russia; devastation by Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 204.
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Tyrsenus, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.

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Tzaconians, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.

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- Uah-ab-Ra** (Apries or Hophra), king of Egypt 589–570 B.C., **1**, 62; aids Tyre, **1**, 176; Ionians and Carians under, **1**, 187; subdues Cyrene, **1**, 188–190, 450; Nebuchadrezzar defeats, **2**, 119, 120; repulsed by Greeks, **3**, 206; identified with Apries, **2**, 286, 600.
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- Ugolino, Buzzacherino de Sismondi**, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), **9**, 94.
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- Uguccone dà FagGINEA**, Ghibelline chief of Pisa (fourteenth century), **9**, 133.
- Uhada**, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, **8**, 236, 237.
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- Ulf Jarl** (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, **16**, 47; saves Canute's life, **16**, 49; death of, **16**, 49.
- Ulfjot** (tenth century), Icelandic legislator; draws up code of laws (928 A.D.), **16**, 123; magistrate of Iceland, **16**, 124.
- Ullusunu**, king of Man (ca. 316 B.C.); submits to Sargon II, **1**, 399.
- Ulm**, town in Württemberg, Germany; siege of (1376), **14**, 189.
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- Ulpian Library**, at Rome; established by Trajan, **6**, 269, 347.
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- Ulpian Julianus** (d. 218 A.D.), prætorian prefect; sent against Bassianus, **6**, 395.
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- Umbria**, former district of Italy; wars with Romans, **5**, 192–196, 199; submits to Rome, **5**, 210; condition under Roman rule, **5**, 407; aids Rome in Social War, **5**, 412; language and inscriptions, **5**, 49.
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- Umfraville**, Gilbert de, earl of Angus, Scotch noble; betrays Wallace (1298), **21**, 76.
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Austria-Hungary: University of Prague founded, **14**, 181; early influence of, **14**, 198; dissensions in (1408), **8**, 635.

Belgium: John of Brabant founds University of Louvain (1426), **13**, 347.

Chili: University of Chili founded (1843), **23**, 610.

Denmark: University of Copenhagen prohibits study of theology, **16**, 250.

England: growth of, during reign of Elizabeth, **19**, 468; James II's attack upon Oxford and Cambridge (1687), **20**, 388.

France: Abélard at the University of Paris, **11**, 45; University of Paris attempts to end schism in church (1394), **8**, 631; College of France founded (1529), **11**, 329.

Germany: reforms in universities, **15**, 369; University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, **8**, 635; **14**, 198; University of Cologne opposes the Reformation, **14**, 283; University of Jena founded, **14**, 319; University of Strasburg founded (1872), **15**, 534; Zürich polytechnic school, **17**, 44.

India, British: (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay), **22**, 211; (Lahore, Allahabad), **22**, 214.

Italy: mediæval, **9**, 183–184; Bologna,

early history, **9**, 183; Naples, founded, **9**, 183; Padua, rivalry with University of Bologna, **9**, 183; Rome, founded, **9**, 183.

Ireland: College of Youghal founded, **21**, 392; University of Dublin (Trinity College) founded (1591), **19**, 422.

Netherlands: seventeenth century, **13**, 591; University of Harderwijk founded (1648), **13**, 591; University of Leyden founded, **13**, 452, 591.

Russia: University of Cracow founded, **24**, 39; University of Vilna founded, **24**, 50.

Scotland: Saint Andrews, founded 1414, **21**, 166; University of Glasgow founded 1448, **21**, 221.

Sweden: University of Upsala founded 1594, **16**, 218, 305; dissensions in University of Upsala, **16**, 321 seq.

Turkey: University of Constantinople, **7**, 6.

United States: Harvard College founded (1636), **22**, 648; College of William and Mary founded (1693), **23**, 135; Princeton College (Nassau Hall) founded 1738, **23**, 169.

Unkiar-Skelessi, town in Asia Minor; treaty of (1833), **17**, 561; **24**, 452.

Unser Fritz, popular name applied to Frederick III of Germany, **15**, 542.

Upanishads, Hindu religious treatises; philosophy and characteristics of, **2**, 491, 501, 529, 536.

Upington, Sir Thomas (1844–), South African politician; premier of Cape Colony (1884–1886), **22**, 271–272.

Upsala, city in Sweden; Thing of (1018), **16**, 91; diet of (1654), **16**, 330.

Ur, ancient Babylonian kingdom; people, **1**, 322, 325, 327, 359–360; dynasty, **1**, 324, 363; campaigns against, **1**, 324, 326, 355; kings, **1**, 362–363.

Uraias (d. 541 A.D.), Gothic soldier; besieges Rimini, **7**, 406; death, **7**, 410.

Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), **22**, 328; separated from Lower Canada, **22**, 328–329.

Urartu, ancient name of Armenia, land of the Nairi; identified with Ararat, **1**, 365; identified with Chaldea, **1**, 392–393; war with Assyria, **1**, 388, 393–398; **2**, 584; conquered by Medes, **1**, 442–443; writing of people of, **2**, 420; war with Scythians, **2**, 631; Jeremiah on, **2**, 584–585.

Urban I, bishop of Rome 222–230; **8**, 503.

Urban II (Udo or Eudes) (d. 1099), pope 1088–1099; pontificate, **8**, 601; furthers first crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 330, 331, 333.

Urban III (Uberto Crivelli), pope 1185–1187; lives away from Rome, **8**, 607; death, **8**, 380.

Urban IV (Jacques Pantaléon), pope 1261–1264; pontificate, **8**, 616; proclaims crusade against Michael VIII, **7**, 312; opposes Manfred of Sicily, **9**, 108; regulates ecclesiastical affairs in Denmark, **16**, 174.

Urban V (Guillaume de Grimoard) (d. 1370),

- pope 1362-1370; pontificate, **8**, 629; Joannes (V) Palæologus, appeals to, **7**, 330; forms league against the Visconti, **9**, 247; approves of work of St. Bridget, **16**, 198; death, **16**, 198.
- Urban VI** (Bartolommeo Prignani), pope 1378-1389; schism in church under, **8**, 629, 630, 631; **9**, 249; **14**, 193; opposes Joanna of Naples, **9**, 233.
- Urban VII** (Giovanni Battista Castagna), pope 1590; short pontificate, **9**, 481.
- Urban VIII** (Maffeo Barberini) (1568-1644), pope 1623-1644; pontificate, **9**, 492, 493; supports France against England (1627), **19**, 546.
- Urban**, a Wallachian artilleryman; casts a cannon for Muhammed II (1452), **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
- Urbicus**, Lollius, legate of Antoninus Pius; builds wall across Britain (140 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Urbina**, José Maria, radical leader in Ecuador; becomes president (1852), **23**, 614.
- Urbino**, Duchy of, a former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other nearby places; annexed by the papal states (1631), **9**, 493.
- Urbino**, Dukes of, see **Medici**, **Lorenzo II de**, and **Montefelto**.
- Urgel**, Count of, Spanish nobleman; defeated by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1413), **10**, 107.
- Ur-gur**, king of Ur 3200-3150 B.C.; builds temples, **1**, 362.
- Uri**, Swiss canton; early history, **16**, 546; charter, **16**, 547; seal, **16**, 547; enters "Everlasting League" (1291), **16**, 551; purchases Bellinzona (1418), **16**, 585; cabals (1813), **17**, 33; joins conservative side (1833), **17**, 38; enters Sonderbund (1845), **17**, 39; seizes St. Gotthard passes (1847), **17**, 41.
- Uriah**, Hittite warrior; employed by David, **2**, 65, 391; assassinated (ca. 990 B.C.), **2**, 65, 93-94.
- Uriu**, Admiral, Japanese naval officer; destroys Russian cruisers (1904), **17**, 622, **24**, 658.
- Urkagina**, king of Shirpula; dynasty of (4500 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; builds canals, **1**, 355; adopts old language, **1**, 359.
- Urlumma**, patesi of Gishban; invades Shirpula (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355; defeated by Entemena, **1**, 355.
- Ur-Nina** (d. 4290 B.C.), king of Shirpula; founds dynasty (4300 B.C.), **1**, 352-353; family, **1**, 353; builds temples, **1**, 350.
- Ur-Ningirsu**, king of Ur (2700 B.C.); reign, **1**, 363.
- Urosh the Great** (Stephen IV), king of Servia 1241-1276; reign, **24**, 190; marital alliances of, **24**, 190.
- Urosh III** (Stephen VII), king of Servia 1321-1336; reign, **24**, 191.
- Urosh V**, king of Servia 1356-1367; reign, **24**, 193.
- Urquiza**, Justo José (1800-1871), Argentine general and politician; victorious at battles of Montevideo and Montecaseros, **23**, 618.
- Urraca** (d. 1126), queen of Castile; at war with Alfonso of Aragon, **10**, 58.
- Ursalimmu**, see **Jerusalem**.
- Ursel of Baliol**, see **Baliol**.
- Ursicinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general; war against Sapor, **6**, 480; loses rank (355 A.D.), **6**, 481.
- Ursu**, see **Rusas**.
- Ursus**, duke of Venice (ca. 730 A.D.); aids Eutychius against Lombards, **7**, 206.
- Urtaki** (d. ca. 663 B.C.), king of Elam; invades Babylonia, **1**, 428; defeated by Assurbanapal, **1**, 429.
- Uruguay** or **República Oriental del Uruguay**, or **Banda Oriental**, republic in South America; settlement, **23**, 565-566; temporal dominion of Jesuits in, **10**, 524; revolution in, **23**, 592-593; Portuguese intervention in (1816), **23**, 593-594; becomes part of Brazil (1821), **23**, 594; becomes independent (1828), **23**, 595-596; recent history, **23**, 617-619.
- Uru-Malik**, a Canaanite; rules Palestine for Assyria (ca. 3000 B.C.), **1**, 362.
- Urumush**, see **Alusharshid**.
- Urusalim**, see **Jerusalem**.
- Urzaguddu**, king of Kish; campaigns (ca. 3850 B.C.), **1**, 357.
- Urzana**, king of Muzazir; defeated by Sargon II (715 B.C.), **1**, 399.
- Usaphaides**, see **Hesep-ti**.
- Usbeg**, khan of Kiptchak (d. 1342); sends embassy to China (1336), **24**, 295; influence in Russia, **17**, 145-146.
- Usbegs** or **Uzbegs**, a Turkish people of central Asia; language of, **24**, 258.
- Uscoci**, pirates of the Adriatic; allies of Austria (1615), **9**, 514; depredations, **9**, 514-516; occasion hostilities between Venice and Austria, **9**, 515-516.
- Usedom**, Count Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von (1805-1884), Prussian diplomat; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24.
- Usercheres**, see **Us-kaf**.
- User-en-Ra**, king of Egypt 3433-3466 B.C.; reign, **1**, 99.
- User-ka-f**, see **Us-kaf**.
- Usertsen I**, king of Egypt 2446-2400 B.C.; life, **1**, 110-111; appointed co-regent, **1**, 111; founds Karnak, **1**, 116; heroism, **1**, 138.
- Usertsen II**, king of Egypt 2370-2340 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Usertsen III**, king of Egypt 2340-2305 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Ushant**, island off coast of France; naval battle of (1794), **12**, 381-382; **21**, 455.
- Usipetes** or **Usipites**, German tribe; migration of, **6**, 521; wars with Romans (15 A.D.), **6**, 60, 71.
- Us-kaf** (Usercheres, User-ka-f), king of Egypt 3566-3533 B.C.; founds fifth dynasty, **1**, 98-99.
- Usoos**, Phoenician god; identified with Esau, **2**, 53.
- Usselinx**, Willem (1567-1647), merchant of Antwerp; proposes a West India Com-

- pany (1591), **22**, 498; originates Dutch settlements in America, **23**, 3; receives charter for Swedish trading company (1626), **23**, 9.
- Ussher, James** (1581–1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.
- Utah**, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.
- Utians (Jutija)**, Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Utica**, city in Africa; colonised by Phœnicians, **2**, 308; dependent on Carthage, **2**, 308; plundered by mercenaries (239 B.C.), **5**, 233; siege by Scipio (204 B.C.), **5**, 284–286; Cato governs (47–46 B.C.), **5**, 554–556; Cæsar enters, **5**, 561; statue erected to Cato, **5**, 561.
- Utraquists**, see **Calixtenes**.
- Utrecht**, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopal see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300–301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472–474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.
- Utrecht, Congress of** (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV; results, **13**, 643.
- Utrecht, Peace of**, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession; signature (1713), **9**, 529; **13**, 652; France and Spain renounce mutual rights to throne, **11**, 627; effect on German prestige, **14**, 422; action of England, **20**, 487–488; advantages to conquerors, **14**, 416–417; broken by England, **14**, 9.
- Utrecht, Union of** (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence; formation, **10**, 243; **13**, 472–474; importance, **13**, 284.
- Uvadza**, see **Uxians**.
- Uvarov, Count Sergei** (1785–1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.
- Uxbridge**, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32–33.
- Uxians (Uvadza, Chuzistan)**, Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Uyêsugi**, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.
- Uzbegs**, see **Usbegs**.
- Uzdemir Osman Pacha**, see **Osman Pacha**.
- Uzziah**, see **Azariah**.

V

- Vaca, Cabeza de, see Cabeza de Vaca.
 Vaca de Castro, Christoval (1492–1562), Spanish jurist; investigates Pizarro's abuses in Peru, **23**, 551; governor of Peru, **23**, 559.
 Vaccæans, Spanish tribe; subdued by Carthage (220 B.C.), **5**, 238.
 Vachero, Giulio Cesare (d. 1628), Italian merchant of Genoa; conspires against the oligarchy, **9**, 510.
 Vaddas, aborigines of Ceylon, **2**, 489.
 Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736–1828), French revolutionist; draws up accusation against Robespierre, **12**, 340.
 Vadstena, convent in southern Sweden; founded by St. Bridget (1344), **16**, 197–199; burned, **16**, 201.
 Vahi (fourth century B.C.), king of Armenia; defeated by Alexander the Great, **2**, 420.
 Vahyazdata, a Persian impostor (520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
 Vaiani, Paolo, podesta of Florence (ca. 1350); resists turbulent nobles, **9**, 328.
 Vaisyas, Hindu third caste; formation, **2**, 477; duties and privileges, **2**, 511; marriage customs, **2**, 518; transmigration of, **2**, 534.
 Vaivaswata, see Satyavrata.
 Vala, city of India, ancient Valabhi, *q. v.*
 Vala, Numonius, Roman cavalry officer under Varus (9 A.D.), **6**, 68.
 Valabhi, 1, ancient city of India; 2, ancient dynasty of India, **2**, 500.
 Valais (Wallis), canton of Switzerland, comprising the upper Rhone valley and mountains; church established (fourth century), **16**, 533; invaded from Italy, **16**, 585, 586; popular insurrection (1420), **16**, 586; alliance with Bern, **16**, 599; subject to France under Napoleon, **17**, 27; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34.
 Valangin, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
 Valazé, Charles Dufriche (1751–1793), French revolutionist; suicide, **12**, 326.
 Val de Grâce, Jean Baptiste du, see Clootz.
 Valdemar or Waldemar (I) "the Great" (1131–1182), king of Denmark 1157–1182; claims province of Vikia (Vigen), **16**, 110; claims Danish crown, **16**, 148–149; becomes king, **16**, 150; conquests, **16**, 150–153; laws, **16**, 154.
 Valdemar (II) "the Victorious" (1170–1241), king of Denmark 1202–1241; invades Holstein, **16**, 157; becomes king, **16**, 158; conquests, **16**, 160–162; captivity and ransom, **16**, 162–164; death, **16**, 165.
 Valdemar (III or IV), "Atterdag," king of Denmark 1340–1375; reign, **16**, 181–186; wins Denmark from Holstein, **16**, 180–181; aids Magnus II of Sweden, **16**, 194, 195; war with Hanseatic cities, **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
 Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279; reign, **16**, 190–192.
 Valdemar (d. 1231), prince of Denmark, son of Valdemar II, **16**, 164, 165, 169.
 Valdemar (d. 1257), prince of Denmark; invested with duchy of Schleswig, **16**, 172; death, **16**, 174.
 Valdemar, son of Knud V, Danish bishop; imprisoned (1194), **16**, 156–157; enmity to Valdemar II, **16**, 163.
 Valdemar, son of Eric, duke of Schleswig; minority, **16**, 175; regent of Denmark (1286), **16**, 176.
 Valdemar (d. 1307), Swedish prince, brother of Birger, **16**, 193.
 Valdemar, duke of Schleswig, sometimes known as Valdemar III of Denmark; occupies Danish throne during exile of Christopher II (ca. 1326), **16**, 179; rival of Valdemar "Atterdag" (1340), **16**, 181.
 Val-de-Junquera, in Spain; battle of (921 A.D.), **10**, 44.
 Val-des-Dunes, plain in northern France; battle of (1046), **11**, 26.
 Valdivia, Pedro de (1500–1554), Spanish soldier; conqueror of Chili, **23**, 552, 565.
 Valée, Count Sylvain Charles (1773–1846), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69.
 Valença, town in northern France; treaty of (1813) between Ferdinand III of Spain and Napoleon I, **10**, 371.
 Valence, Aymar de, see Pembroke, Earl of.
 Valencia, province in Spain; a Roman colony (138 B.C.), **5**, 319, 450; taken from the Arabs (1238), **8**, 253; **10**, 94; united to Aragon, Barcelona, and Majorca, **10**, 99; subdued by Pedro IV of Aragon, **10**, 101; enforced baptism of Moors of, **10**, 224.
 Valencia, General, Mexican soldier; defeated at Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
 Valenciennes, town in France; sieges of (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
 Valencourt, Mathieu de (d. 1205), soldier of Emperor Baldwin I, **7**, 293.
 Valens (328–378 A.D.), Roman and Byzantine emperor; associate of Valentinian (364 A.D.), **6**, 518–524; persecutions of, **6**, 520; war with Goths, **6**, 521–524.
 Valens, Roman soldier; defeated by Goths (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; treachery to Honorius, **6**, 558.
 Valens, Aurelius Valerius (d. 314 A.D.), Roman soldier; colleague of Licinius in war with Constantine, **6**, 444.

- Valens, Fabius** (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.
- Valens, Julius** (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.
- Valens, P. Valerius**, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.
- Valens, Vectius** (d. 48 A.D.); paramour of Messalina, **6**, 173-174.
- Valentia**, modern **Valence**, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.
- Valentia**, Spanish province, see **Valencia**.
- Valentin, Justinian's** ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.
- Valentinian I, (Flavius Valentinianus)** (321-375 A.D.), Roman emperor 364-375 A.D., **6**, 516-520; promotes authority of pope, **8**, 523.
- Valentinian II**, Roman emperor 375-392 A.D.; colleague of Gratian, **6**, 520; flight to Thessalonica, **6**, 526; protected by Theodosius, **6**, 534; death, **6**, 527.
- Valentinian III (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus)**, Roman emperor 425-455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574-597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.
- Valentinois, Duchesse de**, see **Poitiers, Diane de**.
- Valeria**, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.
- Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus)** (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253-260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415-417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.
- Valerian, Byzantine** soldier; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.
- Valerian law**, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**, 122.
- Valerianus Pætus**, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.
- Valerii**, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.
- Valerio-Horatian laws**, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.
- Valerius, Marcus**, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Valerius, Publius**, see **Publicola**.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138-139.
- Valerius Potitus, L.**, Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.
- Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la**, see **Épernon**.
- Valette, Jean Parisot de la**, see **La Valette**.
- Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la**, see **La Valette**.
- Valhalla**, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.
- Valkiala**, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Valkyries**, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.
- Vallandigham, Clement Laird** (1820-1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449-450.
- Valley Forge**, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777-1778, **23**, 267.
- Vallièrre, Louise de la**, see **La Vallièrre**.
- Valmy**, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Valmy, Duke of**, see **Kellermann**.
- Valognes**, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.
- Valois**, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.
- Valois, House of**, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328-1498), **11**, 98-293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498-1589), **11**, 293-394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.
- Valor, Ferdinand de**, see **Muhammed ben Humeya**.
- Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina**, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.
- Van Artevelde**, see **Artevelde**.
- Van Buren, Martin** (1782-1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.
- Van Cuyler**, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.
- Vandals**, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598-602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332-337 A.D.), **6**, 463-464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607-609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576-579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87-98, 125-127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.
- Van Dam, Rip** (1662-1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.
- Vandamme, Dominique Joseph** (1770-1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Van der Donck, Adrian**, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.
- Van Diemen's Land**, see **Tasmania**.
- Van Dorn, Earl** (1820-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

- Vandyke** or **Van Dyck**, Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, **13**, 601 seq.
- Vane**, Sir Henry (1589–1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, **19**, 578.
- Vane**, Sir Henry or Harry (1612–1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, **19**, 587; supports abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; works for commonwealth, **20**, 91; opposes Cromwell, **20**, 131; trial and death, **20**, 241; **23**, 140.
- Vangiones**, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, **6**, 59; colonise Gaul, **7**, 459.
- Vannes**, town of France; siege of (1342), **11**, 110.
- Vannius**, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19–50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, **6**, 77.
- Van Olden-Barneveld**, Jan, see **Barneveld**, Jan van Olden.
- Van Rensselaer**, Killian (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
- Van Rensselaer**, Stephen (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), **23**, 333.
- Vansittart**, Henry (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), **22**, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, **22**, 68.
- Van Twiller**, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633–1637, **23**, 8.
- Varahamihira** (ca. 510–560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, **2**, 502.
- Varahran** and **Varanes**, see **Bahram**.
- Varangian Guard**, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
- Vardanes**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXI**.
- Varela**, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
- Varennés**, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
- Varius** (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
- Varius Rufus**, Lucius (ca. 74–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
- Varna** or **Warna**, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
- Varay**, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
- Varro**, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
- Varro**, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, **6**, 144.
- Varro**, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, **6**, 100.
- Varronian**, Count (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, **6**, 510.
- Varronian** (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
- Vartan** (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
- Varuna**, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
- Varus**, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
- Varus**, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 139; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
- Vasa**, place in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Vasa**, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, **16**, 223.
- Vasa**, Gustavus Ericsson, see **Gustavus I**.
- Vasconcellos**, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
- Vasconcellos**, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
- Vascones**, see **Gascons**.
- Vasili I** (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 156–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
- Vasili II** (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
- Vasili III** (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 184, 192.
- Vasili IV** (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
- Vasilje Lupul** (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, **24**, 142–143.
- Vasilchikov**, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
- Vassilko** (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
- Vassy**, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502-1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.

Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.

Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

Vatzes, see Joannes III.

Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.

Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.

Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.

Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Caesar, **5**, 502-503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539-540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599-600.

Vaubernies, Jeanne, see Barry.

Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748-1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475-1476), **16**, 597-603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491-492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508-519; religion of, **2**, 529-533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see Veda.

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Veglina, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143-144.

Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830-), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitrae, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780-1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403-404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*

Venegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520-521.

Venetia, see Venice.

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597-601; origin of name,

- 23**, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583-584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598-600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600-601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.
- Venice**, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24-27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25-26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081-1084), **7**, 260-262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27-28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30-31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274-275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713-1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexander III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58-59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293-1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350-1355); **9**, 266-267; (1372-1380), **9**, 267-268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289-1457), **9**, 269-302; government, **9**, 269-272, 297-300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275-293; at war with Turks (1463-1479), **9**, 294-296; **24**, 331; (1499-1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645-1699), **9**, 518-523; **24**, 390-391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432-433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473-476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511-518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553-554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614-615; slave trade, **9**, 319-323; commerce, **9**, 29-30, 303-325.
- Venlo**, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.
- Venner**, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.
- Venstre**, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.
- Ventidius Bassus**, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.
- Venusia**, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.
- Venus** or **Aphrodite**, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Aeneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.
- Vera Cruz**, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.
- Vérandrye**, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685-1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.
- Veranius**, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.
- Vercellæ**, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397-399.
- Vercingetorix** (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526-527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.
- Verdun**, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.
- Verdun**, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571-576; **11**, 843.
- Vere**, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.
- Vere**, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540-1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.
- Vere**, Sir Francis (1554-1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535-536.
- Vere**, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565-1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535-536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.
- Vere**, John de (1313-1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.
- Vere**, John de (1443-1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.
- Vere**, Robert de, see **De Vere**.
- Vereschagin**, Vasilii (1842-1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.
- Verevkin**, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.
- Vergara** (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

- Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de** (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.
- Vergil**, see *Virgil*.
- Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?)**, Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.
- Vergniaud, Pierre Victorien** (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.
- Verina, Ælia** (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
- Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of** (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.
- Verme, Jacopo del** (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.
- Vermont**, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.
- Verneuil, town in France**; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **13**, 547.
- Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues** (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.
- Vernier, Théodore** (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.
- Vernon, Edward** (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.
- Vernon, Sir Richard** (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **13**, 524.
- Veromandui**, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.
- Verona, town in Italy**; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.
- Verona, Congress of** (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
- Veroneje, town in Russia**; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.
- Veronese Easter**, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.
- Veronese Marches**, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.
- Verrazano, Giovanni da** (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.
- Verres, Caius** (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.
- Versailles, city in France**; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.
- Versailles, Alliance of** (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.
- Versailles, Preliminaries of** (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.
- Versailles, Treaty of**, see *Versailles, Alliance of*.
- Verteuil, Château of**, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.
- Verulamium**, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.
- Verus, Lucius Aurelius** (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.
- Verus, Marcus Annii**, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*
- Verus Caesar, Lucius Ælius** (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.
- Vervins, town near Laon, France**; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.
- Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas** (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.
- Vesontio**, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*
- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)** (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **13**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Caesarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.
- Vespers, Sicilian**, see *Sicilian Vespers*.
- Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)**

- (1451-1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
- Vesta**, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
- Vesterås**, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277-281, 284.
- Vesterås**, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås," **16**, 282.
- Vestergötlanders** or **Westergötlanders**, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
- Vestinians**, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
- Vestinus Atticus, Marcus** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
- Vestinus, Lucius**, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69-79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
- Vesuvius**, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253-254.
- Veterani, Count** (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Vettius, Lucius**, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
- Veturia**, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
- Veturius, Titus**, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
- Veurne**, battle of; see **Furnes**.
- Vexin, French**, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
- Vézelay**, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
- Viasemski, Prince Alexander A.** (1727-1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
- Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince**, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083-1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
- Viazemski, Prince Peter A.** (1792-1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
- Viazma**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
- Vibidia**, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
- Vibius Virrius**, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
- Viborg** or **Wiborg Sound**, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius**, see **Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso**.
- Vicentia** or **Vicenza**, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
- Vicenza, Duke of**, see **Caulaincourt**.
- Vicksburg**, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440-441.
- Vico, Giovanni da** (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
- Victor I**, bishop of Rome ca. 187-200 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Victor II (Gebhard)**, pope 1055-1057?, **8**, 508.
- Victor III (Desiderius)**, pope 1086-1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
- Victor IV (Gregorio Conti)**, antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
- Victor IV (Octavian)**, rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
- Victor**, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
- Victor, Claude Perrin**, duke of Belluno (1766-1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594-596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821-1823, **13**, 28.
- Victor Amadeus I** (1617-1636), duke of Savoy 1630-1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460-461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendancy of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
- Victor Amadeus II** (1666-1732), duke of Savoy and, as **Victor Amadeus I**, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of "King of Sardinia" (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
- Victor Amadeus III** (1726-1796), duke of Savoy and, as **Victor Amadeus II**, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
- Victor Emmanuel or Emanuel I** (1759-1824), king of Sardinia 1802-1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
- Victor Emmanuel II** (1820-1878), king of Sardinia and, as **Victor Emmanuel I**, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title "king of Italy," **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
- Victor Emmanuel III** (1869-), king of Italy 1900-; accession, **9**, 633.
- Victoria**, state of Australia; first settlements in, **22**, 247; gold discovered at Ballarat (1851), **22**, 239, 247; established as independent colony of Great Britain (1851), **22**, 239; made self-governing (1853), **22**, 247; political and social conditions in, **22**, 247-248.
- Victoria** (1819-1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837-1901, **21**,

- 584-658; childhood, **21**, 585-587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594-596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654-655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
- Victoria, Guadalupe** (1789-1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825-1828, **23**, 624.
- Victoria, Maria Anna, queen** of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
- Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg** (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
- Victorinus, C. Aufidius**, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
- Victorinus, M. Piavonius** (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualling Brothers**, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203-204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
- Vidfadine, Ivar** (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
- Vienna** (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
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- Vienna, Diet of** (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
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- Vienne** (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
- Vienne, John de** (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **13**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **13**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier**, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
- Vigevano**, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
- Vigilius**, Pope 540-555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
- Vigilius** (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57-59.
- Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta** (1507-1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.
- Vignoles, Étienne**, see La Hire.
- Vikings**, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33-101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204-205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya**, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note.
- Világos**, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Villach**, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
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- Villa-Hermosa, Carlos**, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
- Villani**, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count** (1750-1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381-382.
- Villa Rica**, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
- Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of** (1653-1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621-622, 624, 625, 626-627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28-29.
- Villaviciosa or Viçosa**, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
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- Villebon, Chevalier**, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de** (ca. 1150-ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de** (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
- Villehardouin, William** (1246-1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
- Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de** (1773-1854), French statesman; min-

- istry, **13**, 28-31; under Charles X, **13**, 38, 39, 40.
- Villemain, Abel François** (1790-1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, **13**, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Villeneuve**, town of France; siege (1420), **18**, 540.
- Villeneuve, Nicholas, Marquis of**, French diplomat; negotiates Treaty of Belgrade (1740), **24**, 410.
- Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de** (1763-1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, **12**, 466; prepares for invasion of England, **21**, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, **21**, 466.
- Villeroi, François de Neuville, Duke of** (1644-1730), marshal of France; favourite of Louis XIV, **11**, 561; bombards Brussels, **13**, 643; at Namur, **20**, 451; succeeds Luxemburg as commander, **11**, 606; replaces Catinat in Italy during War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 615-616; commands in Flanders, **11**, 619; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; recalled from command in Flanders, **11**, 621; appointed to carry out directions of will of Louis XIV, **12**, 10; guardian to Louis XV, **12**, 25.
- Villeroi, Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de** (1542-1617), French statesman; councillor of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 434.
- Villiers or Palmer, Barbara**, Lady Castlemain and duchess of Cleveland (1640-1709), mistress of Charles II; relations to Charles, **20**, 232, 243; quarrels with duke of Buckingham, **20**, 263.
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- Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Philippe de**, see **L'Isle Adam**.
- Villmergen**, Switzerland; battle (1656), **16**, 656, 657; war of, **16**, 658 seq.; Ackermann at (1712), **16**, 661.
- Vilmanstrand**, town in Finland; battle (1741), **17**, 343.
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- Vimeiro or Vimiero**, town in Portugal; battle (1808), **10**, 540; **12**, 569, **21**, 474.
- Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de**, count de Rochambeau, see **Rochambeau**.
- Vincennes**, town and fort, Indiana; occupied by George Rogers Clark (1778), **23**, 269; taken by British and recaptured by Clark (1779), **23**, 269.
- Vincent, Sir Edgar** (1857-), English statesman; financial adviser in Egypt, **24**, 463.
- Vinci, Leonardo da** (1452-1519), Italian artist, **9**, 395-398.
- Vindelicis**, in ancient geography, district in Germany; conquest of, by Rome (15 B.C.), **■**, 25.
- Vindex, Caius Julius** (d. 68 A.D.), prefect of Farther Gaul; conspires with Galba (63 A.D.), **6**, 219-220.
- Vindex, Macrinus** (d. 169 A.D.), Roman prefect; defeated by Marcomanni (169 A.D.), **6**, 297.
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- Vinea, Petrus de** (ca. 1190-1249), Italian jurist and statesman; charged with plotting against life of Frederick II, **14**, 117-118.
- Vinegar Hill**, Ireland; battle (1798), **21**, 442, 459.
- Vines, Richard** (ca. 1585-1651), American colonist; plants Kennebec colony, **22**, 636; becomes governor of Massachusetts, **22**, 637; removes to Barbadoes, **22**, 637.
- Vinicius, Marcus**, Roman consul 19 B.C.; intimacy with Augustus, **6**, 122.
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- Vinius, Titus**, Roman consul 69 A.D.; friend and favourite of Galba, **6**, 225-226.
- Vinoy, Joseph** (1803-1879), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 163, 178, 179; in command of Paris after siege, **13**, 181.
- Viomésnil, Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron de** (1728-1792), French general; assists organisation of Polish confederates, **17**, 379.
- Viomésnil, Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de** (1734-1827), French general; enters English service, **17**, 437 seq.
- Vionville**, battle of, see **Mars-la-Tour**.
- Virchow, Rudolf** (1821-1902), German anatomist and politician; challenged by Bismarck, **15**, 482; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500.
- Virgil or Vergil (Lucius Publius Virgilius or Vergilius Maro)** (70-19 B.C.), Roman poet; character and works, **5**, 649-650; **6**, 102-104.
- Virgilian, Caius**, Roman prætor of Sicily (58 B.C.); refuses to receive Cicero, **5**, 505.
- Virginia** (d. 449 B.C.), daughter of Lucius Virginus; story of, told by Dionysius, **5**, 132-138.
- Virginia**, state of the United States; efforts of Walter Raleigh towards colonisation of, **19**, 411; settled by London Company (1607), **22**, 567-571; privations of early settlers, **22**, 572; John Smith, president (1608), **22**, 575-577; second charter of (1609), **22**, 577; "Starving Time" in, **22**, 578; annexes Bermudas, **22**, 579; first Assembly of (1619), **22**, 579-582; colonised by British convicts, **22**, 582; slaves introduced into (1719), **22**, 584; Indian massacre (1622), **22**, 587; first statutes of, **22**, 587; Virginia Company dissolved (1624), **22**, 588; dismemberment of territory by cession to Lord Baltimore, **22**, 591; attitude toward Puritans, **22**, 592; partial autonomy of, **22**, 593; attitude toward royalism, **22**, 594; capitulates to Commonwealth (1651), **22**, 595; declares for popular sovereignty,

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Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.

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Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Azzo (1302-1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altospacio, **9**, 141-142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.

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Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391-1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.

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Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277-1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.

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Visconti, Gian Galeazzo (1347-1402), first duke of Milan, son of Galeazzo (II) Visconti; marries sister of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 250; deposes and imprisons his uncle Barnabò, **9**, 250, 251, 347; Lombardy submits to, **9**, 251; marries Isabella of Valois, **11**, 142; design to conquer all Italy, **9**, 252; infamous policy of, **9**, 252; attacked by Florence, **9**, 253-255; purchases title of duke from Emperor Wenceslaus, **9**, 254; ravages Tuscany and Mantua, **9**, 255; bestows gifts on Byzantine emperor Manuel II, **7**, 333; founds Cathedral of Milan and Certosa of Pavia, **9**, 255; dies in midst of conquests, **9**, 255, 256; character, **9**, 251, 252.

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Visconti, Lucchino (1287-1349), lord of Milan, son of Matteo "the Great"; character and career, **9**, 243.

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Visconti, Matteo "the Great" (1250-1322), ruler of Milan, nephew of Ottone Vis-

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- Visconti, Matteo** (d. 1355), nephew of Giovanni Visconti; poisoned by brothers, **9**, 244.
- Visconti, Ottone (Otto)** (d. 1295), Italian prelate; appointed archbishop of Milan (1262), **9**, 107; defeats Torriani at Desio, **9**, 112; establishes power of Visconti in Milan, **9**, 112, 127.
- Visconti da Oleggio, Giovanni**, Italian soldier; lieutenant of Giovanni Visconti in Bologna, **9**, 244; repulsed by Florentines, **9**, 244; makes himself independent in Bologna (1356), **9**, 244; Innocent VI wrests Bologna from (1360), **9**, 248.
- Viseu**, city of Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon takes (1057), **10**, 428.
- Vishnu**, second god of Hindu Trimurti (Trinity); character, **2**, 528; worship of, **2**, 545-546; incarnations of, **2**, 535, 546; identified with Jagganath, **2**, 547.
- Visigoths**, a division of the Goths living in Western Europe; see **Goths**.
- Vistara, Lalita**, see **Lalita Vistara**.
- Vitalian or Vitalianus** (d. 672 A.D.), pope 657-672 A.D.; sends Theodore to England, **8**, 541; **18**, 54.
- Vitalian the Goth** (d. ca. 521 A.D.), Gothic chieftain and Roman general; revolt, **7**, 63; death, **7**, 64.
- Vitellius, Aulus** (15-69 A.D.), emperor of Rome 69 A.D.; wars with Otho, **6**, 227; reign, **6**, 228-231; relations with Helvetians, **16**, 532; prodigality, **6**, 228-229; defeated by Antonius Primus, **6**, 230-231; assassination, **6**, 230.
- Vitellius, Lucius** (d. 52 A.D.), father of Emperor Vitellius; governor of Syria, **2**, 173; war with Parthians, **6**, 139; sends Pontius Pilate to Rome, **6**, 140; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 174; aids Agrippina, **6**, 176.
- Vitellius, Publius** (d. 31 A.D.), Roman legate in army of Germanicus (15 A.D.), **6**, 73.
- Viterbo**, city of Italy; siege of (1353), **9**, 226.
- Viterbo, Treaty of**, a treaty between Charles of Anjou, William, prince of Achaia and Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, concluded at Viterbo (1267), **7**, 312.
- Vitkov, hill near Prague**; battle of (1420), **14**, 210.
- Vitof, Admiral** (d. 1904), Russian naval officer; leads sortie from Port Arthur (June 23rd, 1904), **24**, 659.
- Vitoria or Vittoria**, town in Spain; battle of (1813), **10**, 368; **15**, 314; **21**, 479.
- Vitovt, Alexander** (d. 1430), grand-duke of Lithuania, **17**, 157.
- Vitry**, castle in France; stormed and burned (twelfth century), **11**, 33.
- Vitsen or Witsen, Nicholas** (b. 1640), Dutch magistrate; instructs Peter the Great, **17**, 261.
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- Vivonne, Victor de Rochechouart, Duke of** (1636-1688), French admiral; sent to succour Messina, **9**, 491; **11**, 585.
- Vlad "the Impaler," or "the Executioner"** (d. 1477), sovereign of Wallachia; first reign, **24**, 132; relations with Muhammed II of Turkey, **24**, 132, 330; second reign, **24**, 135.
- Vladimir**, city of Russia; submits to Tatars (1237), **17**, 136.
- Vladimir I, "the Great," or "the Saint,"** grand-prince of Russia 980-1015; flight to Scandinavia, **17**, 102; conquest of Russia, **17**, 102; invasion of Poland, **24**, 9; conversion to Christianity, **17**, 103-106; capture of Cherson or Kherson, **7**, 240; **17**, 104; marriage, **7**, 240; **17**, 105; death, **17**, 106; canonisation, **7**, 240.
- Vladimir (II) Monomakh or Monomachus** (1053-1125), sovereign of Russia 1113-1125; at war with Oleg and the Polovtsi, **17**, 125-126; becomes grand-prince, **17**, 126; reign, **17**, 126-129.
- Vladimir**, sovereign of Bulgaria 888-892 A.D., **24**, 162.
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- Vladimir Andreevitch, "the Brave,"** Russian prince; first to sign treaty of direct succession (1359), **17**, 149; defends Moscow against Tatars (1408), **17**, 157.
- Vladimirescu** (d. 1821), Wallachian prince; refuses to join Greek rebellion, **24**, 147.
- Vladivostok**, seaport in Siberia; Russia obtains (1895), **24**, 559; raids from, against Japanese (1904), **17**, 625.
- Vlissengen**, see **Flushing**.
- Voconia, Lex**, a Roman law, excluding women from right of inheritance, **6**, 353.
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- Vogel von Falkenstein, Eduard** (1797-1885), Prussian soldier; campaign in central Germany (1866), **15**, 488; at battle of Langensalza, **15**, 488; collects army of the Main at Eisenach, **15**, 491; at battle of Aschaffenburg, **15**, 492; enters Frankfurt, **15**, 492.
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- Volagases II**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXVII**.
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- Volaterræ (modern Volterra)**, town in Italy; Scipio defeats Etruscans near (298 B.C.), **5**, 194.
- Volhnia or Volhynia**, government of Russia; subjugated by Boleslaw II of Poland, **24**, 17; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; victories of John Sobieski in, **24**, 59; occupied by Russia, **24**, 89.
- Völk, Joseph** (1819-1882), German statesman; speech at first Berlin customs parliament (1868), **15**, 513.
- Volkhov or Wolkow, Theodore** (1729-1763), Russian dramatist; life of, **17**, 357 seq.
- Volkonski, Prince P. M.**, Russian statesman; accompanies Alexander I to Tagan-

- rog (1825), **17**, 528; at death of Alexander (1825), **17**, 531; made minister of imperial court (1826), **17**, 539.
- Vollmar, Georg Heinrich von** (1850–), German politician; socialistic views, **15**, 547.
- Volscians**, an ancient people of Central Italy; league with Romans, **5**, 83; pressure of, on Latins, **5**, 121; wars with Romans (483–400 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 145–149; (390–382 B.C.), **5**, 175–176; wars with Samnites (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180, 183; conquest by Romans (338 B.C.), **5**, 185; admission to Roman citizenship, **5**, 206, 210–211.
- Volscius Fictor, Marcus**, Roman tribune (461 B.C.); accuses Cæso Cincinnatus, **5**, 150; condemned and banished, **5**, 151.
- Voltaire** (François Marie Arouet) (1694–1778), French writer; career, **12**, 111–113; as an opponent of the church, **12**, 50; contributes to encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 247–250; last days, **12**, 136; **15**, 250.
- Volterra**, see *Volaterræ*.
- Volturcius**, or **Vulturcius**, Titus, a Roman conspirator with Catiline (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.
- Volumnia** (ca. 391 B.C.), Roman matron, mother of Caius Marcius Coriolanus; character of, **5**, 145; persuades Caius Marcius to withdraw the Volscians from Rome, **5**, 148.
- Volumnius, Lucius**, Roman consul 296 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 195–196.
- Voluntary Association** (1584), association for the security of person of Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 359.
- Volusenus**, see *Quadratus*, Caius Volusenus.
- Volusianus** (d. 253 A.D.), son of Gallus; associated in the empire, **6**, 414.
- Volusius Saturninus, Lucius** (37 B.C.–56 A.D.), Roman consul 3 A.D.; wealth of, **6**, 196.
- Voncq**, town in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 156.
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- Vorontzov, Count Alexander** (d. 1806), Russian statesman; threatens rupture with France (1803), **17**, 445.
- Vortigern** (d. 485 A.D.), British chieftain; leader of National party, **18**, 32; asks aid of Hengist and Horsa, **18**, 35; conflicts with the Jutes, **18**, 36; death, **18**, 36.
- Vossem, Treaty of** (1673), peace concluded between Louis XIV and Frederick William, **11**, 579; **15**, 140.
- Voulon**, village in France; battle of (507 A.D.), **7**, 473.
- Voyislav, Stephen** (eleventh century), Serbian chief; revolt against Greeks, **24**, 189.
- Vredeland**, Dutch colony near New Amsterdam; attacked by Indians (1643), **23**, 12.
- Vries, David de**, see *DeVries, David*.
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- Warwick**, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382–1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.
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- Washington**, Lawrence, colonial planter in Virginia, grandfather of George Washington; one of grantees of Ohio Company (1750), **23**, 200.
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- Wedel-Jarlsberg, Johann Kaspar Hermann** (1779-1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
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- Wei-hai-wei**, port in China; Japanese destroy Chinese fleet at (1895), **24**, 558; captured by Japan, **24**, 559, 577, 655; England occupies (1898), **24**, 562.
- Weimar**, town in Germany; Golden Age of, **15**, 340 seq.
- Weissenburg**, town in Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (1793), **12**, 358; **14**, 507; (1870), **13**, 150.
- Wekerle, Alexander** (1844-), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.
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- Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius** (1823-1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
- Welden, Franz Ludwig**, Baron von (1782-1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
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- Welles, Gideon** (1802-1878), American politician, Lincoln's secretary of the navy; famous blockade of South, **23**, 422.
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- Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley** (1773-1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
- Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of**, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760-1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803-1805), **22**, 117-121.
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- Wenceslaus III**, king of Bohemia 1305-1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
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- Werder, Count August von** (1808-1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.
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- Werner von Urslinger**, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.
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- West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr** or Delaware (1577-1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.
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- Westermann, Joseph** (1751-1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Western Australia**, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248-249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.
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- West Franks, Kingdom of**, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577-578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
- West India Company, Dutch**, see Dutch West India Company.
- West Indies**, group of islands between North

- and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431-446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446-447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527-528.
- West Kappel**, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
- Westminster**, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
- Westminster Abbey**, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
- Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster**, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
- Weston**, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Westphalia**, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
- Westphalia**, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583-589; **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
- West Virginia**, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
- Wetherell**, Sir Charles (1770-1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
- Wettin**, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
- Wexford**, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390; massacre of (1649), **21**, 423.
- Weyler**, Valeriano (1836-), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
- Weymouth**, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
- Whalley**, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Wharncliffe**, Lord, see Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.
- Wharton**, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
- Wheeler**, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Wheeler**, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
- Wheelwright**, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
- Whiggamore Raid**, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
- Whigs**: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300-303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482-483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550-553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562-563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828-1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377-378; defeated in election of 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Whiskey Insurrection**, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring**, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
- Whitaker**, Sir Frederick (1812-1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Whitby**, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
- White**, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White**, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White**, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White**, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White**, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White**, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.

White-Caps, see *Chaperons blancs*.

White City, see *Belgrade*.

Whitefield, George (1714-1770), English clergyman; ministry in Georgia, **23**, 62; urges Louisburg expedition, **23**, 197.

White Huns (*Ephthalites*, *Chazars* or *Khazars*), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.

White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.

White League, The, see *Ku Klux Klan*.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605-1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.

White Mountain, battle of, see *Prague*.

White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12-14.

Whitgift, John (1530-1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.

Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.

Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754-1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529-530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.

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Wiborg Sound, see *Viborg Sound*.

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Widimir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.); at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.

Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733-1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.

Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.

Wigfall, Louis T. (1816-1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.

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Wilberforce, William (1759-1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.

Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.

Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.

Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634-709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of

Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.

Wilhelm, see *William*.

Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880-), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.

Wilkes, Charles (1801-1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.

Wilkes, John (1727-1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.

Wilkinson, James (1757-1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813-1814, **23**, 333.

William (I) "the Conqueror," "the Norman," "the Bastard" (1027-1087), duke of Normandy 1035-1087, and king of England 1066-1087; main treatment, **18**, 147-212; parentage, **18**, 135; visits Edward the Confessor, **18**, 136, 137; early prowess of, **18**, 136; succeeds to duchy of Normandy, **11**, 26; **18**, 136; fights battles of Val-des-Dunes, and Mortemer, **11**, 26; forces Harold to promise to aid him in obtaining English crown, **18**, 141-143; claims English crown, **18**, 144; prepares to invade England, **18**, 147, 148; lands in England, **18**, 150, 151; wins battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 152-156; marches to London, **18**, 169; coronation, **18**, 172; early conciliatory measures, **18**, 173, 174; leaves Odo regent in England, **18**, 174; completes conquest of England, **18**, 175-186; marries Matilda of Flanders, **13**, 289, 311; introduces feudalism into England, **8**, 499; **11**, 28; refuses to swear fealty to Gregory VI, **8**, 598; ravages Wales, **18**, 183; captures Ely and forces Hereward to submit, **18**, 185; invades Scotland, **18**, 186; **21**, 24; and sovereignty of Scotland, **21**, 28-32; revolt of son Robert, **18**, 191; lays waste Hampshire for New Forest, **18**, 195; establishes Domesday Book, **18**, 196; war with Philip I, king of France, **11**, 29; **18**, 198; dying requests, **18**, 199; death, **11**, 29; **18**, 199; burial, **18**, 199-201; results of conquest of England, **18**, 202-212; character, **18**, 136, 201-202.

William (II) "Rufus" (1056-1100), king of England 1087-1100; main treatment, **18**, 212-228; unfilial conduct at father's death, **18**, 199; accession, **11**, 29; **18**, 212; coronation, **18**, 212; revolt of Odo, **18**, 213; expedition into Normandy against rebellious brothers, **11**, 30; **18**, 214-216; besieges Mont St. Michel, **18**, 215; purchases sovereignty of Normandy from Robert, **18**, 217, 218; defeats Hélie de la Flèche, **18**, 219; subdues rebellion of Mowbray, **18**, 221; wages war on Scot-

land, **18**, 219; **21**, 33; repulsed by Welsh, **18**, 220; quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 224, 225; death, **11**, 30; **18**, 225-226; feudalism in England under, **18**, 223; character, **18**, 227.

William III (1650-1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689-1702; main treatment, **20**, 405-469; birth of, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434; saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599; visits England, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407; at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413-415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310-316; in Ireland, **20**, 424-429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434-436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 439, 453; attitude toward Marlborough, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444-446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 406; at battle of Mons, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; defeated at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 184; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645-648, **20**, 462-469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465-469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 405, 449, 458, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.

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William of Holland (1227-1256), king of Germany; elected emperor (1235), **13**, 293; **14**, 117; disgraces imperial dignity, **14**, 126, 127; at war with Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 294; grants municipal privileges, **13**, 294; killed, **13**, 294; **14**, 127.

William I (1797-1888), king of Prussia 1861-1888, emperor of Germany 1871-1888; main treatment, **15**, 481-542; unpopularity of, in revolution of 1848, **15**, 436; exile of, in England, **15**, 436, 437; commander-in-chief in Baden, **15**, 438; becomes regent (1858), **15**, 469, 474; succeeds to Prussian crown (1861), **15**, 481; Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, **15**, 484, 485; declares German Confederation dissolved, **15**, 487; assumes chief command in Austro-Prussian war, **15**, 488; at battle of Sadowa, **15**, 489, 490; heads triumphal procession through Berlin, **15**, 494; president of North German Confederation, **15**, 498; rejects French claims to German territory, **15**, 499; grants universal suffrage, **15**, 500; reorganises army, **15**, 501; Luxembourg question, **12**, 143, 144; **15**, 502; meets Alexander II at Ems, **15**, 514; at first German customs parliament, **15**, 508, 514; Hohenzollern candidature to Spanish throne, **15**, 514-516; triumphal progress from Ems to Berlin; **15**, 520; at Gravelotte, **12**, 155, 156; at Sedan, **12**, 161; letters of, from Sedan, to Queen Augusta, **15**, 525-527; meets Napoleon III after Sedan, **12**, 161; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (1871), **15**, 527; arbitrates Northwestern Boundary dispute between U. S. and Canada, **23**, 471; attempted assassination of, **15**, 536; death, **15**, 540; character, **15**, 533; veneration of people for, **15**, 533.

William II (1859-), king of Prussia and emperor of Germany 1888-; accession, **15**, 543; assumes control of government, **15**, 546; dismisses Bismarck, **15**, 545; reconciled with Bismarck, **15**, 545; dismisses Caprivi, **15**, 550; colonial expansion under, **15**, 554-564; concludes Anglo-German agreement, **15**, 556; leases Kiao-chau Bay from China, **15**, 563.

William I (1772-1843), king of the Netherlands 1815-1840; in campaign against France (1793-1795), **12**, 364, 378; becomes prince of Orange (1806), **14**, 26; triumphal entry into Amsterdam, **14**, 27; becomes sovereign of the Netherlands, **14**, 28; Belgium added to kingdom of, **14**, 28, 29; inauguration as king at Brussels (1815), **14**, 31; opposes Belgian independence, **14**, 51-53; forced to accede to Belgian independence, **14**, 55; unpopularity, **14**, 59; abdication and death, **14**, 59.

William II (1792-1849), king of the Netherlands 1840-1849; serves (as Prince of Orange), in the Peninsula, **14**, 59; at Quatre Bras, **14**, 29; valorous conduct at Waterloo, **14**, 30, 31; sent on mission to

- Belgians by William I, **14**, 51; heads Dutch army against Belgians, **14**, 52; accession, **14**, 59; opposes reform party, **14**, 60; grants new constitution, **14**, 61; deficiencies of, as statesman and diplomat, **14**, 60; death, **14**, 59; character, **14**, 59.
- William III** (1817–1890), king of the Netherlands 1849–1890; court life under, **14**, 63; domestic affairs of, **14**, 64; constitutional reform under, **14**, 65; illness and death, **14**, 65.
- William (I) "the Lion"** (d. 1214), king of Scotland 1165–1214; main treatment, **21**, 47–50; invades England and imprisoned by Henry II, **21**, 47; treaty with Richard Cœur de Lion (1189), **21**, 48–49; conflict with pope, **21**, 49–50; failure of his line, **13**, 401.
- William (I) "the Bad,"** king of Sicily 1154–1166; reign, **9**, 81; influence of Arabs at court of, **9**, 182.
- William (II) "the Good,"** king of Sicily 1166–1189; reign, **9**, 81–83; death, **14**, 111.
- William III**, king of Sicily 1193–1195; reign and subsequent captivity, **14**, 111.
- William I** (1781–1864), king of Württemberg 1816–1864; accession, **15**, 367; negotiates to make Württemberg a constitutional state, **15**, 368; liberal ideas, **15**, 382; takes part of Greeks in insurrection of 1821, **15**, 384.
- William, Prince, of England** (d. 1120), only son of Henry I; marriage, **13**, 236; drowned in the *White Ship*, **13**, 237–238.
- William (I) "the Silent"** (1533–1584), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; main treatment, **13**, 384–505; ancestry and education, **13**, 384; Emperor Charles V honours, **13**, 381, 384, 385; heads embassy effecting Charles V's abdication of Germany, **14**, 315; in council of the regent Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; aids in the overthrow of Granvella, **10**, 241; **13**, 388–391; the League of the Gueux and **13**, 397–400; declines to head Calvinists, **13**, 409 and note; retires to Germany, **13**, 411; refuses to appear before "Council of Blood," **13**, 420; openly heads rebellion, **13**, 424; balked by Alva, **13**, 425; furnishes letters of marque to "Sea Gueux," **13**, 428; summons states general to meet at Dort, **13**, 431; effect of Massacre of St. Bartholomew on second campaign, **13**, 434, 435; attempts to relieve Haarlem, **13**, 438; siege of Leyden and, **13**, 447–452; given sovereign power by states general (1574), **10**, 242; **13**, 452, 453; Don John of Austria and, **13**, 465; the pacification of Ghent and, **13**, 462–467; appointed ruward of Brabant (1577), **13**, 467; the Union of Utrecht and (1579), **10**, 243; **13**, 472–475; stadholder of Flanders (1579), **13**, 479; Philip II sets price on head of (1580), **13**, 483; "apology" of, **13**, 483–485; sovereign of the United Provinces (1581), **13**, 487; attempts on life of, **13**, 491–493; 498, 499; assassinated, **10**, 243; **13**, 409–501; religious opinions of, **13**, 386; person and character, **13**, 385, 408 note, 484, 497; marriages and family of, **13**, 434 note, 454, 498, 501; Motley's estimate of, **13**, 501–505.
- William II**, prince of Orange (1626–1650), stadholder of the United Provinces; marries Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, **13**, 581; **20**, 123; arrests Cornelis de Witt, **13**, 611; foiled in attempt on Amsterdam, **13**, 612; attitude toward England during revolution, **20**, 123; death, **13**, 612; character, **13**, 611.
- William III**, prince of Orange, see **William III** of England.
- William (IV) Charles Henry Friso** (1711–1751), prince of Orange-Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; made stadholder of Gelderland, **13**, 653, 654; marries Princess Anne of England, **14**, 2; settlement of claim to principality of Orange, **14**, 2; proclaimed stadholder of all seven provinces (1747), **14**, 3; stadholderate under, **14**, 5; death, **14**, 6; character, **14**, 6 note.
- William V** (1748–1806), prince of Orange, last stadholder of the United Provinces; minority, **14**, 6; powerful party formed against, **14**, 7, 12; power limited by states, **14**, 13; France declares war against, **14**, 16; deserts army and flees to England (1794), **12**, 385; **14**, 19; property of, seized by French, **14**, 21; death, **14**, 26.
- William VI**, prince of Orange, see **William I**, king of the Netherlands.
- William** (d. 1879), prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland, son of William III; quarrels of, with his father, **14**, 63.
- William IX** (d. 1137), earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; father of Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II, **13**, 258; renowned as a troubadour, **13**, 258 note; gives his daughter Eleanor in marriage to Louis VII of France, **11**, 33.
- William V** (1602–1637), duke of Hesse; flight from dukedom and death, **14**, 374.
- William I** (d. 1224), count of Holland 1203–1224; in the Holy Land, **13**, 200; restores Countess Ada, **13**, 291; at battle of Damne, **13**, 342; in Portugal, **13**, 291; grants charter to city of Middleburg, **13**, 292; death, **13**, 291.
- William II**, count of Holland, see **William of Holland**, king of Germany.
- William (III) "the Good,"** count of Holland and Hainault 1304–1337; reign, **13**, 332, 334.
- William IV** (d. 1345), count of Holland and Hainault 1337–1345; in war between Edward of England and Philip of France, **13**, 334, 335; killed, **13**, 335; body of, regained from Frisians (1396), **13**, 340.
- William V**, count of Holland 1354–1359; in wars of "Cods" and "Hooks," **13**, 336, 337; marries Matilda of Lancaster, **13**, 337; lunacy and death, **13**, 339.
- William (VI) "of Oosterhaut,"** count of

- Holland 1404–1417; marries Margaret of Burgundy, **13**, 339; part of, in murder of Alice van Poelgiest, **13**, 339 and note, 340; campaign against Friesland, **13**, 340; succeeds to countship, **13**, 341; loses Friesland, **13**, 341; causes subjects to acknowledge Jacqueline as successor, **13**, 341; death, **13**, 342.
- William "the Carpenter,"** viscount of Melun; at siege of Antioch (1098), **8**, 348, 348 note.
- William, Count of Nassau** (d. 1559), father of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
- William, Duke of Nassau**, revolt against (1848), **15**, 439.
- William, Bishop of Tyre** 1127–1195, historian of kingdom of Jerusalem; at Council of Lateran, **8**, 371; aids cause of crusaders, **14**, 107.
- William I** (d. 1075), bishop of Utrecht; invades Holland, **13**, 288; death, **13**, 289.
- William Augustus Ludwig Maximilian Frederick** (1806–1884), duke of Brunswick; accedes to dukedom, **15**, 403.
- William Clito** (d. 1128), count of Flanders, nephew of Henry I of England; childhood, **18**, 236; made count, **13**, 311; **18**, 239; affianced to daughter of Fulk of Anjou, **18**, 239; claimant to English crown, **18**, 239; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32; **18**, 236; death, **11**, 33; **13**, 311; **18**, 240.
- William de Fors** (d. 1242), earl of Aumale or Albemarle; rebels against Henry III of England, **18**, 369.
- William de Mandeville**, earl of Aumale, see Mandeville.
- William de la Moore**, grand-prior of England; defends Templars (1311), **8**, 458.
- William Frederick**, count of Nassau, stadholder of Friesland; becomes stadholder of Friesland (1640), **14**, 581; foiled in attack on Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 612.
- William Longsword** or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930–943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432–433, 435; death, **8**, 442.
- William of Blois**, seigneur of Treslong, see Treslong.
- William of Champeaux** (ca. 1070–1121), French scholastic philosopher, **11**, 41.
- William of Normandy**, see William the Conqueror.
- William the Red**, see William Rufus.
- William of Wykeham** (1324–1404), English statesman and prelate; dismissed from the court, **18**, 483.
- William and Mary College**, college in Virginia, U. S. A.; founded (1693), **23**, 135.
- Williams, Eunice** (d. 1704), wife of John Williams, preacher in Deerfield; captured by Indians in Deerfield raid, **23**, 191–192.
- Williams, Eunice** (1696–1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.
- Williams, Ephraim** (1715–1755), American officer; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 211–212; founds Williams' College, **23**, 212.
- Williams, Roger** (ca. 1600–1684), English colonist in New England, founder of Rhode Island; emigrates to Massachusetts (1630), **23**, 91; religious and political theories of, **23**, 91–92; contentions with the Massachusetts authorities, **23**, 92–95; exiled from Massachusetts (1635), **23**, 95; founds Providence (1636), **23**, 96; detaches Narragansett Indians from Pequot league, **23**, 106; secures a charter for Rhode Island (1644), **23**, 115; characterisation, **23**, 90, 91–98; at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.
- Williamsburg**, city of Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.
- Williams College**, college at Williamstown, Massachusetts, United States; founded, **23**, 212.
- Willibrod** (ca. 657–ca. 738 A.D.), English missionary, later bishop of Utrecht; destroys images of Woden and founds churches, **13**, 277.
- Willigis** (975–1011), archbishop of Mainz; defeats Henry the Wrangler, **7**, 623; aids Henry of Bavaria, **7**, 626.
- Willoughby, Sir Hugh** (d. 1554), English navigator; in expedition to arctic regions, **22**, 492.
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- Wilmot, David** (1814–1868), American legislator; introduces anti-slavery proviso in Congress (1846), **23**, 376.
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Xerxes I, king of Persia 485-465 B.C.; reign, **2**, 614-615; re-conquers Egypt, **1**, 76, 309, 474, 480; invades Greece (481-480 B.C.), **3**, 285-351; army of, **3**, 292, 301-304; bridges the Hellespont, **3**, 295-297; in Thessaly, **3**, 314-319; at Thermopylæ, **3**, 320-329; occupies Athens, **3**, 335-340; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 340-348; returns to Asia, **3**, 348-351; character, **3**, 379; correspondence with Pausanias, **3**, 386-387.

Xerxes II, king of Persia 424 B.C.; reign, **2**, 562, 618.

Xerxes (sixth century A.D.), Persian prince; defeats Romans in Mesopotamia, **7**, 122.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, Francisco (1436-1517), Spanish cardinal; relations with Moors, **10**, 161; sends expedition against Africa, **8**, 250; appointed regent of Castile, **10**, 193; regency in Spain, **10**, 196-197; reforms under, in Spain, **10**, 197; inquisition under, **10**, 197; death, **10**, 198; character, **10**, 198-199; as founder of University of Alcalá, **10**, 200; Bible or Complutensian Polyglot of, **10**, 201; compared with Richelieu, **10**, 201.

Ximenes de Quesada, Gonsalo (1498-ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, **23**, 562.

Ximo, Japanese island; Portuguese visit (sixteenth century), **24**, 591.

Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 253.

Xorus, ■ reputed founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.

Xystus I and **II**, Saint, see **Sextus I** and **II**.

"**X. Y. Z. Affair**," name applied to attempt of French agents disguised as "X," "Y" and "Z," to bribe American embassy (Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry) sent to France in 1797, **23**, 313.

Y

- Yahveh** or **Jehovah**, the god of Israel; worship of, adopted from Kenites, **2**, 6, 14, 20; Baal supersedes in northern Israel, **2**, 15; sacrilege of Antiochus Epiphanes towards, **2**, 151; form of worship of, **2**, 205-208; worship of, by Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
- Yahya** (d. 1025), successor of Muhammed II in Spain; death, **8**, 238.
- Yahya al-Kadi** (eleventh century), king of Toledo; reign, **8**, 240.
- Yahya ben Gania** (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 59.
- Yahya ben Salma** (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, **8**, 198.
- Yakin**, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Yakinlu** (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.
- Yakub** (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.
- Yakub**, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.
- Yakub ben Yusuf** (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246-247; victorious at Alarcon, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.
- Yakub Khan** (1849-), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Ya' lu**, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), **1**, 423.
- Yalu**, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658.
- Yamagi**, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840-), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.
- Yamama**, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.
- Yaman**, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.
- Yamasees** or **Tamasi**, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 194.
- Yan**, Babylonian divinity, **1**, 316.
- Yandabu**, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, **22**, 135.
- Yangtse Pass**, battle of (1904), **17**, 624.
- Yaou**, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542.
- Yaqebar**, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.
- Yarmuk**, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156-157.
- Yaroslav**, see **Iaroslav**.
- Yathuru**, Aramaean tribe; conquest by Assyria (711-709 B.C.), **1**, 400-401.
- Yaua**, see **Jehu**.
- Ya-ubidi** or **Il-ubidi** (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.
- Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda**, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.
- Yauta-ben-Hazael**, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.
- Yazid I**, caliph 680-684 A.D., son of Moawiyah; leads forces against Constantinople, **8**, 175; proclaimed caliph, **8**, 176; subjects in rebellion, **8**, 177; death, **8**, 178.
- Yazid II**, caliph 720-724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.
- Yazid III**, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, **8**, 188.
- Yazid ben Muhallab** (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.
- Yeamans**, Sir John (ca. 1605-ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.
- Yeardley**, George (ca. 1580-1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.
- Yedo** or **Yeddo**, see **Tokio**.
- Yehudah** (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, **2**, 200-201.
- Yellow Ford** or **Bellanaboy**, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.
- Yelverton**, Sir Henry (1566-1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.
- Ye-lu**, see **Kara-Khitai**.
- Ye-lu-ta-shi**, Turkish emperor of China 1004-1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.
- Ye-lu-tchutsai** (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.
- Yemen**, district of southwestern Arabia; ancient gold mines in, **2**, 336; early history, **8**, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), **7**, 143; **8**, 89.
- Yesuguei Bahatur** (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.
- Yezdegerd** or **Yesdigerd I**, king of Persia ca. 399-420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83.
- Yezdegerd II**, king of Persia ca. 438-457 A.D.; reign, **8**, 84.
- Yezdegerd III**, king of Persia ca. 632-651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96-98, 152-154; death, **8**, 155.
- Ying-Kau**, place in Manchuria; Marshal

- Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
- Ynglingar**, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, **16**, 21, 34.
- Yokohama**, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
- Yolande** (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.
- Yolande** (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.
- Yolande de Lusignan** (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.
- Yonge**, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
- Yoriyé**, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.
- Yoritomo** (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.
- York**, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.
- York, House of**, English royal family reigning from 1461-1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.
- York, Edmund of Langley**, 1st Duke of (1341-1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.
- York, Edward**, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.
- York, Edward**, Duke of; see **Edward IV**.
- York, Frederick Augustus**, Duke of (1763-1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362-363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.
- York, James**, Duke of, see **James II**.
- York, Margaret of**, see **Margaret of York**.
- York, Richard**, 3rd Duke of (1411-1460), English statesman, head of the house of York; successes in Normandy, **18**, 557; regent of France, **18**, 557; **21**, 391; lieutenant of Ireland, **18**, 566, 569; **21**, 391; proposed as heir to throne, **18**, 570; takes up arms against Henry VI, **18**, 570; becomes protector of England, **18**, 571; precipitates Wars of the Roses, **18**, 559, 560, 572; ancestry and right to throne, **18**, 569; defeats Lancastrians at St. Albans, **18**, 572; at battle of Blore Heath, **18**, 574; attainted by parliament, **18**, 574; **21**, 391; escapes to Ireland, **18**, 575; compromises with Henry, **18**, 576; death, **18**, 577; indignities to corpse of, **18**, 577.
- York, Richard**, Duke of (1474-1483), second son of Edward IV; murdered in the Tower, **18**, 615, 616.
- York and Lancaster**, Wars of, see **Wars of the Roses**.
- Yorke**, Charles, Lord Morden (1722-1770), English jurist, son of first Lord Hardwicke; accepts lord-chancellorship on dismissal of Lord Camden (1770), **20**, 615; suicide, **20**, 615.
- Yorke**, Charles Philip, see **Hardwicke**.
- Yorktown**, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), **23**, 279; siege of (1862), **23**, 430.
- Yoshisada**, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588.
- Yoshitsuné** (twelfth century), Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, **24**, 586.
- Young**, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808-1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), **22**, 246.
- Young**, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807-1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240.
- Young**, Thomas (1773-1829), English archaeologist; studies the Rosetta stone, **1**, 252-253.
- Young Germany**, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, **15**, 356-358.
- Younghusband**, Frank Edward (1863-), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), **24**, 510.
- Young Italy**, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, **9**, 587-588.
- Young Pretender**, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, *q. v.*
- Ypres**, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.
- Ypsilanti**, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; hospodar of Wallachia (1774), **24**, 243; executed by Turks, **24**, 229.
- Ypsilanti**, Alexander (1792-1828), Greek patriot; favours Greek revolution, **24**, 147, 148, 229.
- Ypsilanti**, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, **24**, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, **17**, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, **17**, 460.
- Yu**, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, **24**, 542.
- Yue-chi**, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, **8**, 60.
- Yuen or Yun**, Tatar dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, **24**, 306.
- Yungay**, place in Peru; battle of (1839), **23**, 612.
- Yung-ching** (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, **24**, 545.
- Yunnan**, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, **24**, 559.
- Yupanqui**, Tupac, see **Tupac Yupanqui**.
- Yussuf**, Turkish commander; defeated by Russians at Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.
- Yusuf I**, Moorish king of Granada 1333-1354; reign, **8**, 255.

Yusuf II, king of Granada 1391-1408; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf III, king of Granada 1408-1423; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf IV, king of Granada 1432; throne contested by Muhammed VII, **8**, 256-257.
Yusuf Abu Yakub (twelfth century), Moorish ruler, son of Abdul-Mumin; reign, **8**, 246.

Yusuf al-Fehri (d. 759 A.D.), governor of Spain 746-759 A.D.; in civil war, **8**, 200; death, **8**, 201.
Yusuf ben Tashufin (d. 1106), Almoravid prince of northern Africa; aid of, solicited by Moslem Spain, **8**, 240, 242; usurps rule over Almoravids, **8**, 241-242; invades Spain, **8**, 242; death, **8**, 242.
Yvan Salmon, see **Moir, Victor**.

Z

- Zab**, see Numidia.
- Zab**, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of the (591 A.D.), **7**, 146; **8**, 92, 189.
- Zabergan** (sixth century A.D.), king of Huns; threatens Constantinople, **7**, 104, 127–129.
- Zabibieh** (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III, **8**, 103.
- Zacharia**, Genoese seigneur of Thasos (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, **7**, 313.
- Zachariah**, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), **7**, 157.
- Zacharias**, pope 741–752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, **7**, 206, 454; receives Carloman, **7**, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, **8**, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, **7**, 508; peace with Lombards, **7**, 509; death, **7**, 510.
- Zacharias** or **Tchet** (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, **17**, 214.
- Zack**, **Anton von** (1747–1826), Austrian soldier; captured at Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Zadok**, Israelitish high priest (ca. 970 B.C.); a companion of David, **2**, 95–96; anoints Solomon, **2**, 100; sons possess priesthood, **2**, 101; sect of Sadducees founded by, **2**, 160.
- Zahara**, town in Spain; battle of (1481), **10**, 141.
- Zähringen**, **Berthold I**, Duke of (d. 1078), German prince; revolts from Emperor Henry IV, **16**, 538.
- Zähringen**, **Berthold II**, Duke of (d. 1111), surrenders ducal office (1097), **16**, 539; Helvetia conferred upon, **16**, 539.
- Zähringen**, **Berthold IV**, Duke of (d. 1186), accession (1152), **16**, 539; beneficent rule, **16**, 540.
- Zähringen**, **Berthold V**, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, **16**, 540–542; founds Bern, **16**, 541; sons poisoned, **16**, 541; overcomes Burgundians, **16**, 541; gives Bern to Emperor Henry VI, **16**, 542; death, **16**, 542.
- Zähringen**, **Conrad**, Duke of (d. 1152), aids Guelfs, **14**, 91; Frederick Barbarossa takes the field against (1139), **14**, 91; invades Poland, **14**, 92.
- Zaid**, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army against Romans, **8**, 126.
- Zaid** (eighth century A.D.), grandson of Husein; heads revolt against Omayyads, **8**, 187.
- Zaimis**, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), **24**, 238.
- Zajonczek**, **Joseph** (1752–1826), Polish soldier; serves under Kosciuszko, **17**, 418; viceroy of Poland, **17**, 520.
- Zakupi**, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladimir Monomakh, **17**, 127.
- Zallaka**, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), **8**, 242.
- Zalmoxis** (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, **24**, 126.
- Zaluzianski**, **Adam**, Polish botanist; author of *Methodus Herbaria*, **24**, 47.
- Zama**, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), **6**, 287–292.
- Zama** (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, **7**, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, **7**, 494; defeated by Eudo, **7**, 494.
- Zamamu-shum-iddin**, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., **1**, 329.
- Zamora**, town in Spain; battle of, **10**, 43.
- Zainab**, a wife of Mohammed; poisons Mohammed (628 A.D.), **8**, 124.
- Zanardelli**, **Giuseppi** (1829–1903), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 634.
- Zanini**, Austrian statesman; becomes minister of war (1848), **14**, 631.
- Zankov**, **Dragan** (1828–), Bulgarian statesman; leads liberal party, **24**, 181; in conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria, **24**, 181, 184.
- Zannekin** or **Zannequin**, **Nicholas** (d. 1328), Flemish patriot; leads communes at defeat of Cassel, **11**, 99–100; **13**, 321.
- Zano** (d. 534 A.D.), Vandal soldier; conquers Sardinia, **7**, 93–94; death, **7**, 94.
- Zápolya**, **John** (1487–1540), king of Hungary 1526–1540; summoned to aid Wallachia, **24**, 136; makes alliance with Turkey, **24**, 349.
- Zápolya**, **John Sigismund** or **Stephen**, king of Hungary 1540–1571; invades Austria, **24**, 358; received by Suleiman I, **24**, 358.
- Zaporogians** or **Zaporogs**, see Cossacks.
- Zara**, seaport of Dalmatia; siege of, by Venetians and Crusaders (1202), **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34.
- Zaragossa**, see Saragossa.
- Zarathustra**, see Zoroaster.
- Zarmihr** (fifth century A.D.), Persian prince; restores order in Persia, **8**, 85.
- Zarub** (d. 1684), Bohemian nobleman; embraces Islamism, **14**, 398; defends citadel of Neuhäusel, **14**, 398.
- Zarucki** (d. 1614), Polish adventurer; welcomes Dmitri II, **17**, 232; forms party round Marina, **17**, 235; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236; impaled, **17**, 237.
- Zavadowski**, becomes favourite of Catherine II (1776), **17**, 393.
- Zazanu**, place in Persia; battle of (521 B.C.), **2**, 606.
- Zealots** (first century A.D.), a Jewish sect, founded by Judas the Gaulonite; principles of, **2**, 168, 174; dominance in Judea, **2**, 177–179; revolt crushed, **2**, 200–201.

Zebulun, Hebrew tribe of, **2**, 70.

Zechariah, king of Israel 741 B.C.; assassination, **2**, 114.

Zedekiah, or Mattaniah, or Zidka, king of Judah ca. 597-586 B.C.; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 407-408, 450-451; **2**, 24, 119.

Zedekiah (ninth century A.D.), a Jewish physician; alleged poisoner of Charles the Bald, **7**, 583.

Zedlitz, Karl Abraham, Baron von (1731-1793), Prussian statesman; dismissal of, **15**, 260.

Zeianids, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.

Zela, town in Pontus; Mithridates defeats Romans at (67 B.C.), **5**, 471; Cæsar gains victory at (47 B.C.), **5**, 551.

Zelewski, Captain von, German soldier; defeated by Wahehe tribes in East Africa (1891), **15**, 557.

Zemstvos, local elective assemblies in Russia; original importance of, lessened, **17**, 612; petition for legislative and governmental reforms (1904), **17**, 625.

Zemzem, holy well at Mecca; origin, **8**, 268.

Zendavesta, more properly Avesta, the sacred books containing the teachings of Zoroaster, *q. v.*

Zends, rulers in Persia in eighteenth century, **24**, 493.

Zenger, John (1680-1746), an American printer; prosecuted by Governor Cosby of New York, **23**, 166-167.

Zeno or Trascaliseus, emperor of the East 474-491 A.D.; reign, **6**, 617-618; **7**, 62; marriage to daughter of Leo I, **6**, 613; appoints Odoacer administrator of Italy, **6**, 622; **7**, 378; treatment of Theodoric, **7**, 381, 383.

Zeno of Elea (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; instructor and friend of Pericles, **3**, 417, 463; tuition fees of, **3**, 471-472; long life, **3**, 507.

Zeno (sixth century A.D.), an orator of Constantinople; defeated by Anthemius, **7**, 79.

Zeno, Carlo (fourteenth century), Venetian admiral; aids in siege of Chioggia, **9**, 268.

Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio (fourteenth century), two Venetian navigators; claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra 267-273 A.D.; character and conquests, **6**, 422; war with Romans, **6**, 423-424; capture by Aurelian, **6**, 425; in triumph of Aurelian, **6**, 426; life in Rome, **6**, 427; supported by Sapor I, **8**, 79.

Zenon, king of Armenia (ca. 17 A.D.); accession, **6**, 136.

Zenta, town in Hungary; battle of (1697), **9**, 523; **11**, 614; **14**, 398; **24**, 402.

Zephaniah (seventh century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 218.

Zerubbabel or Sheshbazzar (sixth century B.C.), Hebrew high priest; leader of the Jews in the return from captivity, **2**, 126-129.

Zeser, see T'er-sa.

Zeser-ka-Ra, see Amenhotep I.

Zet (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 179.

Zeus, Greek supreme god, identical with Jupiter; worship of, **3**, 34, 37, 85, 118.

Zeuxis (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist; reproached by Aristotle, **3**, 490; sells painting to King Archelaus, **3**, 490.

Zevallos Cortés y Calderon, Pedro de (1715-1778), Spanish soldier; becomes viceroy in Spanish America, **23**, 575.

Zeven, fortress in Turkey; siege of (1877), **17**, 603.

Ziba (tenth century B.C.), an Israelite; as servant of Saul, **2**, 92, 95-96.

Zichy von Vásonykeő, Count Carl (1753-1826), Hungarian statesman; as pacificator in Hungary, **14**, 497; finance minister, **14**, 565-566.

Zichy von Vásonykeő, Count Ferdinand (1783-1862), Hungarian soldier; commandant of Venice; turns over Venice to insurgents, **14**, 642.

Zidka, see Zedekiah.

Zidqa (seventh century B.C.), king of Assalon; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 177, 404, 407.

Ziebel, Turkish prince; entertained by Heraclius (626 A.D.), **7**, 165.

Zieriksee, town in Flanders; naval battle off (1303), **11**, 77; siege of (1575), **13**, 456, 458.

Zieten, Count Hans Ernst Karl von (1770-1848), Prussian soldier; at Waterloo, **12**, 640.

Zieten or Ziethen, Hans Joachim von (1699-1786), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 178-179; at battle of Kolin, **15**, 196; at battle of Targau, **15**, 220.

Ziggurat, name given to Babylonian-Assyrian temples or observatories, **1**, 544, 549.

Zimiscus, John, see Joannes (I) Zimiscus.

Zimri, king of Israel 890 B.C.; usurpation and death, **2**, 15, 107.

Zintgraff, Eugene (1858-), African explorer; explorations of, **15**, 559.

Zinzares, race in southern Albania; relation to Rumanians, **24**, 212.

Zittau, city in Saxony; battle of (1810), **15**, 307.

Zitz, leader of Mainz democracy; draws up address in Chamber (1848), **15**, 438.

Ziyan, Tomail ben (twelfth century), Moorish emir in Valencia; defeated by James the Conqueror, **10**, 94.

Zizka or Ziska, John of (1360-1424), Hussite leader; breaks with Wenceslaus, **14**, 209; gains victory of Vitkov, **14**, 210.

Zloczow, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.

Zmoul, tribes in North Africa, **24**, 480.

Znaim, town in Moravia; armistice of (1809), **14**, 556.

Znaim, Articles of (1632), **14**, 354-355.

Zobah, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramæans; war of, with Hebrews, **2**, 79, 102.

Zobair, friend of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170-171.

- Zoe**, Byzantine empress 1028-1034; reign, **7**, 248-251.
- Zoe**, concubine of Leo VI; empress-regent for Constantine VII 911-919 A.D., **7**, 228-229.
- Zoete**, William de, see **Hautain**.
- Zofingen**, town in Switzerland; renounces allegiance to Austria, **16**, 584; swears fidelity to Bern, **16**, 584; criminal tribunal at, **16**, 656.
- Zoher**, Saracen soldier; campaign against Antioch (972 A.D.), **7**, 241.
- Zola**, Émile (1840-1902), French novelist; exiled for defense of Dreyfus, **13**, 196.
- Zolkiewski**, Stanislaus (1547-1620), Polish soldier; made chancellor and grand-general by Sigismund III, **24**, 52; defeats Czar's army at Klushino, **17**, 235; captures Moscow, **24**, 52; forms party round Wladislaw of Poland, **17**, 235; defeats Tatars, **24**, 52.
- Zoller**, Von, Bavarian lieutenant general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 491.
- Zollicoffer**, Felix Kirk (1812-1862), American soldier and politician; death, **23**, 425.
- Zollverein**, or customs union, a union of German states for regulation of import duties; established (1834), **15**, 390-394.
- Zopyras of Heraclea** (sixth century B.C.), a Greek scholar; edits Homer, **3**, 228.
- Zopyrus** (sixth century B.C.), a Persian noble; causes capture of Babylon by Darius, **2**, 606.
- Zorndorf**, village in Prussia; battle of (1758), **15**, 205-207.
- Zoroaster or Zarathustra** (ca. 1000 B.C.), Persian philosopher; birthplace, **7**, 162; founds Persian religion, **2**, 566; doctrines and laws of, **2**, 635-641, 649.
- Zosimus**, pope 417-418 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 526-527.
- Zorilla**, Manuel Ruiz (1834-1895), Spanish politician; premier in reign of Amadeus, **10**, 408; superseded by Sagasta, **10**, 408; helps to undermine throne, **10**, 409; recalled to head of affairs, **10**, 409; uses influence for Republican cause, **10**, 410-411.
- Zoutman**, Dutch admiral; in battle with British fleet off the Doggerbank (1781), **14**, 12; **20**, 637.
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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of copy for *The Historians' History* went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers — since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.



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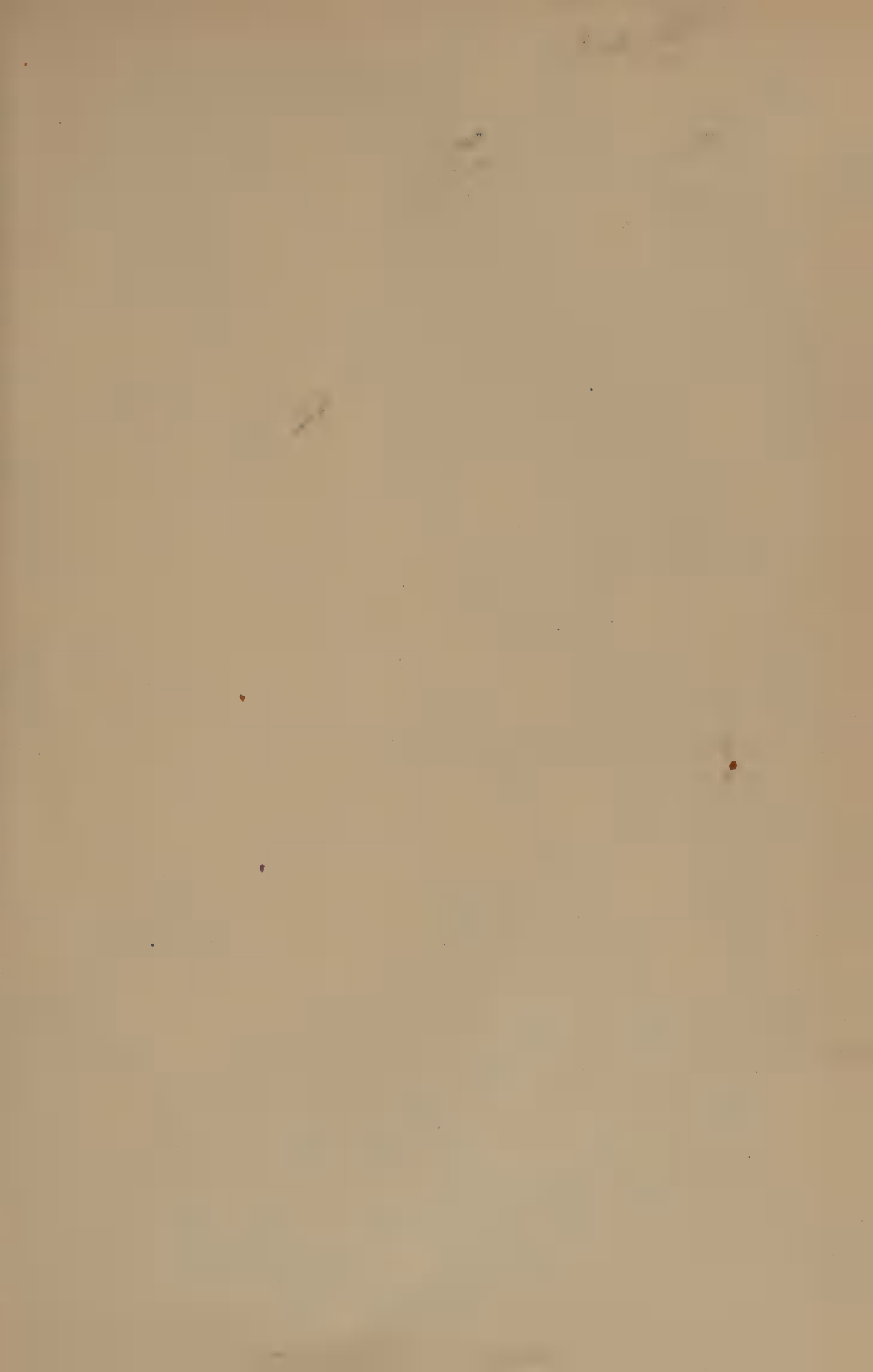
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